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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

PUBLIC LAW 88-356

H. R. 10433

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10433

Mar.	16, 1964	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 10433. H. Report No. 1237. Print of bill and report.
		Summary of Forest Service items.
Mar.	17, 1964	House passed H. R. 10433 without amendment.
Mar.	19, 1964	H. R. 10433 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Apr.	1, 1964	Senate subcommittee voted to report H. R. 10433.
Apr.	3, 1964	Senate committee voted to report H. R. 10433 with amendments.
Apr.	4, 1964	Senate committee reported H. R. 10433 with amendments. S. Report 971. Print of bill and report.
		Summary of Forest Service items.
May	4, 1964	Sen. Proxmire submitted proposed amendments.
June	19, 1964	Sen. Saltonstall submitted a proposed amendment.
June	22, 1964	Senate began debate on H. R. 10433.
June	23, 1964	Senate passed H. R. 10433 with amendments.
		Senate appointed conferees.
June	25, 1964	House conferees were appointed.
June	26, 1964	Conferees filed a report. H. Report No. 1519. Print of report.
		Summary of Forest Service items.
June	29, 1964	Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 10433.
July	7, 1964	Approved: Public Law 88-356.

Hearings: H. and S. Appropriations Committee.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 88-356

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1965.

Provides funds for the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Virgin Islands Corporation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Saline Water, etc.

FOREST SERVICE: Provides annual appropriations of \$270,804,000, an increase of \$16,330,000 over fiscal year 1964 excluding the 1964 supplemental appropriations of \$13,000,000 for fighting forest fires. Permanent appropriations are also available in the estimated amount of \$56,299,647. (At the end of this Digest is a table of appropriations including supplementals enacted to date for fiscal years 1963, 1964, and 1965.)

Items of major significance for the Forest Service, including changes over 1963, are as follows: Forest protection and utilization \$198,584,000 appropriated, a net increase of \$9,330,000 as follows: \$2,460,000 increase for Forest land management, \$5,832,000 increase for Forest research, and \$1,038,000 increase in State and private forestry cooperation. The Act provides that of the \$149,994,000 appropriated for Forest land management, \$5,000,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations, and \$1,910,000 for use only to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act. Forest roads and trails--\$70,300,000 appropriated for the liquidation of contracts under the Federal Highway Act, an increase of \$7,100,000; Acquisition of lands for national forests--\$150,000 appropriated for Wasatch National Forest, and \$70,000 under Special Acts; Cooperative Range Improvements--\$700,000 appropriated; Assistance to states for tree planting--\$1,000,000 appropriated. (Items above are included in the table of appropriations at the end of this Digest.)

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Mar. 17, 1964

For actions of Mar. 16, 1964

88th-2nd; No. 48

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's poverty message. Senate committee reported bill to provide allotments and quotas for Irish potatoes. Sen. Mundt supported legislation to impose restrictions on meat imports. Reps. Albert, Boggs and Carey complimented President's poverty message. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). Rep. Patman charged Chamber of Commerce President with criticizing farm programs while receiving subsidy on his farm. Sen. Bayh introduced and discussed wheat bill. Sen. Young, N. Dak., introduced and discussed sugar bill. Sen. McNamara introduced and discussed poverty bill. Sen. Nelson submitted and discussed measure to establish Select Committee on Combating Poverty.

HOUSE

1. **POVERTY.** Both Houses received the President's message on poverty (H. Doc. 243) in which he: Recommended creation of a Job Corps for the enlistment of up to 100,000 young men, with half of them assigned to camps and centers to work on special conservation projects and the other half assigned to job training centers to receive a blend of training, basic education, and work experience. Recommended creation of a national Work-Training Program operated by the Department of Labor to provide work and training for 200,000 men and women between ages 16 and 21 on community activities. Recommended creation of a national Work-Study Program operated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide part-time jobs for 140,000 youth to enable them to work their way through school. Proposed establishment of a Community Action program under which urban and rural communities would prepare long-range plans for the attack on poverty in their own local communities, with the Federal Government financing up to 90 percent of the cost of approved plans for the first two years. Requested author-

ity to recruit and train skilled volunteers for the war against poverty. Proposed a new program of loans and guarantees to create new opportunities, including funds to purchase needed land, organize cooperatives, and create new and adequate family farms. Proposed creation, in the Executive Office of the President, of an Office of Economic Opportunity to coordinate the poverty program, and stated his intention to appoint Sargent Shriver as Director of this Office. Stated the cost of the poverty program of \$970 million was included in his budget sent to Congress in January. Recommended, as a supplement to the poverty program, legislation to extend the Area Redevelopment Act, Manpower Development and Training Act, and Vocational Education Act, establish a food stamp program, create a Department of Housing and Community Development, protect migrant farm workers, and (to be submitted soon) to help Appalachia. pp. 5111-2, 5177-9

Reps. Albert, Boggs, and Carey praised the President's poverty message. p. 5110

2. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 10433 (H. Rept. 1237), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest. Excerpts from the Committee report are also attached. The bill also includes items for Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, saline-water research, and Virgin Islands Corporation. p. 5139
3. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Langen criticized ARA's approval of a loan for a new hardboard manufacturing plant, claiming it takes business away from hardboard plants in other depressed areas, and criticized the purchase of equipment from Sweden for the plant. pp. 5122-3
4. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Patman charged that while the President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce was criticizing the farm subsidy program, his farm was receiving subsidies. pp. 5126-7
5. PUBLIC LAW 480; FOREIGN TRADE. Received from GAO a report "on understatement of claims...against the United Arab Republic and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia for recovery of excessive ocean transportation costs financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under title I, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954"; to Government Operations Committee. p. 5138
6. FORESTRY. The Forests Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 7588, to provide for enforcement of rules and regulations for the protection, development, and administration of the national forests and national grasslands; and S. 51, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to relinquish to Wyo. jurisdiction over those lands within the Medicine Bow National Forest known as the Pole Mountain District. p. D204
7. PATENTS. Passed without amendment S. 2040, to facilitate the procedure of the Patent Office by permitting a written declaration to be accepted in lieu of an oath. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 5113
8. WATER RESEARCH. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 189, expressing the sense of Congress that the southwest regional water laboratory should be known as the "Robert S. Kerr Water Research Center." pp. 5113-4
9. ALASKA LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1878, to extend for 5 years the time for filing applications in which to select certain lands in Alaska. An identical bill, H. R. 7598, was laid on the table. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 5114

S. Res. 305, by Sen. Nelson, establishing the Select Committee on Combating Poverty; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author pp. 5144-7

33. PERSONNEL; PAY. H. R. 10434, by Rep. Barry, H. R. 10444, by Rep. Morrison, and H. R. 10448, by Rep. Weltner, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
34. MEAT IMPORTS. H. R. 10436, by Rep. Chenoweth, to impose import limitations on certain meat and meat products; to Ways and Means Committee.
35. ACCOUNTING. H. R. 10446, by Rep. Rosenthal, to permit the use of statistical sampling procedures in the examination of vouchers; to Government Operations Committee.
36. PROPERTY. H. R. 10447, by Rep. Stubblefield, to impose certain requirements on the acquisition of real property by the United States in connection with the protection or preservation of fish and wildlife; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.
37. RECLAMATION. H. R. 10450, by Rep. Norblad, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Tualatin Federal reclamation project, Oregon; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
38. WHEAT. S. 2637, by Sen. Bayh, to provide a new program for wheat and to provide a long-range program for the retirement of excess land from the production of agricultural commodities; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author, p. 5143
39. SUGAR. S. 2638, by Sen. Young, N.D., to increase the amount of domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar which may be marketed during 1964; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author, p. 5187
40. PEACE GARDEN. S. 2639, by Sen. Young, to increase the authorization for the appropriation of funds to complete the International Peace Garden, N. Dak.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
41. TRANSPORTATION. S. 2641, by Sen. Beall, relating to the carrying out of the national transportation policy as expressed in the Interstate Commerce Act; to Commerce Committee. Remarks of author, p. 5144

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS MAR. 17:

Agricultural appropriations, S. Appropriations (Secretary Freeman to testify), and H. Appropriations (exec).
Status and plans on stockpiling, including barter of agriculture commodities, H. Interior (Rawlings, FAS, to testify).
Poverty program, H. Education and Labor (Shriver to testify).
Control of meat imports, S. Finance (industry witnesses).
Watershed projects, H. Agriculture.
Extension of Civil Defense Act, H. Armed Services.

EXCERPTS FROM HOUSE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE

Forest Protection and Utilization

Forest land management The Committee believes that the reduction recommended in the requests for Reforestation and stand improvement and for Recreation-public use can be readily absorbed as \$7,000,000 and \$10,500,000, respectively, have been available for these activities from accelerated public works funds. The reduction made in "recreation-public use" has been made in construction funds.

The Committee has disallowed the request under Structural improvements to plan and design a combined regional office and research station headquarters in Pennsylvania. Considering the high proposed construction cost of this facility, the Committee believes that there should be more opportunity to study the need for the project before planning is initiated.

The reduction of \$500,000 in the request for the Insect and disease control program has been made in the proposed allocation for the detection and evaluation activity. The \$1,195,000 allowed for this purpose, an increase of \$171,000 over the current year, should be adequate for fiscal year 1965.

Forest research The amount allowed for Forest research planning and construction includes \$3,800,000 for construction of an addition to the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, and \$35,000 for planning the Forest Hydrology Laboratory at Oxford, Mississippi. The recommended amount also includes an increase of \$40,000 for additional watershed management research at Wenatchee, Washington, and \$60,000 for expansion of timber management research at Berea, Kentucky.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The Committee, which has stressed for years the need for more effective manpower utilization, highly endorses the current efforts of the Agencies, as reflected in the estimates, to limit the number of additional personnel requests. On a total available funds basis, the 1965 budget estimates provide for a net increase of 855 permanent positions over the 1964 authorization of 73,318 employees. The Committee allowances provide for a net increase of 354, a reduction of 501 positions. The additional positions approved are primarily for Indian education, welfare, and resources management, and for construction of forest access roads.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Committee is very concerned with the lack of uniform policies and practices governing the Federal recreation programs and requests the Bureau to aggressively pursue its comprehensive approach to promoting coordination in this area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Item	Estimated Available, 1964	Budget Estimates, 1965 a/	House Committee Bill 1965	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) House Committee Bill Compared with Budget Estimates
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:				
Forest protection and utilization:				
Forest land management b/	\$146,834,000	\$149,919,000	\$148,596,000	-\$1,323,000
Forest research	25,853,000	29,944,000	30,019,000	+75,000
State and private forestry cooperation	15,917,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	-
Total, Forest protection and utilization	188,604,000	196,818,000	195,570,000	-1,248,000
Forest roads and trails	63,200,000	72,000,000	70,300,000	-1,700,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:				
Special acts	70,000	70,000	70,000	-
Wasatch national forest	250,000	150,000	150,000	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000	700,000	700,000	-
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Total, Annual appropriations	253,824,000	270,738,000	267,790,000	-2,948,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forest receipts) c/				
	51,808,740	53,518,000	53,518,000	-

a/ Includes effect of amendments to the 1965 budget included in H. Doc. 240, dated March 9, 1964.

b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) \$5,000,000 for emergency fire fighting and

(2) \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control.

c/ In addition, prior year balances available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

MARCH 13, 1964.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10433]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1965.
The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Depart-
ment of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau
of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southw-
estern Power Administration) and for other related agencies including
the U.S. Forest Service.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Appropriations, 1964 (to date)-----	\$940, 926, 500
1964 supplementals included in bill-----	+ 32, 700, 000
Estimated total, 1964-----	973, 626, 500
Less nonrecurring 1964 supplemental items-----	- 21, 700, 000
1964 Base (adjusted for comparability with 1965)-----	951, 926, 500
Budget estimates, 1965-----	985, 918, 000
Recommended in bill for 1965-----	961, 365, 600
Recommended in bill for 1965 compared with:	
Appropriations, 1964 (to date)-----	+ 20, 439, 100
1964 Base (adjusted for comparability with 1965)-----	+ 9, 439, 100
Budget estimates, 1965-----	- 24, 552, 400

REVENUES

The activities covered by the Bill are forecast to generate \$687.9
million in Federal revenues in fiscal year 1965, an increase of \$90.2
million over fiscal year 1964.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

The Committee has made every effort to hold the 1965 Bill to the 1964 appropriation level and yet make provision for mandatory increased costs and essential additional requirements in fiscal year 1965. The recommended bill provides \$24,552,400 less than the budgeted request and provides a net increase of only \$9,439,100, or 1%, in the comparable base for the current fiscal year.

Following is a summary of the major increases and decreases in the 1964 level which are discussed in detail below by appropriation item:

Major increases:

Mandatory increased salary costs (wage board, annualization of 1964 pay act costs, etc.)	+ \$11, 107, 871
To liquidate additional obligations under the contract authorities carried in the Federal-Aid Highway Act for forest, public land, and Indian roads	+ 10, 340, 000
For additional educational, welfare, and health services and other assistance to the American Indian	+ 8, 206, 800
For additional management, protection, and maintenance costs in the National Parks	+ 2, 494, 321
For additional grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	+ 2, 500, 000
For geological surveys and investigations, development of mineral resources, and coal research	+ 2, 968, 000
For acceleration of research on effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife	+ 1, 431, 000
For increased costs of operation and maintenance of fish and wildlife facilities	+ 2, 270, 792
For State and private forestry cooperation	+ 1, 000, 000
Subtotal, major increases	+ 42, 318, 784

Major decreases:

Nonrecurring program items in 1964 Bill	- 11, 994, 000
Net decrease in level of construction programs	- 10, 989, 800
Reduction in requirements for Administration of Territories, primarily Samoa	- 7, 700, 000
Reduction in level of wetlands acquisition program	- 2, 000, 000
Subtotal, major decreases	- 32, 683, 800

Other increases and decreases (net)	- 195, 884
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Net total increase	+ 9, 439, 100
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EXTENT OF ACTIVITIES FUNDED IN BILL

The extent of the activities that must be funded in this bill is indicated by the following summary:

1. Conservation and administration of 465 million acres of public domain land involving forest, range, mineral and water resources.

2. Provision of educational assistance, facilities, and services to over 57,000 Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools and assistance to over 50,000 Indian children in the Public Schools; welfare and guidance services to 20,000 needy Indians; management and protection of nearly 50 million acres of Indian-owned forest and range lands; construction, operation and maintenance of 300 irrigation systems serving about 864,000 acres; and maintenance of about 17,000 miles of roads on Indian reservations.

3. Management, protection, maintenance, and construction of facilities, including 17,000 miles of roads and trails, in 207 National Parks and other areas comprising about 26 million acres with an estimated 102 million visitors in 1965.

4. Provision under the Geological Survey for topographic surveys and mapping of the United States; geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping; water resources investigations; and supervision of 200,000 properties leased for oil, gas, and other minerals valued at \$1.45 billion.

5. Conservation, evaluation, and development of our mineral resources under the Bureau of Mines, including inspection of 8,500 coal mines and the production, conservation and sale of the Nation's helium.

6. The conduct of research, management, and demonstration programs to conserve and restore fish and wildlife resources for both recreational and commercial use, including the operation and maintenance of 100 fish hatcheries and 298 National wildlife refuges consisting of 28.8 million acres.

7. The management, protection, and development of 186 million acres of land in the National Forests, including an estimated sale of 11.2 billion board-feet of timber in 1965 with a value of \$123.2 million; provision of recreation facilities for an estimated 140 million visitors; grazing for 6 million livestock; and cooperation with States in fire control, tree planting, and forest management and processing.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The Committee, which has stressed for years the need for more effective manpower utilization, highly endorses the current efforts of the Agencies, as reflected in the estimates, to limit the number of additional personnel requests. On a total available funds basis, the 1965 budget estimates provide for a net increase of 855 permanent positions over the 1964 authorization of 73,318 employees. The Committee allowances provide for a net increase of 354, a reduction of 501 positions. The additional positions approved are primarily for Indian education, welfare, and resources management, and for construction of forest access roads.

LIMITATION ON UNIT COST OF EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The Committee is continuing in fiscal year 1965 its policy of limiting the unit cost of employee housing (regardless of the source of financing) in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii and the territories to \$20,000. The limitation includes engineering and design costs, but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation shall continue to be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval. Employee houses shall not exceed the standards outlined by the Committee in its Report No. 2049, 87th Congress, 2d Session.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$44, 152, 500
Estimate, 1965.....	45, 372, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	45, 372, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 1, 219, 500
Estimate, 1965.....	-----

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1964 appropriation and the 1965 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 appropriation	Estimate, 1965
Lease and disposal of land and mineral resources.....	\$10,248,400	-\$109,500	-----
Management of grazing lands.....	6,104,000	+70,000	-----
Forestry.....	8,600,000	-326,000	-----
Cadastral surveys.....	4,904,900		-----
Soil and moisture conservation.....	11,780,700	+525,000	-----
Fire suppression.....	400,000		-----
Maintenance of physical facilities.....	400,000	+222,000	-----
Maintenance of access roads.....	700,000	+475,000	-----
General administration.....	1,785,000		-----
Increased Pay Act costs.....	449,000	+449,000	-----
Transfers in the estimates.....		-86,000	-----
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	45,372,000	+1,219,500	-----

The net decrease under Forestry consists of an increase of \$680,000 for forest management and development programs on the public domain and Western Oregon lands, a decrease of \$82,000 in the forest protection program in Alaska, and a reduction of \$924,000 representing the transfer of the forest protection and development programs on the Oregon and California Grant Lands to the appropriation item below for "Oregon and California Grant Lands."

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$300,000
Estimate, 1965.....	1,400,000
Recommended, 1965.....	1,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+800,000
Estimate, 1965.....	-300,000

The amount allowed includes \$400,000 to initiate construction of fire control facilities at Anchorage, Alaska, and \$700,000 for sanitation and protection facilities in public land recreation areas. The Committee expects that the latter facilities will be kept to the minimum essential to maintain and protect these areas.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$760,000
Estimate, 1965.....	2,000,000
Recommended, 1965.....	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+1,240,000
Estimate, 1965.....	

This appropriation is required to liquidate the obligations incurred under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act, 1962, for development of roads and trails on the public lands.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The bill continues the indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the 75 percent of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties. It is estimated that a total of \$8,250,000 will be available in 1965 for the construction, acquisition, and operation and maintenance of access roads and improvements, and for forest protection and development on the revested lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant Counties of Oregon.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$89, 235, 250
Estimate, 1965.....	96, 910, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	95, 200, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 5, 964, 750
Estimate, 1965.....	-1, 710, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1964 appropriation and the estimate for 1965 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 approp- riation	Estimate, 1965
Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	\$68, 284, 050	+\$2, 175, 000	—\$1, 676, 200
Welfare and guidance services.....	11, 594, 000	+336, 600	-----
Relocation and adult vocational training.....	12, 023, 000	+2, 604, 000	-----
Maintaining law and order.....	2, 553, 000	+120, 000	-----
Increased Pay Act costs.....	779, 750	+779, 750	-----
Transfers in the estimates and rounding.....	—33, 800	—50, 600	—33, 800
Total, Education and Welfare Services.....	95, 200, 000	+5, 964, 750	—1, 710, 000

The amount allowed includes the full budget request, an increase of \$500,000, for assistance to pupils in non-Federal schools, and an increase of \$1,675,000, a reduction of \$1,676,200 in the request, for the operation of additional Federal school facilities and for improvement of operations at existing facilities in fiscal year 1965. The additional 200 positions provided, together with the filling of existing vacancies, should make adequate provision for the estimated 2,253 additional students in boarding and day schools during the next fiscal year.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1964	\$37, 691, 300
Estimate, 1965.....	40, 728, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	40, 178, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 2, 486, 700
Estimate, 1965.....	— 550, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1964 appropriation and the 1965 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 appropriation	Estimate, 1965
Forest and range lands.....	\$4,854,100	+\$51,000	-----
Fire suppression.....	140,000	-----	-----
Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	6,229,400	+739,000	-----
Soil and moisture conservation.....	5,317,600	-600,000	-----
Maintenance of roads.....	3,584,800	+450,000	-----
Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	312,700	-----	-----
Management of Indian trust property.....	6,368,600	+455,000	-----
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	11,642,700	+1,000,000	-\$550,000
Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	1,309,400	-9,000	-----
Increased pay act costs.....	418,700	+418,700	-----
Transfers in the estimates.....	-----	-18,000	-----
Total, Resources Management.....	40,178,000	+2,486,700	-550,000

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

The Committee recommends the 1964 supplemental request of \$900,000 to provide for loans to Indian tribes for hiring expert assistance in connection with claims presented to the Indian Claims Commission, as authorized by Public Law 88-168, approved November 4, 1963.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$58,300,000
Estimate, 1965.....	51,176,000
Recommended, 1965.....	46,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	-11,600,000
Estimate, 1965.....	-4,476,000

The amount allowed provides for the following construction program during fiscal year 1965:

1. New Indian day and boarding schools, dormitories, and related facilities.....	\$33,534,000
2. Major alterations and improvements.....	5,000,000
3. Employee housing.....	700,000
4. Water exploration and development.....	390,000
5. Water and sanitary sewer and jail facilities.....	710,000
6. Advance planning.....	400,000
7. Navajo Indian irrigation project.....	4,700,000
8. Other irrigation systems.....	3,700,000
Subtotal.....	49,134,000
Reduction due to anticipated slippage in construction program.....	-2,434,000
Total.....	46,700,000

The Committee has approved the budgeted construction program except for the proposed conversion of the Tongue Point naval installation at Astoria, Oregon, to provide a high school at an estimated cost of \$4,963,000, to be financed with a reprogramming of \$2,921,000 of fiscal year 1964 funds and an additional appropriation of \$2,042,000 for fiscal year 1965. Based on detailed review, the Committee is convinced that the extensive conversion of the old facilities of this abandoned naval base and the additional new construction required to provide a suitable school are not warranted, as the initial savings

expected compared with all new construction would soon be offset by excessive annual operation and maintenance costs. The Committee also questions the advisability of relocating the Indian students to this location, far removed from their homes.

The funds provided for new day and boarding schools will provide for 2,400 additional seats and replacement of 1,380 existing seats in sub-standard buildings in the existing Bureau school plants.

Considering the unobligated balance of \$37.9 million available as of January 31, 1964, it is believed that the reduction recommended can be readily absorbed through anticipated slippage in the 1965 construction program. The Committee expects that the Bureau will continue to use standard plans and specifications and will continue its efforts to achieve greater economies in planning and construction costs.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$15, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	17, 000, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	17, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+2, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

The recommended appropriation is required to liquidate the obligations incurred for Indian road construction under the contract authorization provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$4, 265, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	4, 331, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	4, 331, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+66, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

The increase provided is for pay increase annualization. In addition to this direct appropriation, the budget estimate proposed the use of \$1,510,000 of program funds, an increase of \$135,000. The Committee has allowed an increase of \$42,000 for pay increases, but has disallowed the program increase of \$93,000, including provision for eleven new employees. Effective use of existing manpower in the Washington and area offices should provide adequately for the Bureau's overhead requirements in fiscal year 1965.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$132, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	88, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	88, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	-44, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

The amount provided represents the fourth annual grant under the 5-year program to lessen the impact of the termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as authorized by Public Law 87-432. The Committee requests that the Bureau

submit a detailed report in connection with the 1966 estimates as to the status of the termination.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1964	\$27, 124, 000
Estimate, 1965	29, 712, 000
Recommended, 1965	29, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	+1, 876, 000
Estimate, 1965	-712, 000

Increases allowed consist of:

New park areas for which funds are not provided	\$46, 000
New park areas activated since beginning of Mission 66 now partially financed	300, 000
Operation of newly constructed facilities in pre-Mission 66 areas	554, 817
Conversion of park radio systems to narrow band frequencies	68, 000
Commercial power and telephone service connection charges	100, 000
Natural science and wildlife management studies	100, 000
Additional U.S. Park Police	97, 000
Production of additional park informational publications	75, 000
For more adequate fire protection service	82, 000
Employees' compensation fund payments	52, 000
Pay increase annualization	448, 600
Transfers in the estimates	-47, 417

Total, net increase +1, 876, 000

The amount provided includes \$25,000, to be matched by private funds, for the high school student park conservation program.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1964	\$21, 566, 750
Estimate, 1965	23, 500, 000
Recommended, 1965	23, 100, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	+1, 533, 250
Estimate, 1965	-400, 000

The net increase allowed includes \$487,000 for pay increase annualization and wage rate increases; \$38,000 for new park areas; \$210,000 for park areas activated under Mission 66 and now partially financed; \$673,504 for more adequate maintenance and operation of facilities in pre-Mission 66 areas; \$150,000 for commercial power and telephone service connection charges; and a decrease of \$25,254 due to transfers in the estimates.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964	\$32, 697, 000
Estimate, 1965	25, 406, 000
Recommended, 1965	23, 800, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	-8, 897, 000
Estimate, 1965	-1, 606, 000

The amount provided by activity consists of the following:

Camping and picnicking facilities-----	\$2, 202, 500
Public Service and administrative units-----	8, 782, 500
Utilities-----	8, 859, 100
Employee housing-----	2, 172, 300
Miscellaneous-----	2, 587, 800
Acquisition of water rights-----	480, 000
Reduction due to anticipated slippage in construction program--	-1, 250, 000
Deletion of fallout shelter at Rocky Mountain National Park and rounding-----	-34, 200
Total-----	23, 800, 000

The amount allowed includes \$845,000 to initiate the construction of visitor and related facilities at Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska, representing the first phase of the budgeted plan. The Committee has deferred the balance of the request, \$321,800, representing the construction items that will not be required until fiscal year 1966.

As there was an unobligated balance of \$33.5 million under this appropriation as of January 31, 1964, it is believed that the reduction of \$1,250,000 will be absorbed readily through anticipated slippage in the construction program.

It should be noted that funds heretofore appropriated under this item for acquisition of national park lands have been deleted from the 1965 budget which proposes that such requirements hereafter be financed from the land and water conservation fund assuming favorable action by Congress on H.R. 3846. The Committee has approved, within available funds, the retention of existing land acquisition personnel under this appropriation item pending Congressional action on the bill.

CONSTRUCTION (LAND ACQUISITION), (1964 SUPPLEMENTAL)

The Committee recommends the 1964 supplemental estimate of \$3,700,000 for acquiring additional land at the Point Reyes National Seashore, California. This amount, together with \$3,300,000 to be made available from unobligated balances, will provide a total of \$7,000,000, the balance remaining of the \$14,000,000 authorization, for expediting the land acquisition program to obviate increases in land values in the area.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$29, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	30, 000, 000
Recommended, 1965-----	29, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	
Estimate, 1965-----	-1, 000, 000

This appropriation provides for liquidation of obligations incurred for the construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The reduction imposed in the budget request is based on anticipated slippage in the construction program. As of January 31, 1964, only \$10 million had been obligated out of the \$45.6 million available for the current year.

The Committee requests that the Park Service review and report to the Committee in connection with the 1966 estimates on action taken to reduce the excessive planning and other overhead costs being incurred by the Park Service and the Bureau of Public Roads.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$2, 136, 750
Estimate, 1965.....	2, 412, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	2, 325, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+188, 250
Estimate, 1965.....	-87, 000

The increase allowed includes: \$17,000 to strengthen financial management functions in the Washington office; \$42,650 to intensify management analysis and statistical functions in the Washington office; \$60,000 to provide management analysis staffs in the regional offices; and \$68,600 for pay increase annualization.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 900, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	2, 700, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	2, 700, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+800, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

The increase allowed includes \$340,000 for planning and surveys; \$416,000 to strengthen the Federal coordination function; and \$44,000 for pay increase annualization.

The Committee is very concerned with the lack of uniform policies and practices governing the Federal recreation programs and requests the Bureau to aggressively pursue its comprehensive approach to promoting coordination in this area.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$13, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	18, 814, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	15, 300, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+2, 300, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	-3, 514, 000

This item makes provision for the expenses of the Office of Territories and for support of the Governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Administration of Canton Island.

Of the amount allowed, \$5,537,000 is for support of American Samoa, a decrease of \$2,500,000 in the budget estimate. The Committee has approved the budgeted construction program as submitted but believes that the amount allowed will be sufficient to meet obligations in fiscal year 1965 as there is at present an unobligated balance of \$12.1 million, and further slippage in the program is anticipated.

The amount allowed also includes \$9,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 requested for fiscal year 1965 to carry out the provisions of the Guam Rehabilitation Act, approved November 4, 1963, which authorized loans and grants up to \$45 million for the rehabilitation of the Territory of Guam. The loans and grants will be used to replace public facilities destroyed by the severe typhoon in 1962 and also to replace other obsolete temporary facilities constructed in World War II. Water power and telephone projects will be financed from loans repayable in full with interest. All other projects are to be financed 50 percent from loans and 50 percent from grants. The Committee has also approved \$10 million of the 1964 supplemental request of \$11,464,000 to initiate the rehabilitation program. The total provided, \$19,000,000, is believed all that can be efficiently and effectively obligated by June 30, 1965, and, therefore, the Committee has imposed the total reduction of \$2,464,000 in the estimates based on anticipated slippage in the construction estimate.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$15, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	17, 500, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	17, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 2, 500, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

The amount recommended provides the full annual amount authorized by Public Law 87-541 and will permit continuation of the accelerated development program in the fields of education, health, public works, and resources management.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$63, 700. 000
Estimate, 1965.....	68, 623, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	65, 930, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 2, 230, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	- 2, 693, 000

The amount allowed by activities as compared with the 1964 appropriation and the estimate for 1965 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 appro- priation	Estimate, 1965
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$21, 480, 000	—\$160, 000	—\$434, 000
Geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping.....	16, 510, 000	+250, 000	—708, 000
Marine geology and hydrology.....	748, 000	+250, 000	—205, 000
Water resources investigations.....	19, 743, 000	+1, 036, 000	—346, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	193, 000		
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	4, 465, 000	+64, 000	
General administration.....	1, 801, 000		
Special-purpose buildings.....		—200, 000	—1, 000, 000
Increased Pay Act costs.....	990, 000	+990, 000	
Total, Geological Survey.....	65, 930, 000	+2, 230, 000	—2, 693, 000

The net increase allowed includes \$140,000 to resume work on the National Atlas; \$500,000 for accelerated studies of the earth's crust and upper mantle; \$500,000 for expansion of primary networks for studies of the surface and ground-water resources of the Nation; and \$502,000, the full budget request, to match anticipated increase in State offerings for cooperative investigations of surface and groundwaters.

The Committee has disallowed the proposed appropriation of \$1 million for construction of a nuclear research laboratory at Denver, Colorado. As facilities are available for the conduct under contract of essential research of this nature at the present time, the Committee believes, in the interest of economy, that this large capital expenditure should not be undertaken in the coming fiscal year. The Committee also reiterates its request of last year that the laboratory expansion program of the Agency be referred to the legislative committee for appropriate review and approval.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$29, 404, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	30, 346, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	30, 100, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+696, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	-246, 000

The amount provided by activity compared with the 1964 appropriation and the estimate for 1965 is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 appropriation	Estimate, 1965
Bituminous coal.....	\$3, 165, 000	+\$208, 000	-----
Anthracite coal.....	824, 000	-235, 000	-----
Petroleum, natural gas and oil shale.....	3, 862, 000		-\$195, 000
Minerals and metals.....	15, 917, 000		-----
Oceanographic research.....	128, 000	+75, 000	-51, 000
Foreign mineral activities.....	521, 000		-----
Increased Pay Act costs.....	683, 000	+683, 000	-----
Transfers in the estimates.....		-35, 000	-----
Total, Conservation and Development of Mineral Resources.....	30, 100, 000	+696, 000	-246, 000

The increases allowed include \$208,000 to provide for research on drainage of methane during mining and \$75,000 for increased marine minerals research. The latter amount, together with the \$53,000 currently available, will provide a total of \$128,000 which the Committee expects will be utilized only for the development of technology for mining minerals from the ocean floor. In approving this increase the Committee wishes to make it abundantly clear that it does not approve the planned program of the Bureau with a possible duration of ten years at a cost of \$7,500,000. The Committee sees no need for the Bureau to engage in ocean surveys, resource evaluations, identification of sea-floor deposits or other oceanographic functions now being performed by the many other Federal and private agencies engaged in

oceanographic research. Instead the Committee will expect the Bureau's program to be held in the future to the modest level approved for the next fiscal year and that the work will be strictly confined to the development of technology for mining marine minerals.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$8, 664, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	9, 511, 000
Recommended, 1965-----	9, 300, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	+636, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	-211, 000

The net increase allowed includes: \$102,000 for expansion of the safety educational program; \$185,000 for expansion of fine-coal float-dust explosion research; \$150,000 for expansion of mine ventilation research and investigations; \$91,000 for expansion of methane detection and monitoring research; and \$208,000 for pay increase annualization. The Committee has disallowed the proposed increase of \$185,000 to rehabilitate and modernize the second experimental mine at Bruceton, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$1, 460, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	1, 410, 000
Recommended, 1965-----	1, 410, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	-50, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	

The net decrease consists of a reduction of \$90,000 due to reorganization and an increase of \$40,000 for pay increase annualization.

HELIUM FUND

Borrowing Authority, 1964-----	\$6, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	20, 000, 000
Recommended, 1965-----	14, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Borrowing Authority, 1964-----	+8, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	-6, 000, 000

This borrowing authority is required to finance helium purchases under the existing contracts for the conservation of helium. The present available borrowing authority of \$22,000,000, together with the additional \$14,000,000 allowed in the bill, will provide adequately for requirements in fiscal year 1965 due to slippage in the 1964 program.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$5, 075, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	6, 836, 000
Recommended, 1965-----	6, 336, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	+1, 261, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	-500, 000

This appropriation provides for contract research to develop new methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal. The amount allowed includes \$6,000,000 for new contract research and \$336,000 for administration and contract supervision. As the Office had an unobligated balance of over \$2,000,000 as of February 28, 1964, and many of the project obligations scheduled for 1965 are dependent

upon successful test results during the current year and 1965, it is believed that the recommended reduction of \$500,000 will be readily experienced through slippage in the program.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$850, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	900, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	850, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	
Estimate, 1965.....	- 50, 000

This program provides for Government loans to private industry for discovery of mineral reserves. The Government contributes not more than 50 percent of the cost which is repaid with interest if the exploration is successful. As the office had an unobligated balance of \$805,000 as of January 31, 1964, it is believed that the amount allowed should be adequate to meet loan requirements in fiscal year 1965.

The Committee is continuing its policy that emphasis be placed on providing exploration assistance on only those strategic and critical minerals for which there is a serious shortage in the United States, and, therefore, has approved no changes in the present list of minerals eligible for assistance under the program.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$615, 500
Estimate, 1965.....	660, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	660, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 44, 500
Estimate, 1965.....	

The increase allowed includes \$18,000 for pay increase annualization and \$26,500 for additional costs under the program for the coordination of oil and gas activities.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$386, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	393, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	425, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 39, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	+ 32, 000

The increase allowed includes \$7,000 for pay increase annualization and \$32,000 for additional workload in the Commissioner's office in connection with International fisheries compacts and commissions.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$17, 832, 900
Supplemental estimate, 1964.....	100, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	20, 631, 000
Recommended, 1965:	
Supplemental estimate, 1964.....	
Direct appropriation.....	\$17, 832, 900
Transfer from receipts.....	2, 125, 000
Total.....	19, 957, 900
Comparisons:	
Appropriations, 1964.....	+2, 125, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1964.....	—100, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	—673, 100

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1964 appropriation and the 1965 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 appropriation	Estimate, 1965
Management.....	\$390, 734		
Marketing and technology.....	4, 457, 500	+\$361, 500	—\$75, 000
Research.....	11, 171, 200	+1, 462, 100	—698, 100
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 396, 700	—100, 000	
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	41, 800		
Columbia River fishery facilities.....	2, 249, 900	+160, 000	
Increased pay act costs.....	250, 066	+250, 066	
Transfers in the estimates.....		—8, 666	
Total available.....	19, 957, 900	+2, 125, 000	—773, 100
Transfer from Pribilof Islands fund.....	—2, 125, 000	—2, 125, 000	—2, 125, 000
Total, direct appropriation.....	17, 832, 900		¹ —2, 898, 100

¹ Includes disallowance of 1964 supplemental estimate of \$100,000 for pesticides research.

The increases allowed under marketing and technology include: \$71,500 for increased operating costs; \$65,000 for exploratory fishing and gear research projects; \$35,000 for technological research on pesticides; and \$190,000 to provide for the botulism research program. In addition, the Committee has approved, within available funds, an additional amount of \$50,000 for consumer education in connection with this latter program.

The net increase recommended under research includes \$704,800 for operation and maintenance of new facilities; \$244,000 for North and Central Pacific oceanography; \$156,000 for North Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico oceanography; \$66,500 for the cooperative oceanographic programs; \$275,000 to provide for biological research on pesticides; and \$100,000 for radiobiological and shellfish studies. The Committee has also approved within available funds \$15,000 for exploratory commercial fisheries studies off the coast of North Carolina. The reduction of \$270,000 imposed in the budget estimate for biological research on pesticides, including the 1964 supplemental estimate of \$100,000, is necessary to limit the program to the annual monetary authorization.

In lieu of financing the 1965 increase of \$2,125,000 by the appropriation of general funds from the Treasury, the Committee has provided

the increase by transfer from the Pribilof Islands fund which has an unappropriated balance of \$6,278,000. This fund is derived from receipts of sales of fur seal skins and other wildlife products of the Pribilof Islands.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$300,000, the same as the 1964 appropriation, to continue the research program conducted in foreign countries with foreign currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$4,450,000
Estimate, 1965-----	4,788,000
Recommended, 1965-----	4,788,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	+338,000
Estimate, 1965-----	-----

The amount allowed includes \$1,000,000 for construction of the Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Connecticut; \$1,500,000 for construction of a biological research laboratory for the tropical Atlantic area at Miami, Florida; \$1,350,000 for construction of an exploratory fishing vessel as a replacement for the Oregon; \$350,000 for equipment for the fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea; and \$588,000 for the Columbia River fishery facilities.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$653,000
Estimate, 1965-----	676,000
Recommended, 1965-----	667,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	+14,000
Estimate, 1965-----	-9,000

The net increase allowed includes reduction of \$39,000 due to non-recurring costs, an increase of \$23,000 for pay increase annualization, and \$30,000 for purchase of additional accounting equipment.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation (of receipts), 1964-----	\$2,468,000
Estimate, 1965-----	2,442,000
Recommended, 1965-----	2,442,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	-26,000
Estimate, 1965-----	-----

These funds are derived from the sale of fur skins and other wildlife products of the Islands and are used to provide for schooling, medical attention, and other services to the natives of the Islands, for operation and maintenance of facilities, and management of the Alaska fur-seal herd.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$30, 589, 900
Supplemental estimate, 1964.....	300, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	34, 359, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	33, 550, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+2, 960, 100
Supplemental estimate, 1964.....	—300, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	—809, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity compared with the 1964 appropriation and the 1965 budget estimate is as follows:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 appropriation	Estimate, 1965
Management of fishery resources.....	\$7, 217, 000	+\$401, 000	-----
Extension and training.....	895, 000		-----
Fishery research.....	2, 538, 000	+485, 000	—\$407, 000
Administration of wildlife resources.....	13, 203, 600	+899, 373	-----
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	2, 710, 000		-----
Wildlife research.....	4, 636, 500	+878, 000	—702, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	705, 000		-----
River basin studies.....	1, 318, 000		-----
Increased pay act costs.....	326, 900	+326, 900	-----
Transfers in the estimates.....		—30, 173	-----
Total, Management and Investigations of Resources.....	33, 550, 000	+2, 960, 100	1—1, 109, 060

¹ Includes disallowance of 1964 supplemental estimate of \$300,000 for pesticides research.

The increase for management of fishery resources includes \$300,000 for operation of new hatcheries and facilities and \$101,000 for wage board pay increases.

The increase for fishery research includes \$87,000 for operation of new facilities and \$398,000 to expand research on effects of pesticides. The reduction of \$407,000 made in this latter item, including the 1964 supplemental request of \$125,000, is to delete the proportion of the proposed increase in excess of the annual monetary authorization for the program. The committee has approved within available funds \$15,000 for marine game research in North Carolina.

The additional allowance for administration of wildlife resources includes \$477,119 for management of new refuges; \$229,173 for more adequate management at existing refuges; \$86,200 for replacement and overhaul of aircraft to meet FAA standards; and \$106,881 for employees' compensation payments and wage board pay increases.

The increase under wildlife research includes \$155,000 for operation of new facilities and \$723,000 for acceleration of pesticides-wildlife studies. The decrease of \$702,000 made in this latter item, including the 1964 supplemental request of \$175,000, is to conform to the annual monetary authorization for this program.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$5, 243, 500
Estimate, 1965-----	3, 593, 000
Recommended, 1965-----	6, 074, 700
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	+831, 200
Estimate, 1965-----	+2, 481, 700

This item finances the construction of fish hatchery and wildlife refuge facilities and fishery and wildlife research facilities. The amount allowed includes the budgeted program consisting of: \$150,000 for replacement of the water supply line at the Leavenworth, Washington, fish hatchery; \$735,000 for the fish-pesticide research laboratory, Columbia, Missouri; \$1,468,000 for construction on wildlife refuges; \$600,000 for the Denver Wildlife Research Center; \$100,000 for the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota; \$40,000 for planning a laboratory-office building for the Migratory Bird Population Station, Maryland; and \$500,000 for completion of planning of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium. The latter amount includes provision for three additional positions in the Bureau to assist in planning.

The recommended appropriation also includes \$500,000 for construction of the Narragansett Marine Game Fish Research Laboratory, Rhode Island, and \$1,981,700 to continue construction at the following hatcheries: Cheraw, South Carolina, \$61,000; Saratoga, Wyoming, \$188,000; Cortland, New York, \$210,000; Mescalero, New Mexico, \$266,000; Dale Hollow, Tennessee, \$214,000; Harrison Lake, Virginia, \$78,000; Wytheville, Virginia, \$190,000; Quilcene, Washington, \$44,700; Quinault, Washington (Planning), \$50,000; Greers Ferry Dam, Arkansas, \$177,000; Coleman, California, \$247,000; and Lamar, Pennsylvania, \$256,000.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$10, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	8, 000, 000
Recommended, 1965-----	8, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964-----	-2, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965-----	

The recommended amount, together with the estimated \$4 million to be available from the receipts from Federal hunting stamps, will provide a total in the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund of \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1965 to continue the expanded Wetlands Acquisition Program authorized by Public Law 87-383. Under the provisions of the Wetlands legislation the appropriation advances to the fund for acquisition of refuges are to be repaid from receipts beginning in 1969. The Committee expects that the Bureau will continue the policy of more wide-spread acquisition by easement instead of purchase in fee to reduce the cost of the program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 359, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	1, 384, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	1, 384, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+25, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

The amount allowed, together with not to exceed \$440,000 of funds available from other sources, will make a total available of \$1,824,000 for administrative expenses in fiscal year 1965. The net increase allowed includes a reduction of \$70,000 due to the non-recurring item for replacement of equipment, and increases as follows: \$25,000 for assistance in contracting; \$45,000 for servicing Bureau programs; and \$25,000 for pay increase annualization.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$10, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	10, 650, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	10, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	
Estimate, 1965.....	-650, 000

The amount allowed includes \$9,297,000 for continuation of basic and applied research to develop low-cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water and \$703,000 for administration and coordination, the same as 1964 except for pay increase annualization. Considering that the Office had an unobligated balance of \$6.6 million as of December 31, 1963, and has research contracts in effect or in process with a total value of \$16.5 million, the Committee believes the allowance of \$10 million should provide adequate additional research funds for fiscal year 1965.

CONSTRUCTION OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 850, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	2, 300, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	2, 250, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+400, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	-50, 000

The amount allowed includes \$910,000 for operation and maintenance of the saline water demonstration plants at Freeport, Texas, Webster, South Dakota, and Roswell, New Mexico; \$360,000 for process changes and improvements; \$230,000 for administration; and \$750,000 for replacement of the demonstration plant at San Diego, California, which is being transferred to the Naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba. This latter amount, together with available unobligated balances and a reimbursement from the Department of Defense, will provide a total of \$2,500,000, the estimated cost of the replacement facility.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$4, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	4, 173, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	4, 173, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+173, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

The increase allowed includes provision for pay increase annualization, within-grade salary promotions, and \$37,000 to finance, in part, unfilled vacancies.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$3, 858, 400
Estimate, 1965.....	4, 125, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	4, 065, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+206, 600
Estimate, 1965.....	-60, 000

The increase allowed includes \$82,000 for pay increase annualization; \$16,000 for the Undersecretary; \$12,475 for the Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources; \$42,500 for the Office of Survey and Review; \$28,000 for the Office of Management Operations; \$14,000 for the Division of Management Research; and \$15,000 for equipment replacement.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends under this heading a total of \$195,570,000, an increase of \$6,422,000 in the 1964 appropriation and a decrease of \$1,248,000 in the budget estimate. The following is a summary of the action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$147, 312, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	149, 919, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	148, 596, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+1, 284, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	-1, 323, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activity in comparison with the 1964 appropriation and the 1965 budget estimate is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 appropriation	Estimate, 1965
1. Forest Land Management:			
a. National forest protection and management:			
(1) Timber resource management:			
(a) Sales administration and management.....	\$28,788,000	-----	-----
(b) Reforestation and stand improvement.....	16,445,000	+\$800,000	-\$100,000
(2) Recreation—public use.....	24,951,000	-----	—700,000
(3) Wildlife habitat management.....	3,571,000	-----	-----
(4) Range resource management:			
(a) Management.....	5,008,000	-----	-----
(b) Revegetation.....	2,714,000	-----	-----
(c) Improvements.....	3,252,000	-----	-----
(5) Soil and water management.....	5,275,000	-----	-----
(6) Mineral claims, leases, and special uses.....	3,731,000	-----	-----
(7) Land classification, adjustments, and surveys.....	3,829,000	-----	-----
(8) Forest fire protection.....	22,738,000	-----	-----
(9) Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance).....	10,814,000	-----	—23,000
(10) Payments to Employees Compensation Fund.....	615,000	+95,000	-----
Subtotal.....	131,731,000	+895,000	—823,000
Deduct amount advanced from "Cooperative range improvements".....	—700,000	-----	-----
Subtotal, National forest protection and management.....	131,031,000	+895,000	—823,000
b. Fighting forest fires.....	5,000,000	-----	-----
c. Insect and disease control:			
(1) White pine blister rust control.....	3,551,000	-----	-----
(2) Other pest control.....	6,685,000	—500,000	—500,000
Subtotal, Insect and disease control.....	10,236,000	—500,000	—500,000
d. Acquisition of lands (Weeks Act).....	500,000	—462,000	-----
Increased 1964 Pay Act costs.....	1,829,000	+1,829,000	-----
Transfers in the estimates.....		—478,000	-----
Total, Forest Land Management.....	148,596,000	+1,284,000	—1,323,000

The Committee believes that the reductions recommended in the requests for Reforestation and stand improvement and for Recreation-public use can be readily absorbed as \$7,000,000 and \$10,500,000, respectively, have been available for these activities from accelerated public works funds. The reduction made in "recreation-public use" has been made in construction funds.

The Committee has disallowed the request under Structural improvements to plan and design a combined regional office and research station headquarters in Pennsylvania. Considering the high proposed construction cost of this facility, the Committee believes that there should be more opportunity to study the need for the project before planning is initiated.

The reduction of \$500,000 in the request for the Insect and disease control program has been made in the proposed allocation for the detection and evaluation activity. The \$1,195,000 allowed for this purpose, an increase of \$171,000 over the current year, should be adequate for fiscal year 1965.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$25, 893, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	29, 944, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	30, 019, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 4, 126, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	+ 75, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee for forestry research by activity is as follows:

(a) Forest and range management research:	
Timber management research.....	6, 679, 000
Watershed management research.....	2, 753, 000
Range management research.....	1, 161, 000
Wildlife habitat research.....	595, 000
Forest recreation research.....	421, 000
Subtotal, Forest and range management research.....	11, 609, 000
(b) Forest protection research:	
Forest fire research.....	1, 848, 000
Forest insect research.....	2, 241, 000
Forest disease research.....	1, 767, 000
Subtotal, Forest protection research.....	5, 856, 000
(c) Forest products and engineering research:	
Forest products utilization research.....	5, 069, 000
Forest engineering research.....	300, 000
Subtotal, Forest products and engineering research.....	5, 369, 000
(d) Forest resource economics research:	
Forest survey.....	1, 854, 000
Forest products marketing research.....	1, 016, 000
Forest economics research.....	540, 000
Subtotal, Forest resource economics research.....	3, 410, 000
(e) Forest research planning and construction.....	3, 835, 000
Deletion of planning funds for regional office and research station, Pennsylvania.....	- 60, 000
Total, Forest Research.....	30, 019, 000

The amount allowed for Forest research planning and construction includes \$3,800,000 for construction of an addition to the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, and \$35,000 for planning the Forest Hydrology Laboratory at Oxford, Mississippi. The recommended amount also includes an increase of \$40,000 for additional watershed management research at Wenatchee, Washington, and \$60,000 for expansion of timber management research at Berea, Kentucky.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$15, 943, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	16, 955, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	16, 955, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 1, 012, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

This program, carried on in cooperation with the States, encourages private timber management. The amount allowed includes \$12,-758,000 for cooperation in forest fire control; \$300,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting; \$3,018,000 for cooperation in forest management and processing; and \$879,000 for general forestry assistance.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1964	\$63, 200, 000
Estimate, 1965	72, 000, 000
Recommended, 1965	70, 300, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	+7, 100, 000
Estimate, 1965	-1, 700, 000

These funds are required to liquidate the obligations incurred under the contract authorization contained in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. It is estimated that this amount, together with the permanent appropriation of 10 percent of the National forestry receipts and the planned road construction by timber purchasers under timber sales contracts, will provide a total road program in 1965 of about \$147.8 million. It should also be noted that the Forest Service has had available \$18.8 million from public works acceleration funds for the road program.

The recommended reduction of \$1,700,000 is based on the estimate that about 72 percent of the \$72,500,000 planned for obligation in 1965 will require cash expenditures in lieu of the 75 percent factor reflected in the budget estimate. The Committee sees no basis for increasing the experience rate of 72 percent reflected in the budget estimates for the current year and believes that that with efficient use of the funds that the 1965 budget program for construction of timber access roads can be accomplished.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, 1964	\$250, 000
Estimate, 1965	150, 000
Recommended, 1965	150, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	-100, 000
Estimate, 1965	

The recommended appropriation is to continue the purchase of privately owned lands within the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, to aid in soil erosion control as authorized by Public Law 87-661.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1964	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965	1, 000, 000
Recommended, 1965	1, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	
Estimate, 1965	

These funds are used to provide advice, technical assistance, and financial contribution under Title IV of the Agricultural Act, 1956, to carry out increased tree planting and reforestation work on non-Federal forest land. The funds must be matched by the States and the work is conducted in accordance with plans submitted by the States and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$65, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	70, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	65, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	-----
Estimate, 1965.....	- 5, 000

Due to the limited workload being handled by the Board, which adjudicates appeals by coal mine operators from orders issued by the Bureau of Mines, the Committee believes the Board can effectively carry on its activities during fiscal year 1965 at the current appropriation level.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$91, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	161, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	120, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 29, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	- 41, 000

The increase provided includes \$10,000 for salary costs and one additional position, \$15,000 for additional equipment and furnishings, and \$4,000 for other services.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$58, 960, 750
Estimate, 1965.....	61, 576, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	61, 500, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+ 2, 539, 250
Estimate, 1965.....	- 76, 000

The amount allowed by the Committee by activities in comparison with the 1964 appropriation and the 1965 budget estimate is indicated in the following table:

Activity	Committee bill, 1965	Bill compared with—	
		1964 appropriation	Estimate, 1965
Hospital health services.....	\$36, 642, 000	+ \$922, 250	-----
Contract patient care.....	11, 838, 000	+ 514, 000	-----
Field health services.....	11, 300, 000	+ 550, 000	-----
Administration.....	1, 796, 000	+ 49, 000	-----
Transfers from other appropriations.....	-----	+ 580, 000	-----
Reduction due to slippage and rounding.....	- 76, 000	- 76, 000	- \$76, 000
Total, Indian Health Activities.....	61, 500, 000	+ 2, 539, 250	- 76, 000

The increase allowed includes \$1,625,250 for increased pay Act and wageboard increases and other mandatory increases; \$204,500 for additional workload under hospital health services; \$425,000 for additional workload and increased costs under contract medical care; and \$298,500 for preventive health activities of sanitation, dental, public health nursing, and field medical service.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$5,350,000
Estimate, 1965.....	8,643,000
Recommended, 1965.....	8,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+2,650,000
Estimate, 1965.....	-643,000

The recommended appropriation provides for the budgeted construction program for hospitals and clinics, personnel quarters, alterations, and sanitation facilities. In addition, the allowance includes \$285,000 for immediate construction of urgently needed alterations to the hospital, at Wagner, S. Dak., which is to be planned with available funds during fiscal year 1964. The reduction of \$643,000 due to anticipated slippage is based on an unobligated balance of over \$11 million available under this appropriation as of January, 1964, and the provision in the estimate for a carry-over unobligated balance of \$650,000 at the end of fiscal year 1965.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$297,000
Estimate, 1965.....	313,000
Recommended, 1965.....	310,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+13,000
Estimate, 1965.....	-3,000

The increase provided is for additional salary and other operating costs in fiscal year 1965.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$650,000
Estimate, 1965.....	774,000
Recommended, 1965.....	650,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	-----
Estimate, 1965.....	-124,000

The amount recommended, although the same as fiscal year 1964, includes a non-recurring decrease of \$75,000 and provision for increases as follows: \$22,705 for pay act and other salary costs; \$15,000 for two additional clerical positions for the Planning Commission and one clerical position for the Regional Council; \$23,000 for publication of the 1985 plan and other publications; \$10,000 for completion of the Industrial Survey; and \$4,295 for increased operating costs. Considering the large increases which have been provided for the Commission in recent years, which had an appropriation of only \$243,000 in 1959, the amount recommended should be adequate to carry out essential work during fiscal year 1965.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The Committee recommends the full 1964 supplemental budget request of \$15,500,000, representing the Federal contribution to the construction of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as authorized by Public Law 88-260, approved January 23, 1964. This amount will become available under the terms of the Act only when and to the extent that cash contributions are available from the public to match the Federal funds.

Public Law 88-260 also authorizes the Board of Trustees to issue Revenue Bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury, payable from revenues accruing to the Board, of not to exceed \$15,400,000 to finance necessary parking facilities for the Center.

The Committee has also allowed, under the National Capital Planning Commission, the full budget request of \$2,500,000 to complete the acquisition of the site for the Center and to acquire essential adjacent properties to provide for an appropriate park-like setting as well as exit roads for the parking garage. The Committee expects that any additional funds that might be required to complete the land acquisition program will be expended from donated funds.

The Committee has disallowed the budget request for \$800,000 to replace funds previously appropriated and expended for acquiring property for the Center under the provisions of the Capper-Cramton Act and which are to be reimbursed under the provisions of that law by the District of Columbia. This action was in accordance with the legislative history governing the use of such funds and was agreed to by the Government of the District of Columbia. The Committee feels that it would be inappropriate to now appropriate replacement funds which would have the effect of increasing the authorization of the Capper-Cramton Act which has been fully funded. To the extent that the District of Columbia desires to expend funds for additional park land, it is believed that such requests should be submitted under the appropriate authorities to the committees involved.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964	\$13, 124, 000
Estimate, 1965	14, 794, 000
Recommended, 1965	15, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	+1, 876, 000
Estimate, 1965	+206, 000

The net increase allowed includes a decrease due to nonrecurring costs of \$604,000 incident to the equipping of the new Museum of History and Technology and the modernization and exhibits programs of the Museum of National History, and increases as follows: \$492,000 for increased pay and other mandatory personnel costs; \$546,000 for protection, operation and maintenance of the Museum of History and Technology; \$70,600 for planning and preparation of art objects in connection with the new National Portrait Gallery and National Collection of Fine Arts; \$447,300 for additional research, including \$153,700 for the Oceanographic program; \$434,500 for protection,

operation and maintenance of the new additions to the Natural History and other buildings; \$80,000 for air-conditioning the National Air and Space building; and \$109,600 for other increased costs.

The amount provided also includes \$300,000 for keeping the museum buildings open from 4:30 to 10:00 p.m., during the five-month period of April through August. The Committee suggests that these new visiting hours be initiated during the spring of the current year to the extent that it can be financed within available funds. The Committee believes that the extension of the hours will be of great convenience to the large number of visitors to the Capital during this peak period, offering them a greater opportunity to visit the museums during their limited stays and at a time when more ample parking is available.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

Appropriation, 1964	\$5, 465, 000
Estimate, 1965	1, 000, 000
Recommended, 1965	1, 000, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	- 4, 465, 000
Estimate, 1965	

The amount provided is required to complete the remodeling of the old Civil Service Commission Building (formerly known as the Patent Office Building) to house the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1964	\$1, 275, 000
Estimate, 1965	1, 776, 000
Recommended, 1965	1, 275, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	
Estimate, 1965	- 501, 000

The amount recommended is for the third year of the capital improvements program at the National Zoological Park. The District of Columbia will continue to finance the operation and maintenance of the Zoo. As delay is being experienced in the progress of the improvement program, it is believed appropriate to hold the program in 1965 to the current year level.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

Appropriation, 1964	\$511, 000
Estimate, 1965	1, 364, 000
Recommended, 1965	1, 364, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964	+ \$53, 000
Estimate, 1965	

The amount recommended is required to complete the preparation of drawings and specifications for the National Air Museum Building as authorized by Congress, and initiated during the current fiscal year. The completed plans will be submitted to Congress for construction authorization.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$2, 138, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	2, 147, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	2, 147, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+9, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	

The net increase recommended consists of a nonrecurring decrease for building repairs of \$73,500 offset in part by increased pay act, wage board, and other operating costs.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$100, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	100, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	100, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	
Estimate, 1965.....	

The amount allowed is the maximum authorized by the Act of September 7, 1957, as amended. The Commission is responsible for preparing plans and programs to provide for the appropriate Nation-wide observances and coordination of ceremonies to commemorate the Civil War.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	500, 000
Recommended, 1965.....	¹ (500, 000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	—1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1965.....	—500, 000

¹ By transfer.

The Committee has approved the requested reduced program level of \$500,000 for the National Capital Transportation Agency in fiscal year 1965, representing a reduction in the present staff from 59 to 35. However, in lieu of the direct appropriation proposed, the Committee recommends this amount be financed by transfer from the unobligated balance of \$1,306,000 available from previous years' appropriations for land acquisition in connection with median strips. These funds have not been released by the Budget Bureau in the light of the Congressional action last session recommitting the bill authorizing a mass transportation system for the National Capital area. Considering the status of the legislative authorization, the Committee sees no justification for undertaking an advanced program for acquiring median strip space in Route 66 in Virginia, and, therefore, directs that no further action be taken in this regard without prior clearance with this Committee. As the estimated cost of this advanced land acquisition program is more than \$5,000,000, far in excess of the available funds, the Committee believes it appropriate to use a portion of the unobligated balances available for financing the continued efforts of the Agency in the development of a mass transit plan.

The Committee is concerned about the reclassifications and upgradings which have been affected by the Agency and requests that the present position grade structure be reviewed by the Civil Service Commission.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$25,000 for the expenses of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission to carry out its responsibilities under Public Law 193, approved August 5, 1953, to plan a memorial to be erected on Corregidor Island to commemorate the veterans who fought in the Pacific area during World War II. The supplemental estimate of \$11,000 for the current fiscal year has been disallowed but language has been incorporated in the bill making the 1965 amount immediately available to meet essential expenses of the Commission.

CONSTRUCTION

1964 Supplemental estimate.....	\$1, 500, 000
Recommended.....	100, 000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1964.....	+100, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	-1, 400, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 to initiate planning of the battlefield type memorial on Corregidor Island as authorized by Public Law 88-240, approved December 23, 1963. As the plans for the memorial must be completely revised in the light of the recent Congressional action reducing the authorized cost of the memorial from \$7,500,000 to \$1,500,000, the Committee believes it is appropriate to provide only funds to initiate planning at this time and to defer consideration of the request for additional planning and construction funds until more specific plans are available for review.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 8, in connection with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribal funds:

Provided further, That funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be available for advances, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used:

On page 22, in connection with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Management and Investigations of Resources:

and in addition, \$2,125,000 to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

On page 42, in connection with the National Capital Transportation Agency, Salaries and Expenses:

\$500,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisition and construction".

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS

(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$60, 000	\$60, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	6, 000	6, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc-----	2, 487, 000	2, 684, 000	+\$197, 000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	45, 582, 239	44, 292, 651	-\$1, 289, 588
Donations, National Park Service-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, National Parks-----	507, 500	7, 500	-\$500, 000
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks-----	2, 540	2, 540	-----
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	2, 100, 000	2, 100, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 374, 000	1, 386, 000	+12, 000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	845, 000	890, 000	+45, 000
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	514, 000	514, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	70, 000	70, 000	-----
Total, Department of the Interior-----	54, 848, 279	53, 312, 691	-\$1, 535, 588
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service: Cooperative work-----	27, 175, 000	26, 910, 000	-\$265, 000

Other agencies:

National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds-----	602, 000	-----	- 602, 000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund-----	19, 000	15, 000	- 4, 000
Contributions, Indian health facilities-----	623, 000	111, 000	- 512, 000
Total, other agencies-----	1, 244, 000	126, 000	- 1, 118, 000
Grand total-----	83, 267, 279	80, 348, 691	- 2, 918, 588

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January, 1964 budget document for 1965. Subject to further revision.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

(Available under permanent authorization—not included in accompanying bill)

	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Payments to States and Local Governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands-----	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	-----
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	229, 982	232, 000	+\$2, 018
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma-----	5, 883	10, 000	+4, 117
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	649, 000	684, 200	+35, 200
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oregon, in lieu of taxes-----	975, 000	750, 000	—225, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	15, 031, 270	18, 000, 000	+2, 968, 730
Mineral Leasing Act, payment to States-----	47, 650, 000	49, 301, 100	+1, 651, 100
Payment to Counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management-----	208, 000	211, 000	+3, 000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	161, 000	161, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves--	180, 000	220, 000	+40, 000
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	118, 000	108, 000	—10, 000

Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	26, 229	25, 000	-1, 229
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories-----	7, 042, 107	8, 000, 000	+957, 893
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts-----	589, 300	1, 606, 000	+1, 016, 700
Payment to Counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	587, 650	565, 000	-22, 650
Payment to Counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	73, 467, 421	79, 887, 300	+6, 419, 879
Receipts applied to Operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	4, 075, 000	4, 075, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	2, 120, 000	2, 234, 000	+114, 000
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally-acquired properties, Independence National Park, National Park Service-----	4, 500	-----	-4, 500
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	500	1, 000	+500
Migratory Bird Conservation fund-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1, 762, 949	1, 695, 000	-67, 949
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products-----	144, 000	156, 000	+12, 000
Subtotal-----	12, 909, 149	12, 963, 200	+54, 051

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

Permanent appropriations—Continued

	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior—Continued			
Mixed Receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States-----	\$15, 657, 886	\$14, 940, 000	—\$717, 886
Applied to operations-----	580, 000	1, 060, 000	+ 480, 000
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States-----	6, 155, 099	5, 556, 000	—599, 099
Applied to operations-----	203, 000	444, 000	+ 241, 000
Subtotal-----	22, 595, 985	22, 000, 000	—595, 985
Total, Department of the Interior-----	108, 972, 555	114, 850, 500	+ 5, 877, 945
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Payments to States, national forests fund (25 percent fund)-----	29, 994, 000	31, 100, 000	+ 1, 106, 000
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties)-----	131, 000	133, 000	+ 2, 000
Payments to counties, national grasslands-----	438, 000	450, 000	+ 12, 000

Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	100, 000	110, 000	+ 10, 000
Subtotal-----	30, 663, 000	31, 793, 000	+ 1, 130, 000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal-----	9, 000, 000	9, 200, 000	+ 200, 000
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund)-----	12, 000, 882	12, 400, 000	+ 399, 118
Forest fire prevention (Smoky Bear)-----	45, 000	25, 000	- 20, 000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Subtotal-----	21, 145, 882	21, 725, 000	+ 579, 118
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	51, 808, 882	53, 518, 000	+ 1, 709, 118
Total, permanent appropriations-----	160, 781, 437	168, 368, 500	+ 7, 587, 063

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January, 1964, budget document for 1965. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supple- mentals	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				1964 appropriation	Budget estimate, 1965 (including 1964 supplementals)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	\$44, 152, 500	¹ \$45, 372, 000	\$45, 372, 000	+\$1, 219, 500	-----
Construction-----	300, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 100, 000	+ 800, 000	-----
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	760, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	+ 1, 240, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appro- priation of receipts</i>)-----	(9, 000, 000)	(8, 250, 000)	(8, 250, 000)	(- 750, 000)	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(1, 248, 000)	(1, 523, 000)	(1, 523, 000)	(+ 275, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	45, 212, 500	48, 772, 000	48, 472, 000	+ 3, 259, 500	-----
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services-----	89, 235, 250	² 96, 910, 000	95, 200, 000	+ 5, 964, 750	-----
Resources management-----	37, 691, 300	40, 728, 000	40, 178, 000	+ 2, 486, 700	-----
Revolving fund for loans-----	2, 000, 000			- 2, 000, 000	-----

Revolving fund for loans (1964 supplemental estimate)					
Construction	58,300,000	3,900,000	900,000	+900,000	
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)	15,000,000	51,176,000	46,700,000	-11,600,000	-4,476,000
General administrative expenses	4,265,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	+2,000,000	
Menominee educational grants	132,000	4,331,000	4,331,000	+66,000	
		88,000	88,000	-44,000	
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds	206,623,550	211,133,000	204,397,000	-2,226,550	-6,736,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)		
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection	27,124,000	29,712,000	29,000,000	+1,876,000	-712,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities	21,566,750	23,500,000	23,100,000	+1,533,250	-400,000
Construction	32,697,000	25,406,000	23,800,000	-8,897,000	-1,606,000
Construction (land acquisition) (1964 supplemental estimate)		3,700,000	3,700,000	+3,700,000	
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)	29,000,000	30,000,000	29,000,000		-1,000,000
General administrative expenses	2,136,750	2,412,000	2,325,000	+188,250	-87,000
Total, National Park Service	112,524,500	114,730,000	110,925,000	-1,599,500	-3,805,000
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION					
Salaries and expenses	1,900,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	+800,000	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1964, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1965—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supple- mentals	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				1964 appropriation	Budget estimate, 1965 (including 1964 supplementals)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued					
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories-----	\$13, 000, 000	\$18, 814, 000	\$15, 300, 000	+\$2, 300, 000	—\$3, 514, 000
Administration of territories (1964 supplemental estimate)-----	-----	³ 11, 464, 000	10, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000	—1, 464, 000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	15, 000, 000	17, 500, 000	17, 500, 000	+2, 500, 000	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses, <i>Virgin Islands Corporation</i> -----	(186, 000)	(156, 000)	(156, 000)	(—30, 000)	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	28, 000, 000	47, 778, 000	42, 800, 000	+14, 800, 000	—4, 978, 000
Total, Public Land Management-----	394, 260, 550	425, 113, 000	409, 294, 000	+15, 033, 450	—15, 819, 000
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	63, 700, 000	⁴ 68, 623, 000	65, 930, 000	+2, 230, 000	—2, 693, 000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources-----	29, 404, 000	⁵ 30, 346, 000	30, 100, 000	+696, 000	—246, 000

Health and safety-----	8, 664, 000	9, 511, 000	9, 500, 000	+ 636, 000	- 211, 000
General administrative expenses-----	1, 460, 000	7 1, 410, 000	1, 410, 000	- 50, 000	-----
Helium fund (borrowing authorization)-----	(6, 000, 000)	(20, 000, 000)	(14, 000, 000)	(+ 8, 000, 000)	(- 6, 000, 000)
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	39, 528, 000	41, 267, 000	40, 810, 000	+ 1, 282, 000	- 457, 000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 075, 000	6, 836, 000	6, 336, 000	+ 1, 261, 000	- 500, 000
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	850, 000	900, 000	850, 000	-----	- 50, 000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses-----	615, 500	660, 000	660, 000	+ 44, 500	-----
Total, Mineral Resources-----	109, 768, 500	118, 286, 000	114, 586, 000	+ 4, 817, 500	- 3, 700, 000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE					
Salaries and expenses-----	386, 000	393, 000	425, 000	+ 39, 000	+ 32, 000
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of resources-----	17, 832, 900	8 20, 631, 000	17, 832, 900	-----	- 2, 798, 100
Management and investigations of resources (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	-----	-----	(2, 125, 000)	(+ 2, 125, 000)	(+ 2, 125, 000)
Management and investigations of resources (1964 supplemental estimate)-----	-----	9 100, 000	-----	-----	- 100, 000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program)-----	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1964, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1965—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supple- mentals	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				1964 appropriation	Budget estimate, 1965 (including 1964 supplementals)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—Continued					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES—continued					
Construction-----	\$4,450,000	\$4,788,000	\$4,788,000	+\$338,000	-----
Construction of fishing vessels-----	750,000	-----	-----	−750,000	-----
General administrative expenses-----	653,000	676,000	667,000	+14,000	−\$9,000
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>Appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(2,468,000)	(2,442,000)	(2,442,000)	(−26,000)	-----
<i>Limitation of administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i> -----	(270,000)	(277,000)	(277,000)	(+7,000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	23,985,900	26,495,000	23,587,900	−398,000	−2,907,100
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources-----	30,589,900	34,359,000	33,550,000	+2,960,100	−809,000
Management and investigation of resources (1964 sup- plemental estimate)-----	-----	300,000	-----	-----	−300,000
Construction-----	5,243,500	3,593,000	6,074,700	+831,200	+2,481,700
Migratory bird conservation account-----	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	−2,000,000	-----

General administrative expenses-----	1, 359, 000	1, 384, 000	1, 384, 000	+ 25, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	47, 192, 400	47, 636, 000	49, 008, 700	+ 1, 816, 300	+ 1, 372, 700
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	71, 564, 300	74, 524, 000	73, 021, 600	+ 1, 457, 300	- 1, 502, 400
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Salaries and expenses-----	10, 000, 000	10, 650, 000	10, 000, 000	-----	- 650, 000
Construction, operation and maintenance-----	1, 850, 000	2, 300, 000	2, 250, 000	+ 400, 000	- 50, 000
Total, Office of Saline Water-----	11, 850, 000	12, 950, 000	12, 250, 000	+ 400, 000	- 700, 000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 000, 000	4, 173, 000	4, 173, 000	+ 173, 000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 858, 400	4, 125, 000	4, 065, 000	+ 206, 600	- 60, 000
Total, definite appropriations-----	595, 301, 750	639, 171, 000	617, 389, 600	+ 22, 087, 850	- 21, 781, 400
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	12, 716, 000	12, 215, 000	14, 340, 000	+ 1, 624, 000	+ 2, 125, 000
Total, borrowing authorizations-----	6, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	+ 8, 000, 000	- 6, 000, 000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior-----	614, 017, 750	671, 386, 000	645, 729, 600	+ 31, 711, 850	- 25, 656, 400

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1964, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1965—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supple- mentals	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with—	
				1964 appropriation	Budget estimate, 1965 (including 1964 supplementals)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management-----	\$147,312,000	" \$149,919,000	\$148,596,000	+\$1,284,000	—\$1,323,000
Forest research-----	25,893,000	29,944,000	30,019,000	+4,126,000	+75,000
State and private forestry cooperation-----	15,943,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	+1,012,000	-----
Total, forest protection and utilization-----	189,148,000	196,818,000	195,570,000	+6,422,000	—1,248,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authori- zation)-----	63,200,000	" 72,000,000	70,300,000	+7,100,000	—1,700,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Wasatch National Forest-----	250,000	150,000	150,000	—100,000	-----
Special acts (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	-----	-----
Cooperative range improvements (<i>appropriation of re- ceipts</i>)-----	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	-----	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	253,598,000	269,968,000	267,020,000	+13,422,000	—2,948,000
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	770,000	770,000	770,000	-----	-----

Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----	254,368,000	270,738,000	267,790,000	+13,422,000	-2,948,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses-----	65,000	70,000	65,000	-----	-5,000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	91,000	161,000	120,000	+29,000	-41,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian health activities-----	58,960,750	61,576,000	61,500,000	+2,539,250	-76,000
Construction of Indian health activities-----	5,350,000	8,643,000	8,000,000	+2,650,000	-643,000
Total, Public Health Service-----	64,310,750	70,219,000	69,500,000	+5,189,250	-719,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	297,000	313,000	310,000	+13,000	-3,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	650,000	774,000	650,000	-----	-124,000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system (1964 supplemental estimate)-----		131,300,000	500,000	+500,000	-800,000
Land acquisition, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1964 supplemental estimate)-----		132,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	-----
Total, National Capital Planning Commission--	650,000	4,074,000	3,150,000	+2,500,000	-924,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 45.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1964, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1965—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supple- mentals	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with--	
				1964 appropriation	Budget estimate, 1965 (including 1964 supplementals)
TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES--Continued					
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1964 supplemental estimate)-----		¹³ \$15, 500, 000	\$15, 500, 000	+\$15, 500, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	\$13, 124, 000	14, 794, 000	15, 000, 000	+ 1, 876, 000	+\$206, 000
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building-----	5, 465, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	- 4, 465, 000	-----
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park-----	1, 275, 000	1, 776, 000	1, 275, 000	-----	-501, 000
National Air Museum-----	511, 000	1, 364, 000	1, 364, 000	+ 853, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	2, 138, 000	2, 147, 000	2, 147, 000	+ 9, 000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	22, 513, 000	36, 581, 000	36, 286, 000	+ 13, 773, 000	- 295, 000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA					
Grants-----	3, 000, 000	-----	-----	-3, 000, 000	-----
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 000, 000	500, 000	¹⁴ (500, 000)	-1, 000, 000	-500, 000

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate)-----

Salaries and expenses-----

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Construction (1964 supplemental estimate)-----

Total, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial-----

Total, definite appropriations-----

Total, appropriation of receipts-----

Total, title II, related agencies-----

Grand total-----

Consisting of:

1964 supplemental appropriations-----

Appropriation of receipts-----

Borrowing authorization-----

Direct appropriations-----

- ¹ Reflects reduction of \$75,000 in H. Doc. 240.
- ² Reflects reduction of \$60,000 in H. Doc. 240.
- ³ Submitted in H. Doc. 203.
- ⁴ Reflects reduction of \$600,000 in H. Doc. 240.
- ⁵ Reflects reduction of \$31,000 in H. Doc. 240.
- ⁶ Reflects reduction of \$19,000 in H. Doc. 240.
- ⁷ Reflects reduction of \$15,000 in H. Doc. 240.
- ⁸ Reflects reduction of \$50,000 in H. Doc. 240.

⁹ Submitted in H. Doc. 174.

¹⁰ Reflects reduction of \$60,000 in H. Doc. 240.

¹¹ Reflects reduction of \$500,000 in H. Doc. 240.

¹² Reflects reduction of \$300,000 in H. Doc. 240.

¹³ Submitted in H. Doc. 228.

¹⁴ To be financed by transfer from unobligated balances available under "Land acquisition and construction." (Not included in totals.)

Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate)-----	3 11, 000	-----	-----	-----	- 11, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	25, 000	-----	25, 000	+ 25, 000	-----
Construction (1964 supplemental estimate)-----	3 1, 500, 000	-----	100, 000	+ 100, 000	- 1, 400, 000
Total, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial-----	1, 536, 000	-----	125, 000	+ 125, 000	- 1, 411, 000
Total, definite appropriations-----	383, 522, 000	-----	376, 676, 000	+ 31, 051, 250	- 6, 846, 000
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	770, 000	-----	770, 000	-----	-----
Total, title II, related agencies-----	384, 292, 000	-----	377, 446, 000	+ 31, 051, 250	- 6, 846, 000
Grand total-----	1, 055, 678, 000	-----	1, 023, 175, 600	+ 62, 763, 100	- 32, 502, 400
Consisting of:					
1964 supplemental appropriations-----	36, 775, 000	-----	32, 700, 000	+ 32, 700, 000	- 4, 075, 000
Appropriation of receipts-----	12, 985, 000	-----	15, 110, 000	+ 1, 624, 000	+ 2, 125, 000
Borrowing authorization-----	20, 000, 000	-----	14, 000, 000	+ 8, 000, 000	- 6, 000, 000
Direct appropriations-----	985, 918, 000	-----	961, 365, 600	+ 20, 439, 100	- 24, 552, 400

Union Calendar No. 493

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10433

[Report No. 1237]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 1964

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
7 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$45,-
10 372,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For acquisition and construction of buildings, appurte-
13 nant facilities, and other improvements, \$1,100,000, to re-
14 main available until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
18 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
19 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
22 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
23 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
24 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California
25 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon

1 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adja-
2 cent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of
3 existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an
4 amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all
5 receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
6 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain
7 available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appro-
8 priated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
9 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
10 the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided*
11 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-
12 struction on lands other than those administered by the
13 Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public
14 Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That
15 the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimburs-
16 able charge against the Oregon and California land-grant
17 fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the
18 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
19 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
20 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range-
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
24 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
25 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
2 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys re-
3 ceived, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said
4 Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
5 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to
6 the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
7 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor
11 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft;
12 purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary struc-
13 tures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings
14 and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has
15 title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for
16 the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in con-
17 nection with the revested Oregon and California Rail-
18 road and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation
20 "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed
21 from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title
22 II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876),
23 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
25 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated

1 the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*,
2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
10 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
11 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
12 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
13 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
14 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indi-
15 ans; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards
16 for information or evidence concerning violations of law on
17 Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts
18 and crafts shops and museums; \$95,200,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
23 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
24 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
25 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$40,178,000.

3 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

4 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for
5 loans as authorized by Public Law 88-168, approved
6 November 4, 1963, \$900,000, to be immediately available.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
9 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
10 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
11 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
12 services by contract; \$46,700,000, to remain available until
13 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
14 priated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
15 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
16 Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
17 existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no
18 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of
19 land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
20 and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of
21 existing reservations: *Provided further*, That such amounts
22 as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian
23 Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of
24 Reclamation.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$4,331,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$88,000.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water

1 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
2 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts;
3 pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and
4 committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including
5 mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem
6 in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but
7 not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
8 Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7
9 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash
10 grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,
11 who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
12 Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
14 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the cur-
15 rent fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the
16 governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved
17 by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds derived from
18 appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims
19 Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be available for
20 advances, except for such amounts as may be necessary to
21 pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of
22 program planning, until after legislation has been enacted
23 that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used:
24 *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation

1 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition
2 of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
3 Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boun-
4 daries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition re-
5 sults in the property being exempted from local taxation, ex-
6 cept as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat.
7 627).

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
10 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
11 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
12 twenty passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for
13 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
14 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of
15 which one hundred and seventy-five shall be for replacement
16 only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians;
17 advance payments for service (including services which
18 may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under
19 contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936
20 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat.
21 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over
22 certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing
23 or permanent treaty provisions.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
7 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
8 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
9 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
10 River Basin) ; \$29,000,000, including not to exceed
11 \$680,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

12 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
13 FACILITIES

14 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
15 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
16 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
17 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
18 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
19 law by the National Park Service, \$23,100,000, including
20 not to exceed \$200,000 for travel and transportation of
21 persons.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and improvement, without regard to
24 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) ,
25 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair

or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of water rights; \$23,800,000, including not to exceed \$335,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, \$3,700,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount available is increased to \$11,300,000.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$29,000,000, including not to exceed \$500,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and ex-

1 tension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from
2 vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or
3 in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for general administration of
6 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
7 regional offices, \$2,325,000, including not to exceed
8 \$115,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
11 available for the purchase of not to exceed ninety-four
12 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not
13 to exceed fifty for police-type use which may exceed by \$300
14 each the general purchase price limitation for the current
15 fiscal year.

16 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-
19 tion, \$2,700,000.

20 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

21 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
23 ritories and for the departmental administration of the
24 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction
25 of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of

1 the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa,
2 as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ;
3 salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Govern-
4 ment Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the mem-
5 bers of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
6 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members
7 of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the
8 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs.
9 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
10 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
11 by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa,
12 in addition to current local revenues, for support of govern-
13 mental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized
14 by law (Public Law 88-170) ; and personal services, house-
15 hold equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in
16 the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and
17 American Samoa; \$15,300,000, to remain available until
18 expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local govern-
19 ments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases
20 through the General Services Administration: *Provided*
21 *further*, That appropriations available for the administration
22 of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter,
23 maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for
24 official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes
25 found by the Secretary to be necessary.

1 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

2 For an additional amount for "Administration of Terri-
3 tories", for loans and grants as authorized by Public Law
4 88-170, approved November 4, 1963, \$10,000,000, to be
5 immediately available.

6 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

7 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
8 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
9 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement
10 approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat.
11 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as
12 amended (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the
13 High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
14 Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the
15 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust
16 Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues,
17 for support of governmental functions; \$17,500,000, to re-
18 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the revolving
19 fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises
20 shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1965:
21 *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
22 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-
23 mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
24 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-
25 ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,

1 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and
2 Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
3 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
5 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
6 tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory of
7 the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
8 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
9 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
10 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
11 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agree-
12 ment approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That not-
13 withstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory
14 of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the
15 current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for
16 distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any
17 State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without
18 exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be
19 available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24,
20 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the
21 Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

22 ALASKA RAILROAD

23 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

24 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
25 available until expended for the work authorized by law,

1 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
2 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
3 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
4 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
5 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
6 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
7 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
8 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
9 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
10 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
11 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
12 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
13 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
14 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
15 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
16 said Act for grade GS-16.

17 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

18 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
20 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
21 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
22 law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
23 out regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section

1 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amend-
2 ed, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set
3 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
4 That not to exceed \$156,000 shall be available for adminis-
5 trative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
6 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1965
7 budget estimates for such expenses.

8 MINERAL RESOURCES

9 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

10 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

11 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
12 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topogra-
13 phy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
14 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas
15 as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ; clas-
16 sify lands as to mineral character and water and power re-
17 sources; give engineering supervision to power permits and
18 Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental
19 regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases,
20 permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the inter-
21 state shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
22 U.S.C. 715) ; and publish and disseminate data relative to

1 the foregoing activities; \$65,930,000, of which \$10,800,000
2 shall be available only for cooperation with States or mu-
3 nicipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That
4 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than
5 one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water re-
6 sources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
7 State or municipality.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
10 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifty pas-
11 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
12 ment of the General Services Administration for security
13 guard service for protection of confidential files; con-
14 tracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the
15 making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it
16 is administratively determined that such procedures are in
17 the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
18 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands
19 for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S.
20 National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensa-
21 tion and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological
22 Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the
23 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
24 state compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL
RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$30,100,000, including not to exceed \$700,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$9,300,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the field administrative offices, \$1,410,000, including not to exceed \$54,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative

1 arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
2 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
3 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
4 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
5 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
6 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
7 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during
8 the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Gov-
9 ernment agency, including corporations, any metal or min-
10 eral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
11 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
12 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
13 receipts.

14 HELIUM FUND

15 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
16 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to sec-
17 tion 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry
18 out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
19 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
20 without fiscal year limitation, \$14,000,000, in addition to
21 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$6,336,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$336,000 shall be available for administration and supervision.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.

1 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
4 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
5 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
6 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
7 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$660,000.

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
12 sioner, \$425,000.

13 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

14 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

15 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
16 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and
17 utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales,
18 sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection,
19 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
20 resources; promotion of education and training of fishery
21 personnel; and the performance of other functions related
22 thereto, as authorized by law; \$17,832,900, and in addition,
23 \$2,125,000 to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

1 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

2 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
4 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal
5 requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
6 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
7 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
8 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
9 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
10 currencies.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
13 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
14 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
15 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
16 \$4,788,000, to remain available until expended.

17 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of
19 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
20 in the regional offices, \$667,000.

21 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
23 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are

1 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,442,000, to be
2 derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

4 LOAN FUND

5 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$277,000
6 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for admin-
7 istrative expenses.

8 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

9 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
11 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
12 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
13 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
14 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
15 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
16 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; and maintenance of the
17 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
18 Refuge; \$33,550,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
21 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
22 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
23 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
24 therein, \$6,074,700.

1 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

2 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
3 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
4 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$8,000,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of
8 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
9 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,384,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
12 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
13 exceed one hundred and twenty-four passenger motor ve-
14 hicles for replacement only (including sixty-eight for police-
15 type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general pur-
16 chase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase
17 of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement only; not to
18 exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secre-
19 tary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
20 laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publica-
21 tion and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law
22 (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for
23 officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per

1 man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and
2 adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish
3 and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not
4 to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such
5 public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not
6 inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the mainte-
7 nance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
8 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife
9 Service and to which the United States has title, and which
10 are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management
11 and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

12 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
15 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
16 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
17 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until
18 expended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$703,000
19 shall be available for administration and coordination during
20 the current fiscal year.

21 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

22 For construction, operation, and maintenance of dem-
23 onstration plants for the production of water suitable for
24 agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial con-
25 sumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2,

1 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,250,000,
2 of which not to exceed \$230,000 shall be available for ad-
3 ministration.

4 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
7 \$4,173,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$142,000 may
8 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
9 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
11 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
12 Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
16 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
17 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
18 expenses, \$4,065,000.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
21 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
22 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
23 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, build-
24 ings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or
25 destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
26 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this

1 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
2 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
3 exhausted.

4 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
5 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropri-
6 ation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
7 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
8 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
9 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
10 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
11 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
12 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year,
13 and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruc-
14 tion of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection
15 with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimburse-
16 ment to be credited to appropriations currently available at
17 the time of receipt thereof.

18 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
19 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
20 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
21 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
22 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in
23 the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932

1 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs
2 of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services ren-
3 dered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
4 time such reimbursements are received.

5 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
6 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
7 tions Act, 1965 shall be available for services as author-
8 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
9 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
10 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
11 not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of air-
12 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
13 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
14 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
15 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
16 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
17 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
18 members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

19 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
20 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
21 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
22 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

1 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3 FOREST SERVICE

4 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

5 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
6 tion, as follows:

7 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
8 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the ad-
9 ministration, improvement, development, and management
10 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
11 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
12 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year
13 for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other
14 forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands;
15 \$148,596,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and prevent-
16 ing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control
17 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the
18 Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under
19 the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than
20 \$500,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act
21 of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative
23 range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
24 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to
25 this appropriation.

1 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 2 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 3 where, as authorized by law; \$30,019,000.

4 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 5 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 6 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in
 7 forest management and processing, and for advising timber-
 8 land owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others
 9 in the application of forest management principles and proc-
 10 essing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$16,955,000.

11 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 12 AUTHORIZATION)

13 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 14 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 15 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest development
 16 roads and trails, \$70,300,000, to remain available until
 17 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
 18 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
 19 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
 20 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
 21 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
 22 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
 23 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
 24 expended under the provisions of such Act.

1 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

2 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

3 For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National
4 Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14,
5 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), \$150,000, to remain available
6 until expended.

7 SPECIAL ACTS

8 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
9 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
10 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
11 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
12 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
13 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
14 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
15 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch
16 National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
17 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest,
18 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as
19 amended, \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
20 of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland
21 National Forest in San Diego County, California, Act of
22 June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernar-
23 dine and Cleveland National Forests in Riverside County,
24 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000;
25 Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940

1 (54 Stat. 402), \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That
2 no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition
3 of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national
4 forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the
5 approval of the local government concerned.

6 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

7 For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-
8 nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradi-
9 cation of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests
10 in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
11 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as au-
12 thorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until
13 expended.

14 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

15 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
16 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
17 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

20 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the
21 current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of
22 not to exceed one hundred and fourteen passenger motor
23 vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles;
24 operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not
25 to exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pur-

1 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic
2 Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of
3 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not
4 to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor,
5 as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
6 (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration
7 of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C.
8 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation
9 Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March
10 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and
11 interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pur-
12 suant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

13 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
14 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
15 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to
16 the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of
17 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
18 outside of the United States.

19 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
20 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
21 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
22 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
23 of an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall
24 these lands be acquired without approval of the local govern-
25 ment concerned.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
4 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
5 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
6 \$65,000.

7 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
10 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
11 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and sec-
12 retary of the Commission in attending meetings and
13 Committee meetings of the Commission either within or
14 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
15 approved by the Commission, \$120,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
20 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
21 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed thirty-
22 three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
23 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
24 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
25 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the

1 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with
2 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
3 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
4 Health Service Act; \$61,500,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

6 For construction, major repair, improvement, and
7 equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
8 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
9 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection
10 of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
11 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
12 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
13 U.S.C. 2004a); \$8,000,000, to remain available until
14 expended.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
17 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

20 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sala-
21 ries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allow-
22 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
23 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

24 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sala-
25 ries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-

ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$310,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$650,000.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land within the District of Columbia for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463), \$500,000, to be immediately available.

1 LAND ACQUISITION, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE
2 PERFORMING ARTS

3 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
4 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the site of the
5 John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, as au-
6 thorized by the John F. Kennedy Center Act (72 Stat.
7 1698), as amended, \$2,000,000, to be immediately
8 available.

9 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

10 JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

11 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to en-
12 able the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center
13 for the Performing Arts to carry out the purposes of the
14 Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698), as amended,
15 including construction, such amounts which in the aggregate
16 will equal gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities,
17 and other property, held by the Board under such Act at
18 the beginning of fiscal year 1965 and received by the Board
19 during that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the total amount
20 appropriated by this paragraph shall not exceed \$15,500,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$15,000,000.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain

1 art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by
2 the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including con-
3 struction and not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
4 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
5 \$1,000,000.

6 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
7 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

8 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remod-
9 eling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
10 National Zoological Park, \$1,275,000, to remain available
11 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
12 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
13 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

14 NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

15 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifi-
16 cations for the construction of a suitable building for a Na-
17 tional Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institu-
18 tion, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20
19 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services
20 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,364,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

23 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
24 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
25 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized

1 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
2 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
3 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as
4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
6 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum.
7 and art associations or societies whose publications or services
8 are available to members only, or to members at a price lower
9 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
10 uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or
11 allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by
12 law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of devices and
13 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and
14 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
15 grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
16 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
17 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
18 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
19 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
20 \$2,147,000.

21 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
24 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), in-
5 cluding payment in advance for membership in societies
6 whose publications or services are available to members
7 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
8 public; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or
9 allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131);
10 \$500,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
11 for "Land acquisition and construction".

12 CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended,
16 \$25,000, to be immediately available.

17 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

18 CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

19 For planning a memorial on Corregidor Island, as
20 authorized by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36
21 U.S.C. 426), \$100,000, to be immediately available.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

2 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
3 able under this title for services as authorized by section
4 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other
5 law, shall not exceed \$75.

6 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
7 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965."

88TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 10433

[Report No. 1237]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KIRWAN

MARCH 13, 1964

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Mar. 18, 1964
For actions of Mar. 17, 1964
88th-2nd, No. 49

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported wheat bill. House passed Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). Reps. Albert, Halleck and Hoeven debated merits of cotton-wheat bill. Rep. Saylor discussed problems of Appalachia. Both Houses received President's request for reconsideration of pay bill. Sen. Talmadge urged action to control textile imports. Rep. Kee urged expansion of food stamp plan.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 10433, which includes the Forest Service. See Digest 48 for an explanation of the provisions of the bill. pp. 5305-21
2. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9780, to provide a voluntary marketing certificate program for the 1964 and 1965 wheat crops (H. Rept. 1239). p. 5345
3. COTTON. Reps. Albert, Halleck, and Hoeven debated the merits of H. R. 6196, the cotton-wheat bill. Rep. Albert urged passage of this bill, Rep. Halleck charged that the bill's wheat provisions had been turned down in the referendum, and Rep. Hoeven spoke against passage of the bill with the wheat provisions included pp. 5321-3

4. APPALACHIA. Rep. Saylor discussed the employment problems of Appalachia and inserted two articles which state that the Appalachia concept rests upon the assumption that the Government is the only one who could end the desolation in this area, and that this program will be ineffective because it cannot transfer industry from any area into an economically distressed area. pp. 5327-9
5. PERSONNEL; PAY. Both Houses received a letter from the President urging reconsideration and approval of legislation to increase pay levels for Federal employees and stating that failure to take action would undercut the principle and the promise of comparable pay with private industry, thwart efforts to strengthen professional and technical leadership and increase productivity of Federal workers, make it harder to recruit and hold outstanding people needed for top policy jobs, and renew pressures for the old approach of flat percentage increases for postal and other career workers (H. Doc. 248). pp. 5237, 5292
6. VOTING RECORD. Rep. Dowdy discussed his voting record, including various agricultural bills. pp. 5331-3
7. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 10300, to authorize certain construction at military installations and including repayments to CCC. p. 5345

SENATE

8. CONTRACTS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6041, to amend the Davis-Bacon Act so as to provide that contractors and subcontractors working on U. S. Government construction projects shall include fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages for workers on such projects (S. Rept. 963). p. 5237
9. PERSONNEL; PAY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee considered, but deferred action on, H. R. 4837, to provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration of employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof. p. D208
10. CIVIL RIGHTS. Continued debate on H. R. 7152, the civil rights bill. pp. 5251-5255-75, 5282-91
11. POVERTY. Sen. Proxmire spoke in favor of the resolution submitted by Sen. Nelson which would provide a Select Committee on Combating Poverty. p. 5238
12. TEXTILES. Sen. Talmadge listed the closing of three textile mills in Georgia, involving approximately 2900 workers, which he stated "can be traced almost directly to the increasing flow of imported textiles." He inserted several telegrams and an article in support of his belief and urged that action be taken to control textile imports. pp. 5239-40
13. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Gruening protested economic aid to countries waging aggression against other countries aided by the U. S., inserted two dispatches relating to such conditions in Yemen, and expressed his hope that the President would use the antiaggressor amendment adopted last year "to put an end to the use of our money to practice aggression...in the troublous Middle East." pp. 5247-48
14. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Douglas spoke in support of proposed legislation to establish the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and inserted an editorial, "Reasons

Page 1, line 8, through page 2, line 8, strike out all of the land description; and insert in lieu thereof:

"Beginning at corner numbered 5, Mineral Survey Numbered 13874, Climax Millsite; thence north 48 degrees 23 minutes west, along line 5-6, Mineral Survey Numbered 13874, Climax Millsite 337.26 feet distance to the true point for corner numbered 6, Mineral Survey Numbered 13874 and at the intersection with line 5-6 Mineral Survey Numbered 12354, Happy Valley Placer; thence south 51 degrees 43 minutes east, along line 5-6, Mineral Survey Numbered 12354, Happy Valley Placer 337.83 feet distance to a point; thence south 41 degrees 37 minutes west, 19.61 feet distance to corner numbered 5, Mineral Survey Numbered 13874, Climax Millsite and place of beginning, containing 0.15 acre."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOLFGANG STRESEMANN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3573) for the relief of Wolfgang Stresemann.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of section 352(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Wolfgang Stresemann shall be held to have established residence in the country of his birth on March 2, 1967,

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, the Act of September 13, 1961 (Private Law 87-190) is hereby amended by substituting the date 'March 1, 1964' for 'March 2, 1961'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GIUSEPPE CACCIANI

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8277) for the relief of Giuseppe Cacciani.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that an identical bill approved by the Senate, S. 1985, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a)(9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Giuseppe Cacciani may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that Act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion

of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 8277) was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This completes the call of the Private Calendar.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 69]

Alger	Friedel	Miller, N.Y.
Avery	Fulton, Tenn.	Minshall
Bass	Gallagher	Montoya
Bolling	Garmatz	Morrison
Bruce	Gray	Nelsen
Buckley	Hagan, Ga.	O'Brien, Ill.
Cahill	Harsha	Osmer
Cannon	Harvey, Mich.	Pepper
Carey	Healey	Rains
Casey	Hébert	Randall
Celler	Hoffman	Rivers, S.C.
Clawson, Del.	Huddleston	Roberts, Ala.
Colmer	Jarman	Rogers, Tex.
Corman	Jennings	Roosevelt
Cramer	Jones, Ala.	Roybal
Curtis	Karth	St. George
Dawson	Kee	Schadeberg
Delaney	Keogh	Slack
Diggs	Klugynski	Smith, Iowa
Dowdy	Lardrum	Stephens
Edmondson	Linkford	Teague, Tex.
Edwards	Lindsay	Tuck
Elliott	Lloyd	Van Deerlin
Fallon	McDade	Vanik
Feighan	McMillan	Wallhauser
Finnegan	Macdonald	Willis
Forrester	Martin, Calif.	
Fraser	Martin, Mass.	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). On this rollcall 346 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

THE LATE SENATOR JAMES M. MEAD

(Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I am grieved to learn of the death of former U.S. Senator James M. Mead of New York.

It was my privilege to become acquainted with Senator Mead as his chief counsel when he was chairman of the U.S. Senate War Investigating Committee, popularly known as the Truman-Mead committee during and after World War II.

There are several features of that relationship which to me reveal the high statesmanship Senator Mead developed during a long and arduous political career in which he fought many good fights.

First, Senator Mead, a loyal and vig-

orous New Deal Democrat, appointed me as his chief counsel, fully aware that I was and always had been an active Republican and had held office as a member of that party.

Second, in many of the controversial and even touchy inquiries of the Senate War Investigating Committee, Senator Mead displayed a courage and a dedication to the public good which far transcended the narrow and immediate interest of a successful politician.

Mr. Speaker, I recall particularly during the highly important and extremely delicate inquiry into the relationship between Congressman Andrew J. May, and the Garsson brothers, with respect to war contracts, that Senator Mead was subjected to unusual pressures to suppress or whitewash that inquiry. I will never forget his instructions to me as counsel in dealing with the Members of Congress and the Senate, including Congressman May, whose names were brought into the inquiry by witnesses. He said to me:

GEORGE, I want you to deal fairly, frankly and openly with all of these public officials but, above all, preserve the dignity of the committee.

A year ago, I visited Senator Mead at Clermont, Fla., where he made his home in retirement, and we had a long talk at lunch, reminiscing on the days we had worked together and also discussing other aspects of national affairs. His mind was as keen and his perception of public opinion and the national interest were as sensitive as they ever had been when he was in active public life.

Senator Mead was a kind man, a friendly man, a just man, but a man of iron where principles were involved. His contributions to national progress during his long and distinguished service in a remarkable public career have had a valuable, though perhaps not spectacular, impact on the development of the United States in our time. I feel a deep sense of personal loss in his passing.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes; and, pending that, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON], and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 10433, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriation bill that we have before us today. This is a tight budget and a tight bill.

The budget proposed an increase for 1965 of \$44,991,500 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1964 to date of \$940,926,500, or an increase of 5 percent.

We have allowed an increase of only \$20,439,100, or 2 percent. It is \$24,552,400 less than the budget request.

In addition we have reduced the requested borrowing authorization for the helium program by \$6 million.

The activities covered by the bill are forecast to generate \$687.9 million in Federal revenues in the fiscal year 1965, an increase of \$90.2 million over the fiscal year 1964.

So it is a very tight bill. There is an increase of only 1 percent with a gross national product now of over \$600 billion. If there is any way of reducing the budget or the debt, this bill is one of the first to fall into that pattern.

The major increases for 1965 are \$11.1 million for the mandatory increased salary costs; \$10.3 million to liquidate additional obligations under the contract authorities carried in the Federal-Aid Highway Act; \$8.2 million for additional educational, welfare, and health services to the American Indian; \$2.5 million for additional management, protection, and maintenance costs in the national parks; \$2.5 million for additional grants to the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands; \$3 million for geological surveys and investigations, development of mineral resources, and coal research; \$1.4 million for acceleration of research on effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife; \$2.3 million for increased costs of operation and maintenance of fish and wildlife facilities; and \$1 million for State and private forestry cooperation.

That makes a total of \$42,318,784 for major increases.

The major decreases in the bill total \$32,683,800, leaving a net increase of \$9,439,100.

The committee also considered 1964 supplementals totaling \$36,775,000. We allowed \$32,700,000, a reduction of \$4,075,000.

Mr. Chairman, about 30 percent of this bill is for the Indians. There is provided \$273 million for the education, welfare, health, and resources management for the American Indian, a net

increase of \$2 million. This includes a reduction of \$9 million in the level of the construction and loan programs and an increase of \$11 million to provide for additional educational, welfare, and health services and other assistance.

Mr. Chairman, it is estimated that there will be an additional 2,253 Indian students in boarding and day schools in fiscal year 1965.

Mr. Chairman, permit me to give to the members of the committee the history of the Indian. We put the first Indian tribe on a reservation back in 1795. That was 169 years ago. I believe this represents the first time in 169 years that we have put all the Indian children in schools.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and I came on this subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations 21 years ago. There were 25,000 Indians that year who never put their foot inside a school. However, if this bill is enacted, we will put all these Indian children into school where there will be teachers, school buses to transport them, and other accommodations to take care of them.

Mr. Chairman, when I look at the parks throughout this country, I know that they represent a tremendous asset to us. I well remember standing down here in this well years ago when a Member of Congress advocated cutting \$100,000 out of the allocation for our national parks. As I recall, this was in the year 1946 or 1948. They thought they would save the Government money.

Mr. Chairman, today we have 96 million people going to our national parks. Next year it will be 102 million.

We hear a great deal about the gross national product. I state that much of our prosperity comes from four sources in this country—land, minerals, wood, and water. In these camp areas we see automobiles going through them. A part of our gross national product involves the production of automobiles and other industry. However, we should never forget that our prosperity starts with land, minerals, wood, and water. These resources are basic to our prosperity. All of our finished products come from those natural resources, and we must preserve and develop them.

Mr. Chairman, when I look at the Fish and Wildlife Service, I find that \$4 billion is estimated to be spent on sport fishing in this country. Yet when we want to spend dollars on this facet of our national life, we find people will stand up and speak against it.

Look at the number of motorboats which are in operation today. They are now coming into a similar class with the automobiles. There are millions of boats being produced by industry. I think there are 24,000 registered boats alone on the Ohio River.

We must also realize what a reservoir of wealth we have built along this line. We have built an industry which today is returning billions of dollars into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on down the line and talk for hours about this bill. We have included various programs hav-

ing to do with minerals, the national forests, and many other items which go to make it a good bill.

I again repeat that after 21 years of service on this subcommittee and after having seen what this subcommittee and Congress has done for America, I tell the members of the committee that on this St. Patrick's Day I am a happy man to see what has been accomplished by the American people and by the American Congress and to see the good which has been done.

Mr. Chairman, this bill comes within \$300 million of paying its way. Receipts generated by the activities covered by the bill will total \$688 million. I again repeat that I hope no one today objects to this bill. The items which are carried in the bill are estimated to cost only 1 percent more than they are costing this year.

There is the sum of \$267.8 million contained in the bill for U.S. Forest Service. This represents an increase of \$13.4 million.

The increase includes an increase of \$7.1 million required to liquidate the additional contract authorization under the forest roads and trails program, and \$4,126,000 for forestry research, including \$3.8 million for construction of the new Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., and \$1 million for the State and private forestry cooperative program.

Mr. Chairman, everything in this bill goes toward building some part of America, and every dollar that you invest in and on America comes back a hundredfold to the U.S. Treasury. That is why I am asking you to read the bill today, study the report, and take into consideration the facts stated. Each year this bill comes on the floor of the House I have thought it would reach a billion dollars, but we have not reached that mark yet. We are still below the billion dollars.

But time marches on, and it is marching on. This country is growing rapidly and it will not be long until this bill will have to involve \$1 billion. Stop and think, if you will; last week every newspaper had a picture in it, from Texas to New England, of the flood damage, \$100 million on the Ohio River alone. When you try to correct the situation you get magazines calling it pork barrel.

It was my privilege to go down in the South Pacific a few years ago and to see and observe the children in the schools in Samoa. There, with the American flag flying over the buildings, not a desk, a chair, or a bench in the school. We are finally correcting that situation.

The Saturday Evening Post told you recently what we did not do in the trust territories. Now they are doing a good job down there. I have a letter from a Jesuit there, and he expressed faith too. They sent material to build three schoolhouses. Keep this in mind. The chiefs and the natives there worked from sunup to sundown and late into the night, and did not get a dime. It was all voluntary service. They were happy to have the material to build schools so the children could go to school. They worked for nothing.

We have things like that happening, and you can look all over America and see what needs attention. All we need today is not covered in this bill. There is, perhaps, only about half the amount in the bill to take care of the needs of our great natural resources. Yet, I look around me and am happy to see what we have done in the 21 years I have been on this committee. We have made progress, but much still remains to be done.

I am asking you today to take a look at the record, take a look at this bill, and you will find it is one of the best bills that ever came to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Once again, Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and his committee for the responsibilities that they have always taken care of so well. As chairman of the authorizing committee, most of the matters that are covered in this bill are first considered by my committee.

I have made a close study of the report and I find it is another one of those reports which to me is not open to any serious question. What has been placed before us is in line with our thought about what should be done, at least as far as we can go in these particular days keeping in mind our economic situation.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has always been a friend of the Nation and has assumed great responsibilities in developing our natural and human resources. He and his committee have again discharged their responsibilities most admirably and efficiently.

I also wish to suggest that the limitations and legislative provisions that are to be found in the bill and referred to in the report should be accepted by this body without any question whatsoever. No greater friend of the Nation and its people as well as those people who happen to be under our jurisdiction, not members of the sister States, some not even citizens but holding the status of nationals and wards, have no better friend than the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. I also want to commend the chairman of our committee for bringing in what I think is a very good bill. It is one of the tightest budgets I have ever seen. Our chairman has a keen knowledge of the subject. It was great pleasure to work with him and with both the majority and minority members of our committee. I think it would also be well to commend our clerk, Mr. Wilhelm, and his associates for the excellent work they did in the hearings and in preparing the report.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the subcommittee reporting the bill today, I want to compliment the distinguished chairman. The Honorable MIKE KIRWAN's knowledge, patience and dedication are well known to all of us. Under his leadership the essential services performed by the various agencies covered in the bill have improved and our Nation has benefited.

I want also to pay tribute to Chairman CANNON. His detailed knowledge of the problems of the various agencies, his determination to obtain a dollar's service from each dollar spent are an inspiration to each of us who is privileged to be a member of this committee.

I should like also to pay tribute to my colleagues on the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON], and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL].

Finally, I want to mention Gene Wilhelm and Carson Culp, of the Appropriations Committee staff, who work so patiently throughout the year to make certain we have all the facts necessary to make prudent judgments.

The committee has made every effort to hold the 1965 bill to the 1964 appropriation level and yet make provision for mandatory increased costs and essential additional requirements in fiscal year 1965. The bill provides \$961,365,000 for the various agencies, \$24,552,400 less than the budgeted request, and provides a net increase of only \$9,439,100, or 1 percent in the comparable base for the current fiscal year.

This is the all-American bill. It is designed to build America, to develop and protect her resources, to make life better for her people, to lift the less privileged to a position of dignity.

Included are sums of money to carry out the obligations we have to those people living in the trust territories, and to our Indian population who look hopefully toward a better life. Appropriations are included to manage our great lumber, mineral, and land resources so future generations will have something with which to build their society. The progress made in creating our great system of national parks will continue under this bill and the protection and enhancement of our fisheries both commercial and sport will be assured. Adequate amounts of money have also been made available to continue the activities of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Smithsonian Institution.

We know that the appropriations in this bill—though certainly not excessive—will make it possible to continue the progress we have made in making this a better country in which all of us may live in enjoyment.

The bill is important to my State and to my district as it is to many other Members. Lumbering and logging provide employment for thousands of citizens. A total of \$26,185,300 is provided for U.S. Forest Service activities in Washington and this includes \$8,027,000

for building new roads into the forest areas for harvesting rich crops of timber. In addition, a total of \$5,308,000 derived from sales of national forest timber will be distributed among our 39 counties for distribution to the counties for school and road purposes.

Also included in this bill are over \$3 million for the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. Here new uses for lumber products are being developed and as a result new and expanded markets for lumber can be expected.

The bill includes \$1,840,000 for construction work in my State's two national parks. In addition, \$1,033,500 is provided for new road construction and almost a million dollars for administration and maintenance of the facilities in the parks.

The appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington provides \$707,188 for education and welfare services, \$2,013,912 for resources management, \$250,000 for new construction and \$1,001,000 for new road construction.

For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries \$1,202,000 is provided for operation of the Columbia River fishery facilities and \$2,003,000 for research; \$141,100 is provided for construction of fishery facilities on the Klickitat River.

During the hearings on the bill I asked the question, "Is there any marked increase of commercial fish caught as a result of the research?" Mr. McKernan, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, said:

It is my view that if the Columbia River program—a program with which I know you are very familiar, Mrs. Hansen—had not been carried out, granted it was expensive, for all practical purposes the salmon runs of the Columbia River would have disappeared. * * * We have a problem with the fall Chinook. We do not know exactly what is wrong. This is one of the reasons why this evaluation program, assessment program, is very important. We suspect that maybe the young fish we turn out of some hatcheries are not surviving as well as those from others. We have some indication that is so.

We have made some radical changes in the hatchery propagation methods within the last 2 years. In fact, I think we have found a solution. Understand me, I do not think the hatcheries were a failure before this, but I do not think we were able to cope with the problem of increasing the survival of the Chinook salmon at the rate that the natural environment was being destroyed. I believe it is possible to change this. I think it is possible for us to be successful in the Columbia River, to rehabilitate these runs. This is our goal. We are bound and determined to do this.

The appropriation for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife includes \$44,700 in construction funds for the hatchery at Quilcene, Wash., and \$50,000 for planning on the new fish hatchery on Cook Creek in the Quinalt Indian Reservation in Grays Harbor County. Included also is over \$1¼ million for management and research work existing sport fish resources.

In the Third District, which I represent, a \$50,000 appropriation is planned for the new fish hatchery on Cook Creek in the Quinalt Indian Reservation;

\$1,202,000 salmon hatcheries at Beaver Creek, Toutle, Grays River, Skamania, Klama, Elokomina, Washougal and Klickitat, Abernathy, Carson, Little White Salmon, Willard, and Spring Creeks; \$300,000 for road improvements in the Quinalt Indian Reservation; \$25,000 research on iron sands in Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor; \$1,548,000 in Rainier National Park; \$45,000 construction on Quilcene Fish Hatchery; \$30,000 forestry research at the Mike Webster Laboratory in Olympia; \$25,000 research into economics of the iron sand deposits at Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay.

A total of \$500,000 is recommended for the National Capital Transportation Agency, a reduction of \$500,000 from the amount appropriated in 1964. During the hearings last year and this year I inquired of Mr. Stolzenbach what progress was being made in obtaining the support of northern Virginia and southern Maryland in planning an area-wide transportation agency. Recently I had a letter from Mr. Seeger, Assistant Administrator and General Counsel for the National Capital Transportation Agency. It contained an excellent statement outlining the steps Virginia has taken, and this I include at this point:

The governing bodies of the National Capital region are taking affirmative steps to help in the financing of a rapid transit system.

First, the Virginia Assembly last week enacted legislation establishing a Northern Virginia Transportation District and authorizing northern Virginia communities to contribute to the cost of constructing a rapid transit system. This was the first opportunity the Virginia Assembly has had to pass such legislation since the publication of the National Capital Transportation Agency's plan and the speed with which it is acted is a very encouraging sign.

Second, four of the northern Virginia communities—Fairfax and Arlington Counties and the cities of Falls Church and Fairfax—have agreed to contribute funds for the preservation of a rapid transit right-of-way on Route 66 in Arlington and Fairfax Counties.

These two actions are clear indications of the interest of the local communities in a rapid transit system and their willingness to help pay for one. These efforts are to be encouraged and similar steps should be taken promptly by the Maryland suburbs. Congress then may proceed in its development of a rapid transit system through the appropriations for the National Capital Transportation Agency. I am confident that, given assurance that the local jurisdictions will pay their fair share of the cost of such a system, the Congress will do its part.

This bill will make possible more progress in helping these people who are our responsibility to improve their ways of life.

In conclusion I want to again emphasize the importance of this bill and to add that revenue generated by the various Federal agencies herein will total about \$687.9 million during the 1965 fiscal year, much of this to be returned to State and county governments whose budgets have been drawn up with this revenue in mind.

This bill will continue the protection and enhancement of our natural resources, will create a better climate for many of our people to raise their families, and will continue the program of protecting for future generations the land upon which we live.

(Mrs. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ULLMAN. I should like to join in commending the gentleman from Ohio for his splendid statement on behalf of this legislation and on behalf of the resources development program and the human development program that are included. The preservation of our great resources, in my opinion, is one of the grave responsibilities of this body. The gentleman from Ohio certainly has lived up to the highest traditions of this land in the work that he and the members of his committee have done in seeing to it that these resources of ours are wisely developed and wisely managed so that future generations can enjoy them just as we are enjoying them.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I also want to thank the gentleman from Ohio and his committee for the close cooperation that his committee has shown with the authorizing committee. That goes also for the close cooperation that has been evidenced between his staff and the staff of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It is one of the best co-operations in the Congress.

Mr. KIRWAN. May I say to the gentleman from Colorado that the committee which he heads has done a tremendous job. For instance, take the case of the islands of the South Pacific. Only about \$7 million a year has been spent on the trust territories until recently when the gentleman's committee increased the annual authorization to \$17.5 million to give those people much needed improvements in education, health, and physical facilities. We have been criticized in the past for the manner we have administered this area, but we are now making great progress under the new authorization.

The gentleman's committee has done a great service for America in this case and in many others.

As the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] has done, I want to congratulate the members of the committee. I have never worked with a finer group of people. That includes the clerk, Gene Wilhelm. I especially want to thank the two minority members of the committee, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL].

They were gentlemen at every turn of the road. Never did we have a word in committee that was not proper. This bill only took 13 minutes to go through the full committee. They realized it is one of the best bills ever to come to the Congress.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I want at this time to say to our chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] on behalf of myself and my fellow member of the committee, the gentleman from South

Dakota [Mr. REIFEL], we are very appreciative of the courtesies and the fairness with which he has treated us during the hearings not only this year but in past years.

Our chairman, of course, has been very interested in the affairs of the West, affairs that are covered by this bill and those of us who come from that area are very appreciative of that fact.

I want to join with my chairman in saying I think this is a very good bill that we have brought before you. It is a very tight bill. We did not have as much to work with this year as we had in the past year because the appropriation that was recommended or asked for was only 5 percent over the appropriation last year. I think the results we have accomplished are fair and that we have taken care of the needs of the agencies and we have eliminated expenditures where such expenditures were not needed. I recognize that it will be impossible on any appropriation bill to come before the House and not find some area in which there is disagreement. However, it is my belief that in this particular bill that we have brought to you, there is very little room for such disagreement.

The total appropriations recommended for 1965 were \$961,365,600. This represents a decrease of \$24,552,400 in the budget estimate of \$985,918,000. It is, however, an increase of \$20,439,100 over the 1964 appropriations to date when you exclude the pending supplemental.

However, when the 1964 base is adjusted to comparability with the 1965, primarily to add the 1964 supplemental of \$10 million allowed to Guam, the 1965 increase is only \$9,439,100—or 1 percent.

The committee also considered the 1964 supplemental estimates totaling \$36,775,000. We allowed of this amount, which is a reduction of \$4,075,000 as follows—and I would like to give some of the supplementals.

We have a Park Service request for Point Reyes land acquisition, \$3,700,000. We allowed that amount with the provision that an addition of \$3,300,000 be approved from available funds. This raised the amount available to \$7 million which added to the previous amount appropriated reaches the total of \$14 million which is the complete authorization given by Congress for this project.

We gave this money at this time because the showing was made that prices are rising rapidly and that under the terms of the legislation, the Department had authority to enter into negotiated contracts subject to the money being appropriated and that it was to the best interests of the Federal Government and in the interest of saving money to appropriate the balance of the money at this time so that as much land as possible could be purchased before there was any substantial increase.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, the fiscal year 1965 appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior contains an item of \$3,700,000 for acqui-

sition of property at Point Reyes National Seashore.

In addition, this bill provides for a reprogramming of an additional \$3,300,000 within the Department to make a total of \$7 million immediately available for the Seashore project. This is within, and completes appropriation of the original authorization of \$14 million adopted by the 87th Congress for this project.

I would urge this body, in the strongest terms, to complete the appropriations based on its earlier authorization. As I told the National Park Service Chief of Lands, Donald E. Lee, in a letter last November, this appropriation is absolutely essential to guarantee the orderly acquisition of land at Point Reyes.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, I arrived in the Congress last year, after the 87th Congress had authorized this project. It became my responsibility to follow it through on the second appropriation phase of its development.

As I told Mr. Lee, it has been my feeling and position that no benefit could be derived from any delay in acquisition of the Point Reyes property. In fact, a number of problems have arisen despite the rapid pace at which property acquisition now is being accomplished:

At one point, timber interests began cutting trees within the boundaries of this unique geographical and scenic seashore. The Park Service was forced to file condemnation proceedings and deposit \$300,000 in court to stop it.

An erroneous announcement that a portion of the seashore was open to the public despite its checkerboard ownership pattern at present caused considerable consternation among landowners. Innocent visitors found themselves causing a hardship to landowners, who have been assured that part of this new appropriation will be used to rectify this situation.

Further pressure now is being brought by owners of pastoral lands within the seashore to sell their property to the Park Service, mainly because of the growing tide of visitors.

Originally, the Park Service planned to acquire only 27,000 acres of the 53,000-acre Point Reyes Peninsula. The rest was to be left in private ownership as a pastoral zone.

Now, with the Park Service rapidly contracting for seashore lands of a more suitable recreation nature, land developers now are said to be looking at the pastoral lands.

With property values rising 10 to 15 percent annually in the area, the only solution is rapid acquisition. This will ease pressure on landowners and provide the minimum cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, the situation is getting serious. Oil company roadmaps already show the entire peninsula as a national seashore although only a portion of it has been acquired by the Federal Government.

One landowner said visitors have wandered into her home to use the bathroom.

It is clear that the public interest lies in the rapid assumption by Congress of the responsibility it assumed in authorizing

ing the Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962. I urge your support in this.

Further, I wish to include a letter from a constituent, also a copy of a newspaper article which both point directly to the urgency of the situation, as follows:

BERKELEY, CALIF.,
February 15, 1964.

REDWOOD EMPIRE ASSOCIATION,
San Francisco.
(Attention of Mr. Stuart Nixon).

DEAR SIR: The lack of an access road to the Point Reyes National Seashore has produced a critical situation for local residents and for Park Service officials. A mistaken news story has brought thousands of visitors the last 3 weekends despite a retraction, and by summer when visitors from all over the country pour in, the traffic problem and the burden on county facilities will be even more serious.

It is imperative that an access road be built as speedily as possible. The only access now is by the narrow winding county roads, wholly inadequate for crowds. Worse than this is the effect on the success of the West Marin master plan, still to be completed and adopted, for which the taxpayers have spent \$40,000 in the hope of preserving the character and beauty of areas surrounding the seashore. We know we can't possibly resist pressures for commercial development in unsuitable places or spot zoning which would nullify all the good work if this plan if we have to wait 4 or 5 years for the entrance and road to recreation areas within the seashore. And this is the present prospect.

It is urgent that Congress be asked to provide funds now in the 1965 budget for the acquisition of the necessary land and for construction in order to avoid 2 years delay. Last week the Park Service allocated funds for the preliminary survey, which means this work should be finished and the route approved in a few months. At that time, if the funds were in hand, acquisition of a corridor of land for the road, and the detailed engineering studies (estimated to take a year) could begin and proceed concurrently. The actual building will probably take at least another year.

Surely to postpone the request for funds until the 1967 budget is not in the public interest. Each year's delay will build up a de facto situation along the perimeter of the seashore tempting speculators. The \$803,000 announced in the President's budget for 1965 for roads, toilets, parking lots, and trails will build two spur roads to beaches from the county roads, and though such developments have a use, the far more pressing need from every viewpoint is to get the main road program underway.

Last summer a small committee of Inverness homeowners foreseeing the danger to our community met with Mr. Scheweise to ask how the road could be expedited. We have since talked with the firm doing the master plan, with Mr. Sanford Hill and Mr. Hummel, western region officials of the Park Service. We have written Congressmen Clausen and Cohelan, Secretary Udall, Senator Kuchel, Mr. Hartsog and Supervisor George Ludy. We have also told the Marin Conservation League, the Sierra Club, and the Audubon Society our views and asked their help, as well as asking advice of Mr. Newton Drury and Mr. Harold Gilliam and others.

We now appeal to you, knowing your interest and influence would be extremely helpful, in hopes you will do what you can.

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. HENRY V. COLBY.

RANCHERS NOW ANXIOUS TO SELL PROPERTY—
TOO MANY VISITORS AT SEASHORE REASON
RESIDENTS WANT OUT

Ranchers at Point Reyes, faced with a growing tide of the visiting public, are anx-

ious to sell their land soon to the Federal Government.

News of the Point Reyes National Seashore, now being developed through gradual land purchase, has attracted more and more weekend visitors, and many of them spill over onto private land.

"Cows and people don't mix," Rancher William Hall told the Independent-Journal today. He said the Government can buy his 1,212-acre ranch at any time, the sooner the better.

Mrs. J. H. Mendoza, whose mother-in-law has large holdings on the point, declared that the influx of park visitors is already causing a problem. She said strangers have wandered into her home to use the bathroom without so much as a howdy-do.

Some visitors have pulled out a new Standard Oil road map which shows the entire peninsula as a national park. This is to support the visitor's claim of being on public land and not trespassing.

Hall, who has lived all his life on his ranch which borders Drake's Estero, said ranchers are caught in the middle. Under the park development program, the ranchers can retain their land or sell it to other individuals as long as it continues in ranch use.

Mrs. Mendoza said if the situation continues, the Federal Government will have to provide private owners some protection by patrolling property.

"The trouble is that the purchase is not developing in an orderly fashion," she said.

She said hunters get on the property and no one knows they are there, and people cross the land to get to the beach and build fires. "This can be dangerous," she said.

(Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRISON. For the rehabilitation of Guam \$11,464,000 was asked. We allowed \$10 million.

For fish and wildlife, pesticide studies, \$400,000 was asked. We allowed nothing for that purpose.

For loans to Indians, for expert assistance on claims, \$900,000 was asked, and we allowed \$900,000. This is for the purpose of providing help for our Indian Americans when they need professional and expert help in preparing their claims against the Government. These are loans and will be repaid when the judgments are rendered, so that this will not be a direct loss to the Government.

For the John F. Kennedy Center, for the Federal contribution for construction of buildings, there is \$15.5 million, as authorized by the Congress. We allowed the full amount, with the proviso that this sum should only be made available as matching funds were made available.

I point out that this money came under a supplemental. In my opinion it would better have been put in a regular appropriation bill. The money has not been spent as yet. In my opinion, it would have been better to cover this item in a regular appropriation bill.

However, under any circumstances—outside of a possible juggling of figures—the money will have to be appropriated, because there was an authorization by the Congress.

We allowed, for land acquisition, \$2.5 million, the same amount requested, with the provision that any additional cost for land in any way for this project must be borne out of donated funds and that there be no further responsibility

on the Government to pay for any more land.

There was a reimbursement asked to the District of Columbia, \$800,000 to reimburse the District of Columbia for money it had given to the Commission for the purchase of land.

That was denied because it was felt by the committee that this money was given in good faith, as the contribution of the District of Columbia, and should not be reimbursable, but that if the District of Columbia thought it should be, a presentation should be made before the proper authorizing committee to get authorization for its return.

For the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial \$1.5 million was asked, and we allowed \$100,000, since only planning funds are needed at this time. The Commission expenses for 1964, \$25,000, we allowed for 1965. The request for \$11,000 more was denied.

We granted a total of \$32.7 million, which does represent a reduction of \$4,075,000 compared to the supplemental requests.

As I said earlier, I believe we have a good bill. I believe it represents the actual needs of the agencies involved. For myself, while I would have liked to be able to make other reductions, I feel if any further reductions had been made it would have handicapped the operations of the departments involved.

(Mr. KNOX (at the request of Mr. HARRISON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make some brief remarks in favor of a segment of H.R. 10433 that is of vital importance to the people of my district and to the Great Lakes fishing industry. This is the appropriation, in connection with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, of \$190,000 for a botulism research program and \$50,000 for a program of consumer education in connection with it. Although I am sure that most of the Members are aware of the pressing need for these items and the reasons behind them, I should like to review the matter for the RECORD.

As many of you know, the Great Lakes commercial fishing industry has been brought almost to its knees as the result of a number of adverse developments in recent years. The long battle against the parasitic lamprey eel, which decimated most of the high grade commercial species in Great Lakes waters now appears to be won, but it will be many years before these fish are restored to anything approaching their former abundance and quality. Progress had been made in this direction, however, and by last fall the Great Lakes fishing industry was making an encouraging and inspiring comeback. Then the widely publicized botulism scare struck last October and literally brought the industry to a halt.

Naturally, I was gravely concerned over the tragic deaths of several persons attributed to type E botulism virus contained in smoked fish which they ate, and which apparently originated in the Great Lakes area. However, the adverse economic impact which this tragic occurrence had upon the Great Lakes

fishing industry was needlessly complicated and compounded by a press release from the Food and Drug Administration on October 25 of last year. Despite the example of the cranberry incident in 1959, the FDA issued a vaguely worded scare technique release which went far beyond that necessary to warn of the hazards involved. It created apprehension that all Great Lakes fish, no matter how packaged or processed, were suspect. This release literally closed down the Great Lakes fishing industry. At one point over 20,000 persons were out of work, and it is only in the last few weeks that production has picked up at all.

I want to make clear that the fishermen of my area are not looking for individual handouts. Yet they are hard pressed, not only by the botulism problem, but by competition from foreign producers, especially Canadian, and the fact that our fishermen have to rely on lower grade species than 15 or 20 years ago due to the depredations of the lamprey eel.

I have already urged passage of a comprehensive program of State fisheries research and rehabilitation supported, in part, by Federal matching funds. This should be set up for the long haul. However, due to the emergency state in which we find our Great Lakes fishing industry today, an immediate program like that embodied in this bill is vitally necessary. I feel too that it is only equitable that the Federal Government having compounded the impact of the botulism scare last fall, do at least this much right now to correct the problem. For these reasons I especially support this particular allocation of funds to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. I note there is an appropriation for a memorial on the Bataan Peninsula. What is to be the nature of that memorial?

Mr. HARRISON. I am not familiar with the exact arrangement, or know exactly what it will be. The request was for \$1.5 million for construction. We granted \$100,000 for planning funds. I do not believe that any particular plan has as yet been adopted, or to exactly what will be involved.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. All that is to be provided is \$100,000 to start planning.

Mr. HARRISON. That is correct.

Mr. REIFEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. REIFEL. I thank my colleague, the ranking minority member of our subcommittee. I hope the members of the Committee will indulge me, by allowing remarks of a personal nature, since I have a deep feeling, as a personal matter, in regard to what the chairman of our

subcommittee and his predecessors in this House have done for my ancestors on my mother's side.

I also, at the same time, want to pay tribute to the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL], and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY], chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, for the same kind of concern that they have expressed through their actions and through their words for the type of programs that have been made possible in an attempt to improve the conditions of the Indian-Americans on our reservations throughout the United States.

Also, I want to express my deep appreciation for the assistance of the Congressman from Iowa, ranking minority member of our full committee [Mr. JENSEN] for the effort he has made in making it possible for me, through the committees on our side, to be a member of this great subcommittee. When the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] mentions that we have been over 150 years in providing full educational opportunity for the Indians, I recall that it was not until 1928 that Indians generally had an opportunity to go to an accredited high school. In my case, at the age of 19, only one little such school, 30 miles away, which was not accessible to us, was in existence. That made it necessary for me at that age to go 400 miles to the nearest school that I could afford to attend.

As a result of the encouragement of not only dedicated missionaries of the church but, I might say, missionaries who were civil servants in the Bureau of Indian Affairs out there on those reservations, it was through their help and the encouragement they had given to my full-blooded Indian mother, who could speak no English—and I strongly suspect the encouragement I got from them was such that they deserve most of the credit for the great honor I have to stand here in this great House of Representatives and to be a part of this great law-making body. For that privilege I am deeply grateful, and for that I will contribute of my very best to the work of our committee and our subcommittee, which is really the guardian not only of our natural resources but of those human resources that are oriented in the Indian-American.

As the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], pointed out, for first time in the history of our great country it is possible for every Indian-American child when school opens this fall to be in a classroom and to be faced by a dedicated teacher who will help bring to this child something of the opportunities that are widespread in our land; that is, the great joys that can come from being a part of our great social system which recognizes the dignity of man.

So, Mr. Chairman, I feel almost overcome to be a part not only this great House of Representatives but to be able to sit in the committee and this Subcommittee on Appropriations as it considers the improvement and preservation

and better exploitation without destruction of our natural resources and the development in the hearts and minds of the people the programs that are authorized and for which funds are made available through this committee. The funds made available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs enables young Indian people who are referred to as being among our first Americans to have a better opportunity. As this takes place all of the Nation can look with pride to what it is doing in the improvement of their life.

Also, as time goes by, they can become better and better educated citizens, more happily participating in this great free society of ours that I have been privileged to participate in in my 57 years.

The staff of our subcommittee, Messrs. Wilhelm and Clup, are always most helpful and very capably serve our needs in working out this bill. My sincere appreciation also goes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] and the gentlewoman from Washington [Mrs. HANSEN] for their cooperation and helpful suggestions that results in this bill which I feel is a good one and urge its adaption.

(Mr. REIFEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Will the gentleman develop very briefly the question of the money in this bill on botulism research. Particularly I refer to page 15 of the report in which the committee states that:

In addition, the committee has approved, within available funds, an additional amount of \$50,000 for consumer education in connection with this latter program.

That I understand to be the botulism program. In the Great Lakes, as the gentleman is aware, we have this botulism problem. I am particularly interested in understanding what kind of a consumer education program is envisioned. Is it going to be a program to help the commercial fisheries or is it going to be a scare program that is going to drive people further away from Great Lakes fish?

Mr. HARRISON. I would say to the gentleman that the intention of the committee in allowing these funds was to try to correct a situation that has existed, where there is a great fear on the part of the public over the use of products from that area. We hope that in granting that money that fear will be reduced. I do not have the exact details of how the money will be spent but it is to be expended in trying to eliminate that fear. We are very hopeful and we expect that the private industry on its part will also contribute funds and enter into the effort so that the industry of the gentleman's area will not suffer through the impression that all fish products from that area are contaminated.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. I thank the gentleman. I would like to inquire further, is it the intention that the Bureau of

Commercial Fisheries will carry on this education program?

Mr. HARRISON. That is the understanding that we have.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, it has come to my attention, having been brought there by the American Association of Nurserymen, that there is an appropriation in this bill for the North Central Forest Biology Laboratory of the U.S. Forest Service in Delaware, Ohio, of \$25,000; that the Association of Nurserymen appeared before the committee requesting an additional \$150,000 for a crash program for the study of systemics. As we know, systemics are chemicals which can either be injected directly into a tree, into its roots or be sprayed on the leaves with the result, it is hoped, of acting in the same way as a vaccine does on a human. Particularly it is hoped that these systemics will be effective in the field of the Dutch elm disease which is of particular interest in my part of the country. As Members of the House know, this disease has been gradually sweeping across the country and has caused the removal of literally thousands and thousands of trees every year. It costs some \$100 apiece to take out and replace a good sized elm tree and an expenditure which would lead to the eradication of this disease would not only contribute tremendously to the beauty of our country but save thousands and thousands of dollars.

It was the hope of the nurserymen that this \$150,000 would provide the necessary testing and approval of research already done so that these systemics could be used, and, therefore, make a rapid attack upon this disease as well as upon many others which are affected by this new type of chemical treatment. I know the nurserymen appeared before the committee. I know that this matter was not included in the budget, and therefore met the resistance which any item above the budget would meet.

However, I wonder if the gentleman would comment upon the feeling that existed within the committee with reference to this matter?

Mr. HARRISON. I might say to the gentleman from Ohio that the feeling about which I know on this matter in our committee as a whole is very favorable to the appropriation of the necessary funds to preserve our forests and our trees in the different areas of the country.

Of course, as the gentleman has said, this was not a budgeted item. Even though we felt that there was a need at this particular time for such a program, we further felt that we were unable to grant the amount requested.

I am hopeful that the amount referred to will be included in the next budget. I can assure the gentleman from Ohio, speaking for myself, that I shall be very careful in the consideration of it and I am sure that the committee as a whole

will lean favorably toward granting the amount of money necessary to carry out this important work.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I appreciate the gentleman's comments very much.

(Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GIAIMO].

(Mr. GIAIMO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Chairman, I have long supported efforts to construct theater, opera, and concert hall facilities in Washington. Since the concept for the National Cultural Center has been transformed into a "living" memorial to the late President Kennedy, my enthusiasm for this project has become even greater. It is a real shame that in our Nation's Capital space for the performing arts is severely limited and wholly inadequate. The construction of the Kennedy Center is, therefore, not only a fitting tribute to a President who fully understood the value of the arts in our society, but also a benefit to our Nation and to the generations that will come to the Center and know and enjoy the arts as President Kennedy knew and enjoyed them.

It is because I believe so deeply in the promise of the Center and its role as a memorial that I look with dismay upon an apparent lack of imaginative planning regarding the Center, its site, and its mission.

Regarding the latter, I seriously question a policy that precludes the housing of resident performing organizations at the Center. The National Symphony, whose members come from all corners of our land, is sorely in need of a first-rate concert hall and yet I am given to understand that the symphony will not be in residence at the Center. All major observers of the American theater predict that its future lies in the development of permanent resident companies providing a measure of employment security to the actor and a varied repertoire for the public. And yet I am informed that the theater is being planned with a view to housing only touring and visiting companies; that proper rehearsal rooms, adequate storage space and necessary workshops will not be provided to meet the needs of a resident or repertory theater organization. Regardless of the alleged value of current plans for the use of the Center, I question the wisdom of impeding for all time the future development of a resident theater at the Center by constructing such limited facilities. I have the same apprehension regarding planning that relies heavily on traveling groups of the dance and the opera at the Center while rising costs continue to discourage extensive touring.

Of even greater concern to me, however, is the location of the Center. I am not satisfied that criticisms regarding its position amidst a maze of highways, its remoteness from downtown transportation, parking, and dining services, and its

own inadequate yet extremely expensive parking facilities have been answered. I do not believe that sufficient study has been made of alternative and possibly superior sites by the National Capital Planning Commission or by the Fine Arts Commission or by those who control the Center's activities. The Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission has expressed disapproval of the present site, and the National Capital Planning Commission has never to my knowledge voted on the suitability of the location.

To my mind, the Center belongs in downtown Washington where it can be served by existing transportation and restaurant facilities. It belongs downtown where commercial parking facilities are available and where additional parking space that may be constructed will be used by the public in the daytime as well as at night. It belongs downtown so that the city will gain from the added life it will generate in the evening hours, an activity that is lacking now when, at the end of the business day, the heart of the city becomes dark and forbidding. The Center belongs downtown because its audiences will bring business to the Washington businessman and, in turn, revenue for government. Last, but most important, it belongs downtown because, as a memorial to our late President, it should be easily reached by all who come to this Capital City, and it should not be relegated to a remote corner.

One year ago, President Kennedy gave his heartiest endorsement to a report drawn by his ad hoc Committee on Federal Office Space. This report called for the revitalization of Pennsylvania Avenue as a lively, friendly, and inviting, as well as dignified and impressive avenue. The report warned against lining the avenue with a solid phalanx of public and private office buildings which close down completely at night and on weekends, leaving the Capital more isolated than ever.

The Kennedy Center—located on Pennsylvania Avenue—will help realize that plan which had the full support of the late President. It will bring life as well as dignity to the avenue. What more fitting place for a tribute to President Kennedy than on the avenue that saw his greatest triumph as he rode from the Capitol on Inauguration Day? What more fitting place for such a memorial than on the Avenue of Presidents?

In supporting this appropriation, I strongly urge that the National Capital Planning Commission, the Fine Arts Commission and the trustees of the Center explore new sites on Pennsylvania Avenue and I intend to follow this very closely.

Though it is by no means the only possible site, I recommend that particular consideration be given to the present location of the District Building and the Coast Guard Building. The District has outgrown its present building and has already planned to relocate in the near future. The Coast Guard Building is old and becoming very inadequate. The relocation of both these activities is inevitable. If this were done, the Kennedy Center could be located on a plot that is entirely owned by the Fed-

eral Government and no dislocation of private business would be necessary. I am asking the District government and the Coast Guard to provide me with their plans for the future use of these facilities. If it proves feasible, I shall do all that I can to see the Kennedy Center located on this site.

It is not too late to build this memorial with vision, with planning. I fail to see the cause for haste while serious questions still remain. We owe it to ourselves and to the future that memorials built to last the ages will be built with utmost study and care. Sadly, I do not believe this is happening in this matter and I hope that my colleagues will join me in insisting that it does.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL].

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, it was not by design that this bill under the direction of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio comes to the floor on a particular day when the wearing of the green is both popular and fitting. But I am delighted that this coincidence can bring some additional honor to the discussion which we have today because the gentleman from Ohio and his committee have done an extremely fine job on this piece of legislation.

There are numerous things that I, as a member of the authorizing committee, would like to talk about in connection with this appropriation bill. The gentleman from South Dakota very eloquently spoke about some of the things which the Indian Bureau has accomplished over its many years and with its many billion-dollar expenditures. I am not going into detail at this time, but I would like to quote from something which the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. REIFEL] said in committee.

He said:

We are not getting anywhere for those Indians who remain on the reservation.

He says we must make do something different instead of following the same pattern we have in the past.

I think to anyone who is remotely connected with the authorization of acts for the Indians or the appropriations for the Indians, this fact is completely obvious. We have 380,000 Indians. In many respects these people are worse off today than they were 100 years ago. We cannot claim much success for the rank-and-file Indian of America who, as the gentleman says, is an Indian American and an American Indian, when we find that they youngsters who attend our Indian boarding schools still come from homes in which 65 percent of the parents do not speak English, when we still have the high death rate, when we still have tremendous unemployment. This problem deserves the best attention the Congress can give it. We have to find some new way of doing the job because we have not found the answers in the past; there is no question about it.

There are many little things in this bill that are worth mentioning. For in-

stance, I should like to find that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife—our people who are involved in the migration of birdlife—would pay more attention to the songbirds of America, along with all of those birds which become the desire of hunters. This is a thing we will undoubtedly have to work out through the authorization committee.

Someone has mentioned the portion of this bill dealing with the Cultural Center, and this thing becomes "curiouser" and "curiouser" as time goes on.

We have no mention in this bill of another matter; that is, the extension of the Arlington National Cemetery to the Potomac River banks, possibly through moving that portion of the military installation which we have across the river at this time. This not only would provide badly needed space but it would also relieve some congestion and a few problems which we have there now.

The one thing which I do wish to go into in some depth is the matter of appropriations in this bill for Point Reyes. I would have the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] know I am in no way pointing a finger at this committee, because the trouble here is the authorizing of these acts. When this bill first came to Congress we were told the total cost of acquisition would be \$14 million. If you will check the RECORD, on that occasion I said the cost would be at least two, probably three times that much, and perhaps more. We have now spent or authorized or obligated the expenditure of \$15 million, and according to the testimony in the hearings we have not purchased one-half of the area of the park. The cost will certainly be \$35 million rather than \$14 million. But this is not all.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. I said when this new park was authorized that \$14 million would not buy it, but the Congress authorized it. That is what we find in many, many cases. When they come in front of the authorizing committee they paint a beautiful picture to get it authorized, but when they get in front of the Appropriations Committee it is different. Some years ago there was a project authorized and it was said that some people who owned some of the land would donate easements, and the balance would be bought at not over \$1,600 an acre. Had I been on the authorizing committee I might well have voted for it on the basis of the information they gave to the committee, but when they came before the Appropriations Committee, the people who owned the land said, "We won't donate easements" and we found that the land would cost \$3,900 an acre or more. We now find that project will also cost more than double the authorization. When you read the testimony before the authorizing committee and then see what happens before the Appropriations Committee you would not think it was the same proposal being discussed.

With respect to land acquisition that is what has been found from the be-

ginning of time. Every time the U.S. Government or the State government or the local governments go out to buy some land, we all know what is going to happen. This is nothing new. This kind of thing has been in operation ever since the Declaration of Independence was signed and I guess it will be so until the end of time.

Mr. KYL. The gentleman is absolutely correct. That is why I was about to make the statement that before we pass any of these bills through which the Federal Government will acquire land, I think it would be a good rule of thumb to take the figure for the acquisition and double it or triple it before starting to vote any authorization, and then we may come closer to what will be the actual cost.

However, there is something new in this Point Reyes legislation. We know when the Federal Government goes into an area that prices will rise. But we included in this authorization a provision which says the Federal Government can go out immediately and contract to purchase all of the land which is to be acquired.

This was for two reasons. First of all, to keep those prices down. But, second, to give the landowner who has not sold his land something merchantable that he can take to the bank and say, "Here is a contract I have and when the Federal Government appropriates money, the Government will buy this piece of property. Will you take this as security so that I can buy some other land or another place to build a house until I get my money for this land?"

In the Cape Cod area we find hundreds of people who are being definitely injured because they own a piece of property and they cannot use it. They cannot develop it. They have to pay taxes on it annually, but the Government is not ready to buy it so there they sit with a useless piece of property on which they have to pay taxes. We tried to avoid that in the case of Point Reyes, but we have an additional problem coming up here. We authorized the purchase only of a portion of this area. A larger portion was still left in the hands of dairy farmers—or ranchers as they are called there—people who had been in this kind of operation for generations. We warned at that time that, and if you check the record you will find it is true, you cannot bring a whole bunch of people into this area and retain any kind of dairying industry. They have found it out. They want to sell their land but they cannot find purchasers for the land because if anybody buys it, they have to use it as a dairy farm and if they develop it as a residential area or a commercial area, immediately it is subject to condemnation. What you are going to find in this instance is that before long the Federal Government is going to be asked to purchase the entire area which will mean the original authorization plus all of this pastureland around there and prices will go up, perhaps even to \$100 million. This bill, as I understand it, except for Point Reyes, does not appropriate one penny for new acquisition of parklands. If any of the gentlemen here can correct that,

they may. This lack of appropriation is in anticipation of the passage of the land and water conservation fund bill.

Under this program, the Federal Government from its conservation fund would match State funds for the acquisition of recreation areas. It is entirely possible that we will ask the States from this point on to participate in the purchase of these lands. In other words, in the future we will say to the State of California, "If you want to buy this additional land of Point Reyes beyond the original authorization, you can take money from this land and water conservation fund of the Federal Government and match it with State funds and get the kind of development that you want."

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. The gentleman would agree, however, that the comments he has made certainly should not jeopardize the inclusion of these moneys in this appropriation bill; is that not correct?

Mr. KYL. It would be my opinion that the Congress having authorized the expenditure of \$14 million for this project should adhere with an authorization appropriate to that point. I also want to thank the gentleman for his sincere interest in all his constituents and his diligence in reviewing the legislation has been exemplary. He has many problems there.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I would add to the gentleman's remarks that the cost of land has been going up, as he suggests, and in my remarks I am going to include some newspaper articles which substantiate this other point which I regretfully have to say is the truth—and this happens to be in my district.

Mr. KYL. Of course, land values do not only increase just in those areas where the Federal Government is involved, but they increase all over the country.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, there are no other requests for time on this side.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

REPORT ON MENOMINEE TERMINATION

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to commend the subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations for the inclusion in the bill of the fourth annual grant under the 5-year program to lessen the impact of termination of Federal supervision over the Menominee Indian Tribe in Wisconsin.

Three years ago Federal supervision over the Menominee Tribe was ended by an act of Congress. On three separate votes the House supported my position in opposition to this termination. It was only after the general council of the tribe voted for termination as the price for a per capita payment, that termination was approved by the House. The Menominee Indians have been organized into a separate county in Wisconsin, and the problems they face in the area of health, education, and welfare are great. They need the help of both State and

Federal Government in this year 1964 more than at most any time since I have represented them in Congress.

The committee in its judgment has asked the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make a detailed report on the progress of termination, so that it will be available to them before the fifth annual payment is made. The committee needs to know the extent of their problems and have detailed recommendations as to what the Department of Interior recommends.

I wish to express my appreciation to the committee for the inclusion of the languages in the report at the bottom of page 7 and the top of page 8. The committee has had a long and continuous interest in the problems which face America's first citizens, the Indians. If it were not for this committee, its diligence, its interest and its continuing desire to serve these people, the educational standards, the welfare standards, and the health standards of these, America's first citizens, would be indeed in dire straits. This committee under the leadership of the gentleman from Ohio in taking this action today regarding the Menominee Indians is again displaying outstanding leadership.

I commend the committee for its continuing interest in the problems of the American Indian. I feel that the report, which goes beyond certain recommendations made even by the Department of Interior, is a fine report. I thank the committee.

As far as we in Wisconsin are concerned I am sure the report of the Department of Interior will convince the administration as well as the Congress that the war on poverty can begin in Menominee County.

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BROYHILL].

(Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend the committee for including funds for the construction of an addition to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

The timber-using industry of America is an important part of our present economy. In North Carolina, the industry ranks third in size. Further research in forest products utilization is needed to give stability to the present industry, and also to develop new techniques and/or products for new industries.

Also, with the tremendous land holdings of the Federal Government, the public has a vital interest in the utilization and development of these lands.

There are relatively few forest products companies who can finance a research program. Those that do are largely involved in developing products which will give them a competitive advantage in a restricted area.

The future of forestry in the United States will be much brighter, and the goals of all conservationists can be

reached if we can someday make use of all the forest crop. A serious problem facing the industry now is the practice of "highgrading" of sawtimber—that is, cutting timber of the highest quality, leaving the poorer grades and species in the woods.

What is needed is sufficient research to develop uses and markets for presently unmarketable timber. This, in itself, would not only add to the income of farmers and landowners, but would also be to the benefit of the U.S. Treasury, inasmuch as the Federal Government itself markets over \$150 million worth of timber each year.

If uses were found for these low-grade, unmarketable grades and species, forest management would take a great stride forward. Farmers and landowners would find it profitable and desirable to practice the best teachings and rules of good forest management.

Thus, through research, we can, in effect, add billions of board feet of sawtimber to the national inventory, which is the goal of the millions of dollars presently being poured into forest management and planting programs.

I am particularly pleased that testimony was taken before the committee which recognized the need of specific research in use and utilization of hardwoods, an area of forestry that has been overlooked and ignored for far too long. I strongly urge that the Forest Service and the Wood Products Laboratory give priority to research and development in hardwoods—example, walnut—and soft-hardwoods—example, yellow poplar. This would make a great contribution for progress, not only for the country as a whole, but for many rural areas now labeled as depressed.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am not swept away by any wave of enthusiasm for this bill. Although it has been labeled as one of the tightest bills the committee has ever produced, I cannot help but look twice at the report and the total spending figures. I find this bill will provide for spending \$62.5 million more than was spent last year.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am pleased to yield to my Irish friend from Ohio, particularly on St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. KIRWAN. The Committee has made every effort to make clear in the report that the bill also includes \$32,700,000 in 1964 supplementals. Both the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON], and I also explained in our remarks earlier this new procedure for handling supplementals in the regular bill. If the Subcommittee on Deficiencies had not been discontinued, these items, totalling \$32 million would have been carried in a 1964 supplemental bill, as in the past.

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I understand that there are certain deficiency or supplemental items in the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. But with or without the supplementals, the bill still would provide an amount above the spending for the same general purposes last year. It is still more money going out of the cash register.

Mr. KIRWAN. If the Subcommittee on Deficiencies were meeting, that much would be in front of them, and would be passed upon by that committee.

For example, there is \$10 million in the bill for Guam for the current year.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. KIRWAN. A typhoon came along, and did great damage.

Mr. GROSS. I know.

Mr. KIRWAN. That was an act of God. How could we help that? That is \$10 million.

There is also an item of \$18 million for the Kennedy memorial.

Mr. GROSS. Yes.

Mr. KIRWAN. We have included \$15.5 million for the building and \$2.5 million to buy the land, and that is all. We did not authorize that. That, again, is \$18 million which was before us on a 1964 supplemental. Normally, it would be in the supplemental bill.

Mr. GROSS. So there is not a great deal of validity—dealing now with the Cultural Center, there is not a great deal of validity to the argument that is often made on the floor of the House that an authorization bill is only that, and it does not mean that the money will necessarily be appropriated. Here again, however, as in this case of the Cultural Center, here goes the money. The authorization is going to be taken at full face value and the money appropriated.

Mr. KIRWAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I will yield.

Mr. KIRWAN. If you were on the Appropriations Committee, would you or would you not vote for this Kennedy Cultural Center?

Mr. GROSS. Of course, the gentleman knows where I stand on that proposition. I would not vote for a dime to come out of the pockets of the Federal taxpayers to pay for this Cultural Center. The gentleman knows that, and he does not have to ask the question. I opposed loading this deal on the backs of the Nation's taxpayers long before the name of Kennedy was associated with it. If the citizens of the District of Columbia want a cultural center let them pay for it. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman if he will yield me more time later.

Mr. KIRWAN. If you do not have any more of your time left, I will be glad to yield you some of the time that I have left.

Mr. GROSS. All right.

Mr. KIRWAN. What I am trying to tell you is this: We have allowed what Congress authorized. You take a vote of America today and you will see 90 percent of the public would be for this John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Mr. GROSS. I certainly doubt that 90 percent would be for it. I doubt that even 50 percent would be for it. Mr. Speaker, I cannot help but go back to

February 24, of this year, when the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS], chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, appeared before the House on behalf of the Revenue Act of 1964 and discussed the implications of that act. Let me read to you part of what the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] said on that day:

In enacting this revenue bill * * * we are choosing tax reduction as the road toward a larger, more prosperous economy and we are rejecting the road of expenditure increases. We do not intend to try to go along both roads at the same time. If we fail to limit the growth of Federal expenditures, we will be leaving the tax reduction road. Even a 1-year detour may make it extremely difficult to get back on it.

How can you come here today with a bill increasing expenditures over last year by \$62.5 million in the light of the tax reduction bill that some of you voted for only a few weeks ago? How can you come in here with a bill increasing expenditures and vote for a tax reduction almost in the same breath?

Mr. KIRWAN. I again tell the gentleman that this Government is operated by we the people and that the majority rules. So, if 90 percent of them are for this Culture Center, it does not make much difference what you and I say. America wants it, and if they want it, I think, as a member of this committee, I am going to vote to give it to them.

Mr. GROSS. That is the gentleman's opinion. That is based upon no poll or anything else. That is only the gentleman's opinion of what the American people would do if they could vote on a cultural center.

Mr. KIRWAN. That is my opinion, and I hope I am right.

Mr. GROSS. I hope you are right for your sake, but I think you are wrong. Let me get into the Cultural Center in the little bit of time that I have left.

Section 3 of the authorizing legislation provides that the Board shall construct for the Smithsonian Institution, with funds repaid by voluntary contribution, a building to be designated the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts on a site in the District of Columbia bounded by the inner loop freeway on the east, the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge approaches on the south, Rock Creek Parkway on the west, New Hampshire Avenue and F Street on the north and shall be selected for such purpose by the National Capital Planning Commission.

Now, I ask you where there is the authority to spend any money for the acquisition of land for the Cultural Center that does not conform to the site map which I hold in my hand and which was issued by the National Capital Planning Commission under the date of February 25, 1964?

Here are the lines. I assume the gentleman had this information before him in the committee when he held hearings on this bill. These lines indicate the boundaries of the site as authorized by Congress. Now money is provided in this bill for the acquisition of property which is outside the lines shown here. Clearly this site map shows that Congress did not authorize

the purchase of this additional property. Does the gentleman agree with that or not?

Mr. KIRWAN. Congress has authorized it.

Mr. GROSS. In what way?

Mr. KIRWAN. Section 2 of the act of June 6, 1924, authorizes the purchase of land for development of the National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.

Mr. GROSS. For recreational purposes.

Mr. KIRWAN. For park land. That is why it is being purchased and to provide for exit roads for the parking garage.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman refers to a 1924 Park Act as the authorization?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, pertaining to the National Capital park, parkway and playground system. The \$500,000 is for acquisition of land in private ownership in Square 10 adjacent to the site of the Center as an addition to the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway.

The requisite statutory authority for appropriations for such acquisition is contained in section 2 of the act of June 6, 1924.

Mr. GROSS. But this is for other purposes, not for a Cultural Center.

Mr. KIRWAN. The act also referred to the purchase of land for suitable development of the National Capital parks and parkways.

Mr. GROSS. For what purpose?

Mr. KIRWAN. We have been assured that this land could be purchased under this authority.

Mr. GROSS. Perhaps it can be purchased, but for what purpose?

Mr. KIRWAN. The main purpose is to provide for exit roads for the garage.

Mr. GROSS. I thought the gentleman said that it was for park and recreational purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross], has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am still at a loss to understand how the Parks Department can buy this land and turn it over to be used to solve a traffic problem, when apparently the law provides it be purchased for recreation and park purposes. I do not understand how this can be done.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is allowed under that act. The land is also required to provide a park-like setting for the Culture Center.

Mr. GROSS. I agree with the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Giamol], even though I oppose the building out of Federal funds of any cultural center anywhere, I agree with him that "Foggy Bottom" as a site for this Cultural Center represents the poorest possible selection they are now undertaking.

Mr. KIRWAN. It may be that I share some of the concern the gentleman from Iowa has on this particular thing.

Mr. GROSS. I beg your pardon.

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not like having to buy out these businesses on the adjacent

property. Nevertheless, that is what we are up against. We could find no alternative to taking this additional property if we were to have a proper setting and make provision for exit roads.

There was a lot of questioning on this item. If the gentleman from Iowa will read the hearings on the subject about which he is speaking, he will find that we demanded of everyone coming before our subcommittee why they wanted this particular property.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman from Ohio, and this does not concern his committee, that there has been more deception in connection with this Cultural Center than in any other legislation since I have been a Member of Congress. I do not know whether the deception has been deliberate or what. There have been more statements which have proved to be untrue and this was long before it was ever contemplated it would be named the Kennedy Cultural Center.

We were told on this House floor, first of all, that it would not cost the taxpayers any money. That went down the drain. We were told as late as early this year—or was it late last year—that they would not buy any more land, that they had all the land they wanted or needed. Now the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is in here with a bill which seeks to provide for the purchase of more land.

Mr. Chairman, I know of no bill that has come before this House in the time I have been here that has been accompanied with more deception—no plan or program that has been accompanied with more deception than this one. Just go back and read the history of this thing.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KYL. The gentleman realizes that this \$500,000 is not the full, total cost of this new piece of land?

Mr. GROSS. Of course not.

Mr. KYL. This piece of land had a purchaser very recently for \$900,000. Four hundred thousand dollars will have to be dug up somewhere perhaps from private sources.

Mr. GROSS. I think before they get through, if the gentleman will pardon me for interrupting him, they will find that this is just a downpayment on the additional land that they seek to acquire.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, of course.

Mr. KYL. There are a few other factors here that are glossed over that probably will be of concern, since there is an admission of a minor accounting error which includes \$142,000 as a capital asset for the Cultural Center, when this actually belongs to the National Capital Planning Commission. If this is true it complicates matters because under the statute donations to the Art Center are tax deductible but a donation to the National Capital Planning Commission is not.

Further, with reference to the question of accessibility, does the gentleman real-

ize that anyone coming from the south or southeast of this Center on the freeway will have to drive all the way up to P Street in order to get across and will have to come back down the other side in order to get to the Center?

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman agree with me that this whole venture ought to be held in abeyance until we can find out exactly what is proposed to be purchased, and how, and how much money is proposed to be spent?

I do not think anyone in the Congress has any real knowledge of how much this thing is going to cost in total before it is completed.

Mr. KYL. The gentleman is right. Just this past weekend I was speaking to an engineer who had been engaged in the building of a sewer on the east edge of this property line and he says that it is almost solid rock for 60 feet on the east side of the line.

Mr. GROSS. The hearings held by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] show that up until the time the hearings were held they had made no test borings on the property that is here sought to be acquired.

Mr. KYL. If the gentleman will yield further, it is entirely possible that this whole garage proposition is added in order to get the necessary funds with which to construct the foundation for the building.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] for yielding me the additional 5 minutes.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL].

(Mr. WIDNALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask some questions of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

How much has been raised for the Cultural Center by voluntary subscriptions at this time?

Mr. KIRWAN. There are about \$14 million in total, including \$8 million in pledges and \$6 million in cash.

Mr. WIDNALL. Is it not true that of the \$14 million, \$5 million is a pledge of the Ford Foundation?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is right.

Mr. WIDNALL. That is predicated upon the raising of \$15 million by voluntary subscriptions?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct.

Mr. WIDNALL. So they still have to raise \$6 million to fully advance the funds to get the matching funds from the Federal Government?

Mr. KIRWAN. They plan to collect about \$20 million, and the Appropriations Committee gave them the full \$15.5 million authorized. We do not expect to report out any more. If there is any additional money needed, it will come out of the public funds.

Mr. WIDNALL. I would like to say that we understood prior to the terrible tragedy that took place in November that by December 31 of last year all of the money would be raised by voluntary contributions. I believe Mr. Roger

Stevens made the statement that unless it was raised he would resign. I understand since the event that took place and since the name of the Center has been changed to the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the contributions have been negligible and that they have raised from individuals less than a half million dollars during the intervening period to date. They still have to raise \$6 million to \$7 million for their share to match the funds of the Government.

I cannot understand why, if this is so overwhelmingly supported, they are not getting voluntary contributions. Mrs. Tippitt, the widow of the Dallas policeman, has received over \$1 million through voluntary contributions since the death of President Kennedy.

What is wrong with the Cultural Center and its acceptance by the American people as a national memorial? These are things that should be in the RECORD. People are questioning them.

Mr. KIRWAN. Roger Stevens has headed up the public drive. He has headed up many bigger things than this, and he was a very big success in everything he has handled. I think he will be successful in getting the funds here. The other drive was a different sort of drive. It was advertised in the press to get the money for the widow, and rightfully so, but this public fund is being handled differently, as it should be. The two are not comparable.

Mr. WIDNALL. I would like to say to my colleague the minute the American people were told that the taxpayers were going to pay for this they decided to stop giving. I think it ought to be put in the RECORD that what we are doing today is that in the end the Government is going to construct the Center completely, pay for the land for the so-called garage and substructures. I might further comment on that. It is about the most expensive garage in the world—\$10,000 a car. We know it cost \$5,000 per car in the new House Office Building, and that is considered very expensive.

People are critical as to what is going on because of the fact Congress is going to be called upon to appropriate more and more for this project, not just for the building, but for its maintenance, and the facts ought to be in the RECORD. I for one want to be sure they know what is going on.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL].

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Chairman, in view of the importance of this subject, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-eight Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 70]

Auchincloss	Carey	Daddario
Avery	Casey	Delaney
Ayres	Celler	Diggs
Bass	Clark	Dowdy
Bolling	Clawson, Del	Edwards
Buckley	Colmer	Elliott
Cahill	Cramer	Evins
Cameron	Curtis	Feighan

Finnegan	Kluczynski
Flood	Lankford
Forrester	Lindsay
Fraser	Lloyd
Fulton, Tenn.	McDade
Gallagher	Macdonald
Gray	Madden
Hagan, Ga.	Martin, Calif.
Harsha	Martin, Mass.
Harvey, Mich.	Minshall
Healey	Nelsen
Hébert	O'Brien, Ill.
Hoffman	Osmers
Jarman	Pepper
Jennings	Powell
Jones, Ala.	Rains
Karth	Randall
Kee	Rivers, S.C.
Keogh	Roberts, Ala.

Rogers, Tex.
Rooney, Pa.
Roosevelt
Roybal
St. George
Schadeberg
Sickles
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Iowa
Steed
Stephens
Tollefson
Tuck
Tuten
Vanik
Wallhauser
Willis

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill, H.R. 10433, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 351 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose the Chair had recognized the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL] for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHWENGEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I rise to speak briefly on the section dealing with the performing arts and the Kennedy Cultural Center.

First, Mr. Chairman, I wish to join wish my colleagues in paying great tribute to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and to the ranking minority members who have always been very cooperative and who have always wanted to do the right thing and who have always wanted to bring before us a good bill.

Mr. Chairman, I believe they have brought to us a good bill. However, I believe there are some things which are going by here unnoticed whereby we will be setting some precedent that might be bad precedent. It is that facet of the bill about which I wish to speak.

I do want to say that the RECORD will show that I have been in favor of the Cultural Center in Washington, D.C., ever since I have been in Washington and that the friends of culture here in this area know this and know my attitude with respect to the Cultural Center which I know cannot be successfully questioned.

Mr. Chairman, I am sincerely in favor of having an adequate Cultural Center here. I believe what the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], has said about 90 percent of the people of America wanting a Cultural Center may be correct. However, when the idea of the Cultural Center was first brought up, we were assured in the Congress and throughout the country that the Cultural Center would not cost the taxpayers one red cent. Now we find that it is going to cost, I hope to show before we finish here, not the \$15.5 million called for in this bill, but an amount far greater than that.

So, Mr. Chairman, I reiterate that I am joined today by 90 percent of the people of America in asking that we do have a Cultural Center here. However, there is a right way and a wrong way to get this Cultural Center and to build it.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it is poor precedent first of all that we appropriate Federal money to provide for a Cultural Center principally for the benefit of the people who live here in this area and not to do the same thing all over America for the people who are also interested in culture.

There is one precedent we are establishing by this bill that is bad. But that is not what I wanted to talk about. So that I may not be misunderstood, I want to make it crystal clear I am not against having an appropriate and adequate memorial for Mr. Kennedy. I am sure he deserves one. He will be remembered for some fine contributions.

I introduced a bill that would call for the creation of a committee to make a study of this matter, to hold hearings where we could listen to a lot of people who had ideas about the matter, then make up our minds and then form a judgment on the kind of a Kennedy memorial we should have here in Washington. After the bill came before the Public Works Committee for the purpose of authorization of \$15,500,000 and for an authorization to borrow an additional \$15 million, I asked the committee and the people who testified in favor of it whether or not they could guarantee to us if the authorization to make a loan of an additional \$15 million plus was granted they could guarantee it would be paid off, and that it was fiscally sound. Their testimony to us indicated it was, even though I at that time raised the question. Since that time I have been studying this question, and find out that this is not going to be fiscally or economically sound. There was testimony that reveals this in the morning paper. Leonard Meyers, vice president of the firm, said the study was made on the basis of assurance from the trustees of a three-function-a-night schedule throughout the year.

Here is what the article states:

About \$474,500 would be raised by parking 1,300 cars nightly on a \$1 fee, the study shows. The rest of the \$766,300 in yearly revenues would come from daytime parkers. Workers could park and take a shuttle bus to the State Department.

Operating expenses would be \$170,000 a year and debt charges would be \$595,000.

Immer said he did not think the trustees could hope for more than half of the revenues predicted from night functions. He explained that the center could not realistically hope for a near full house at three halls every night.

Mr. Chairman, I want to point out to the House that we are setting a very poor precedent here, and if something is not done to check on this we are going to be appropriating not \$15,500,000 plus the other \$2 million for the additional area to be bought, but closer to \$35 million for this cultural center. They will not only not be able to pay the money back but according to the study that is made I am sure we are going to have to use Federal money to pay for the maintenance of the parking lot, and the House

should know these are the facts before they vote on this bill.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOORE].

(Mr. MOORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to inquire of the status of the Project Gasoline, and ask whether funds are included in this appropriation request, and also the extent of funds for the Office of Coal Research. Do I understand there are \$2.5 million included in this appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1965 for this particular project?

Mr. KIRWAN. There are \$6 million for coal research, including money for Project Gasoline.

Mr. MOORE. Two and one-half million dollars of the \$6 million is to be devoted to Project Gasoline.

Mr. KIRWAN. The committee has made a general reduction of \$500,000 due to expected shippage. We don't know at this time what will be required for each project.

Mr. MOORE. In other words, that is left to the discretion of the Office of Coal Research?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. Do I understand that from last year's appropriation request of the Office of Coal Research that for this particular project there was at that time appropriated \$2.3 million?

Mr. KIRWAN. I believe that is correct.

Mr. MOORE. And there was only \$200,000 of that sum used in the fiscal year 1964, and the balance remaining is available to use for Project Gasoline this year?

Mr. KIRWAN. I believe that is right.

Mr. MOORE. May I make one further inquiry? Do I understand that the Office of Coal Research is now considering a very important decision with respect to Project Gasoline in that very shortly they will make a decision with respect to the construction of the pilot plant?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is right, regarding the construction of a pilot plant.

Mr. MOORE. We are at that point now as I understand. I urge the Office of Coal Research to make a favorable decision to construct the pilot plant in the immediate future.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this bill, H.R. 10433, and am particularly happy that the committee saw fit to include funds for the fish pesticide laboratory to be located on the campus of the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo.

This new research project program will be devoted to the study of long-term effects of pesticides on fish and is a new feature of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Units which date back to 1935, and which have been in operation at the University of Missouri for 25 years. Since 1944 the program of the university has included a fisheries program, but with the facilities to become available with the construction of the fish

pesticide laboratory, the State program can now be expanded and conducted to benefit the entire Nation.

The country as a whole will profit materially from the funds contained in H.R. 10433 for the construction of this fish pesticide laboratory, the second of four to be authorized by Congress. The first laboratory was constructed at the University of Utah a couple of years ago. Missouri was well chosen for the location of the second laboratory in that she offers many opportunities in the field of fishery research. Such resources available in Missouri afford study advantages of virtually all problems affecting warm water fisheries in both streams and impoundments. Missouri probably has more fish species than any other State and is well renowned as being the piscatorial crossroads of the Nation.

Sport fishing and tourism related to fishing are the principal industries in Missouri and in other parts of the Nation as well. Any program to enhance this industry will benefit the entire Nation and will also have far-reaching effects. We may expect profits a hundredfold from this expenditure.

This program, as I indicated before, will be a cooperative one. The State of Missouri through its conservation commission is expected to supplement the program, and the University of Missouri has consented to cooperate by providing office quarters and research facilities. Promises of other cooperative efforts are extended by the State agencies.

The studies and work to be carried on under this type of program and in this proposed new educational facility are very important to the field of recreational fisheries. The program will pool manpower and facilities to do a much needed job. Missouri has been a strong leader in this type of program, and it is my opinion that the Department of the Interior made a wise selection.

I urge the passage of H.R. 10433 making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1965.

Mr. GILL. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to note the consideration given by Mr. KIRWAN and his committee to both our responsibilities and our voteless brothers in the far Pacific.

The appropriation of the full \$17,500,000 requested for the trust territories is an act of confidence in our Nation's ability to meet its responsibility throughout Micronesia. Surely our work in this area has often been well meaning, but more often inadequate. The action of the committee in approving the full amount will allow our accelerated program to continue apace, and repair in large extent the shortcomings of prior years.

The allocations for Guam under the authorization contained in the Guam Rehabilitation Act of November 1963 is estimated to be the full amount that can be used in the coming fiscal year. We can certainly anticipate that the balance of the \$45 million will be appropriated when the time comes to use it. The full amount authorized is minimal, and represents a cut from the amount originally

requested. Rising costs of construction may well outrun the amount authorized before rehabilitation is completed. I feel confident that the committee will give full measure to the American citizens of Guam who are striving so hard to raise the economic level of their island after the recent disasters.

I would like to pay particular tribute to the quite contribution of Congressman DENTON, who recently toured Guam and the trust territories with members of the Interior Committee. I see his hand in the work here today.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations should be congratulated in its efforts to balance the costs of the Department of Interior and related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service for 1965 and excluding the Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration; the bill provided a net increase over the 1964 appropriation of 1 percent—a net increase of \$9,439,100.

As to revenues earned it was projected that the activities are forecast to bring in a sum equal to \$687,900,000—an increase of \$90.2 million over 1964.

The most important responsibilities to the citizens of the Nation and the future generations of Americans are embodied in the purposes of this legislation—the conservation of our natural resources, the care of the Indians and the development of the recreational facilities of our public lands—so ably accomplished in this administration by terrific activities of modern methods and the intelligent progressive ideas of our former colleague, Secretary Stewart Udall, and his efficient and talented staff of workers identified with the operations of the Department of the Interior and its related agencies.

It is significant that the committee has provided wide reforms in the field of education especially for the Indian children as well as other developments in Indian programs expanding their activities and benefits—approximately one-third of the appropriation figures are adapted to Indian affairs.

Also the necessary implementation for the Federal contribution to the establishment of the President John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as authorized by Public Law 88-260 approved earlier this year—January 23, 1964—this is the accomplishment of another milestone in the establishment of a cultural center whose activities will reflect the realization of the realistic dream of our martyred President, whose classical mind envisioned the great contributions to the cultural progress of the Nation—fittingly emanating from the Capital City of the United States. There is no question that under the leadership of his artistic widow, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, that the great impetus needed to generate the public confidence in the ultimate aims of its sponsors will be realized—namely the success of establishing this institution through the matching of funds both public and Federal appropriated under this bill—not to exceed \$15,400,000.

The many services of great public import provided under this bill are dedicated to a real public interest—no

one can deny that the dollars spent to preserve and revitalize the recreational facilities and lands of our Nation that belong to our people as well as the advancement of the cultural and educational level is a signal contribution to public purpose. A great deal of credit belongs to the committee under the leadership of a great American and our colleague, Mr. MICHAEL KIRWAN, who again as he has in other fields, touching the true values of legislative contributions to our way of American life, guided the committee—and also instilled confidence in the Congress to foster and perpetuate the new programs proposed to conserve, improve our lands, and give guidance to the Department of the Interior whose demanding leadership petitions the Congress to make possible by legislation these reforms. This is a splendid bill for the purposes intended and should be unanimously supported by the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land within the District of Columbia for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463), \$500,000, to be immediately available.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GROSS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 37, strike out all of lines 18 through 25.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I was pleased to hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GAIAMO] state to the House a while ago that the present planned location of the Cultural Center in Foggy Bottom is the wrong place for it. I agree, and I offer this amendment in an effort to restrict the acquisition of additional land in the wrong site.

The proposal on page 37, beginning on line 18, is a subterfuge, in my opinion, because the land is supposedly being acquired for parkway, park, and playground area. What I am sure it is actually being acquired for is ingress or egress or both, to this white elephant, as it will be demonstrated to be—parking garage—and is not for recreational purposes, parks, and parkways as stated.

I just do not like to see the taxpayers of the Nation, who are putting up the money, being hoodwinked any further in this deal. Therefore, I think this ought to come out, and my amendment would stop this subterfuge.

I would like to question the gentleman from Ohio with respect to the report on page 26 wherein it is stated—and this deals now with the \$15,500,000 yet to be considered in this bill. In connection with the cultural center it is stated in the report:

This amount will become available under the terms of the act only when and to the extent cash contributions are available from the public to match the Federal funds.

I ask the gentleman from Ohio whether this means cash in hand by way of contributions, and action will be taken only when the sponsors of the project have the cash in hand? In the alternative, would it mean pledges? Precisely what does it mean?

Mr. KIRWAN. It means cash. Appropriations become available only when matched by cash.

Mr. GROSS. So if \$6 million or \$8 million has been collected, none of the \$15.5 million in Federal funds could be expended or would be permitted to be expended until contributions amounting to \$15.5 million had been secured, cash in hand; is that correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. The appropriations must be matched in cash before they become available.

Mr. GROSS. So there can be no proceeding with this until Federal funds are matched dollar for dollar?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. This applies to the structure—or to the superstructure, as they pleased to call it? This applies to the structure, not to the parking garage?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is satisfied, though there is nothing in the bill to say this? All there is is the statement of the committee in the report, which shows the sense of the committee. The gentleman is satisfied that without a further restriction in the bill none of the \$15.5 million could be expended until a like amount in cash was contributed and in the bank, available to match the funds?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

However, I urge the adoption of my amendment, to prohibit the acquisition of additional land.

I am as confident as that I am standing here that the \$500,000 to be allowed will never be sufficient to acquire the land which is sought to be acquired beyond the boundaries as set forth by the National Capital Planning Commission and the law.

I say again that I do not have too much confidence in the National Capital Planning Commission. I was pleased to note in the hearings that the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. HARRISON] pointed to the National Capital Planning Commission as being a good demonstration of creeping bureaucracy. From the standpoint of appropriations, if I remember correctly, the National Capital Planning Commission was given \$155,000 in 1955.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Gross was given permission to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. GROSS. The National Capital Planning Commission was given \$155,000 in 1955, but last year it was up to \$774,000. The gentleman from Wyoming calls this creeping bureaucracy. I would amend his statement to call it gallop-

ing bureaucracy, when a commission can go that fast that far in the matter of increased appropriation of public money.

I hope my amendment will be agreed to. Let us put some further brakes on this appropriation.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, the Cultural Center will cost about \$48 million. We are to put in \$18 million for it. Public funds will make up the rest.

Standing right in the access way is a piece of ground which has a cost of \$500,000. This will hold up a \$48 million project, if the amendment is agreed to.

Under the law there is authority to acquire this property. It is not under the authorization of the Cultural Center. Under the act of June 6, 1924, cited in the bill, there is authority to buy land for District of Columbia parks and parkways. So they seek to buy this land to provide a parklike setting and exit roads for the garage. They are within their rights in proceeding under that law.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Since the gentleman admits the land will be used for vehicle traffic why, then, buy it under the guise that it will be devoted to recreation, parks, and that sort of thing?

Mr. KIRWAN. You would not want this Cultural Center put right up against it. I know the gentleman does not mean that. He would not want to put a \$48 million project up against a restaurant. I know you would not want that.

Mr. GROSS. My colleague from Iowa [Mr. KYL], suggests that there will be a restaurant right over the highway.

Mr. KIRWAN. They can buy it under this act as parkland and this Committee appropriates for that, so it is within the law.

Mr. GROSS. I do not say it is without the law. If I believed that to be the case I would have made a point of order against it. The gentleman convinced me awhile ago when he said it could be obtained under the 1924 act; that a point of order would not rest against it. But if the gentleman will yield to me for a second, the gentleman surely is not going to say to the House that no matter how much is spent by way of acquiring property to serve this super-doooper parking garage that it is ever going to pay out.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am going to say only a few more words here. The purchase of this land will be as a part of a park. It is much better to have the \$48 million Cultural Center adjacent to a piece of parkland than it is up against a restaurant, and that is why we are purchasing it. Under this law they can purchase it. You cannot get away from that. It was authorized before you and I came here, back in 1924, under a Republican Congress and a good Congress, that created the law. That is what they are buying as a piece of parkland. So this \$48 million structure will not be

put up against a restaurant and at the same time it will let cars get out of the garage. The cheapest thing that we put in this bill is the \$500,000 to purchase the land.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KYL. I agree with the gentleman that there should be a setting for a building as valuable as this, but on a piece of ground where it will be located, part of it will be up to a thoroughway and over a thoroughway, so maybe they should find a different location for it where they can remove both of them.

Does the gentleman say the price of this land is \$500,000?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, the estimated cost is \$500,000.

Mr. KYL. Was not this land sold tentatively recently for \$900,000?

Mr. KIRWAN. I understand there was a tentative sale for that price, but the estimate we received was for \$500,000.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. There was a tentative agreement for \$900,000 which was rescinded because it was obviously a bloated agreement. The land is not worth anything like that, and it can be acquired for less. It has been appraised at \$200,000 plus \$25,000 for the good will value of the business.

Mr. KYL. Was it rescinded because of an inflated price or because they did not want to get involved in this particular sale?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Obviously because of an inflated price. I suspect as long as everyone is generalizing here, I might as well, too. That \$900,000 agreement was entered into in order to bloat it up to such a point that it would be impossible. If the truth is known, it is worth \$225,000.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DENTON. The evidence before the committee was that a syndicate had agreed to buy this contract for \$900,000. The syndicate was composed of prominent people. We asked to see the contract and they did not present it to us that day but they brought it to our clerk 2 or 3 days later. Of the total, \$200,000 was for business, of which \$25,000 was for good will. There was a tentative agreement that the lady who owned the business would not enter into a business within 30 miles of Washington, but there was an agreement that she could lease the property back.

Mr. KIRWAN. Here is the point that I want to make. Somebody said this was an inflated price. You could not spend \$48 million anywhere, even out in the woods, without the price of the adjoining property going up. You find that that is the case in connection with that park out in California or anywhere else, whether it is done by the Federal Government, the State government, or a local government. Just as soon as this Cultural Center was authorized, the price of that restaurant went up. We are lucky to get it for park land at \$500,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] just finished telling us that if the truth were known that property is not worth more than \$225,000. What then is the House appropriating \$500,000 for it?

Mr. KIRWAN. It was not worth that before the Cultural Center. But when you are going to put up a \$48 million structure there, the price of that place went up.

Mr. GROSS. But the fact of the matter is that the Cultural Center is not there yet.

Mr. KIRWAN. That is true, but it is authorized. The bill has been amended three times but the site has never been changed.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment is voted down.

Mr. STINSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, just a point of clarification; I wonder if I may ask the chairman of the subcommittee this question; is the Government going to pay \$225,000 for this piece of property or \$500,000?

Mr. KIRWAN. We have approved up to \$500,000 for the property.

Mr. STINSON. We are going to pay \$500,000 for property that has been appraised at \$225,000?

Mr. KIRWAN. You cannot undertake a project like this without the property next door going up in price. Such property will go up anywhere, when you do that.

Mr. STINSON. Even though it is only appraised at \$225,000, we are going to pay \$500,000 for it?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STINSON. I yield.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I did not mean to say that the property and the business on it was worth only \$225,000. I was referring to the \$900,000 figure; the total value, the estimate of the value of the land, the business and the good will is \$500,000 rather than \$900,000. But the business itself and the accoutrements of it are worth \$225,000.

Mr. STINSON. Was an appraisal made of the property? Can the gentleman answer that question? Did the committee have the advantage of an appraisal of the property?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Yes, it did.

Mr. STINSON. And what was the amount of the appraisal?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. \$500,000 not \$900,000.

Mr. STINSON. The gentleman says that the appraisal was \$500,000. Who made the appraisal?

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The committee will answer that. That includes the business, the land, and the good will that is attached to the business.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STINSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DENTON. Representatives of the National Capital Planning Commission made the appraisal of \$500,000. When the Government buys property if a price is not agreed upon it is generally condemned. The appraisers then fix the price. Of course, if the owner does not agree on the price fixed by the appraiser then a jury fixes the value. We provide in the report that no greater amount than \$500,000 shall be spent for this property. If there is a lawsuit and the amount goes up more than that, then that would have to be paid for by public subscription.

Mr. STINSON. Who made this appraisal of \$225,000?

Mr. DENTON. I do not know anybody who made an appraisal of \$225,000. The only appraisal I know of was that of the National Capital Planning Commission which had appraisers and reported to us that the price was \$500,000. That is what they told us.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STINSON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will pursue his question and find out who made the appraisal. I have read the hearings and I was unable to find anyone, at any time or place, who had made an appraisal.

Mr. KIRWAN. No member of the committee set any figure. I said the figure recommended to us was \$500,000, as it is in the bill.

Mr. STINSON. The committee itself appraised the property at \$500,000? Is that what the gentleman is saying?

Mr. KIRWAN. No.

Mr. STINSON. Who actually appraised the property at \$500,000, if I may ask the gentleman that question?

Mr. KIRWAN. The Planning Commission.

Mr. STINSON. The Planning Commission?

Mr. KIRWAN. The National Capital Planning Commission which has been authorized to handle land acquisition for the site.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STINSON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I believe for the sake of clarification there needs to be pointed out the fact that the appraisers assessed the sum of \$200,000 for improvements on the property and \$25,000 for goodwill. There was a total general assessment of \$500,000 for the property, plus the improvements, plus the goodwill of the business. We think this is more than generous.

I think it should be further pointed out that in a bill of this type we cannot ascertain with any certainty what a court condemnation proceeding might possibly award. I believe this is a figure that is adequate to take care of any condemnation award that might be made by a court. If it should ultimately cost less than that amount, we are so much to the good and that money will not be spent.

Mr. STINSON. Is this an official appraisal from which the gentleman from Texas is quoting, or is this a contract?

Mr. WRIGHT. If the gentleman will yield further, it is not a contract. The Government is not authorized to contract with private owners of property in the absence of an appropriation with which to pay for the property. It is an appraisal or estimate made by the National Capital Planning Commission which is the agency charged under the law with making such appraisals.

Mr. STINSON. There seems to be a little difference of opinion as to just how much this property was appraised at. The committee is of the opinion that it is actually worth \$500,000?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STINSON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. The misunderstanding is in the breakdown. The total National Capital Planning Commission estimate is embodied in the committee bill at \$500,000 which includes the business itself, the improvements to the business establishment and the goodwill which is estimated at \$225,000 of that total sum.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. HARRISON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I want to make a little clarification with reference to what has been said. I do not wish to have a false impression left with the members of the Committee.

The committee did hear testimony from the Commission. In fact, representatives of the Commission said that they thought the \$500,000 was a fair valuation for this particular piece of property.

I have no independent recollection during the hearings that there was any appraisal made, an appraisal as such, quoting any lesser figures represented as coming from any group which was presented to our committee.

I believe—and I hope you will correct me if I am wrong—that the figures which have been quoted over there are being quoted from the contract to purchase or the agreement to purchase between Mrs. Hendricks and a group of people who agreed to purchase this property for \$900,000.

Mr. Chairman, we acted in good faith on the testimony of the representatives of the Commission, that they thought the value of the property would not exceed \$500,000. Our subcommittee has proceeded in good faith to set that amount as the limit, with the under-

standing that we feel anything over and above that amount would have to be paid for out of privately donated funds. I believe that is the general situation before the Committee. If I am wrong, I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will correct me.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. When the last authorization bill was before the House we were told at that time that they needed no more property, they had all the property that they needed. Now we find that they are out to acquire more property. Why should the Federal taxpayers—your taxpayers in Wyoming and mine in Iowa—be required to spend money to acquire more property? I cannot understand this. We thought they had every foot of property they needed when they were in here before. What is this all about?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to enable the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698), as amended, including construction, such amounts which in the aggregate will equal gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities, and other property, held by the Board under such Act at the beginning of fiscal year 1965 and received by the Board during that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated by this paragraph shall not exceed \$15,500,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHWENGEL

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHWENGEL; page 38, after line 20, add the following:

"No funds herein appropriated may be used to aid in the purchase of lands for the purpose of parking motor vehicles."

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because I want to do something to keep the Congress honest and to assure that what the people promised us in regard to the parking lot will actually take place, and that is, that this will not cost the taxpayers any more money. I want to say that the cost of \$15.5 million will secure more from the taxpayers. But I am not challenging that although I think strongly that the people in this area ought to pay for the entire project as they had planned originally.

Mr. Chairman, far worse, in my opinion, is the effort to get another \$15 million as a loan for parking facilities, knowing full well now that the parking income will never pay off this debt. This gets the Congress involved in a kind of dishonest procedure that will not do honor to the name that this institution bears.

I hope you will support this amendment.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. Am I exactly clear as to what the gentleman's amendment would propose to do?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. It would have the effect of holding up the construction of the Cultural Center until we can be assured beyond question that the parking facilities will not cost the taxpayers any money.

Mr. WRIGHT. The gentleman says the purpose of his amendment is to hold up the construction.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. That is what I would like to do, until we can get some assurance.

Mr. WRIGHT. What would the gentleman regard as assurances in addition to the assurance we have received in committee, in addition to the assurance the House has received in addition to the surveys that have been made by professional people in this field?

Mr. SCHWENGEL. If the gentleman had been here earlier he would have heard me cite the authority for my position, that this will not pay off, and will never pay off, it can never pay off. The people who appeared before us told us this. When we were in committee, I questioned their judgment at that time, and I said I was going to make some further study. I have made those studies, and the studies reveal conclusively and absolutely that it can never pay off. They considered building parking facilities in Lafayette Square, where there is a lot more traffic, and they said \$700 per car would be the cost. They cannot come out on that. This is going to cost \$10,000 per parking space. If a man will study the possibility of income from that area realistically he will find this cannot ever pay off. It gets us involved, as I said, in the kind of dishonest procedure that I do not think the Congress ought to be involved in, and it does dishonor to the name we are trying to honor with this building.

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, on August 5, 1963, the House amended the original National Cultural Center Act to provide for an additional 3-year period in which funds could be raised through voluntary contributions for construction of such Center in Washington, D.C. It was the fear of some of my colleagues that this was a forecast of eventual requests for Federal funds for this project, but I was able to allay such fears since I was led to believe at that time, in my capacity as a congressional member of the Board of Trustees, that there was no intention of ever asking for Federal funds.

On January 8, 1964, however, we were asked to authorize the payment of Federal funds for construction in the amount of \$15.5 million as well as a \$15.4 million loan for parking facilities, along with the request that the Center be renamed the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and be made a memorial to our late President. I gave my full approval to renaming the Center and making it a memorial to the late President Kennedy. On the other hand, I stated

unequivocally at that time that I was opposed to the use of Federal funds and expressed my strong feeling that the memorial would have much greater meaning if it were built through voluntary contributions.

Today we are being asked to include in the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill for fiscal year 1965 supplemental 1964 appropriations in the amount of \$15.5 million for construction as previously authorized, as well as permission for the Board of Trustees to issue revenue bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury, payable from revenues accruing to the Board, of not to exceed \$15.4 million to finance the parking facilities for the Center. Both of these items were expected since the previous authorization had been approved.

I am greatly concerned, however, over the additional item calling for the appropriation of \$2.5 million for additional land to provide for an "appropriate parklike setting as well as exit roads for the parking garage," which is above and beyond the previously authorized funds and which I am sure was never expected by the majority of my colleagues.

This reminds me of the constant requests for further extension and increase in the so-called temporary national debt limit which the Congress always approves with the vain hope that each request will be the last and that we might live to see the day when the national debt might even be reduced.

If the Congress approves the appropriation of these initial Federal funds for this Center, will we be faced by continuous requests for more Federal money to take care of some unforeseen or unplanned emergency or expense in the future? I would, of course, hope this would not be the case, but I feel I would not be keeping faith with my colleagues and our already overburdened taxpayers if I did not raise that question today. Certainly, I think we should give serious thought to the possibility that we will, indeed, be required to provide additional Federal funds and be prepared to meet future obligations to complete construction once it is started and it is found that the actual costs of such construction are greater than now estimated, which seems to be the rule rather than the exception whenever Federal funds are used for a project. Also, I feel there is the distinct possibility that once the building is constructed the income will not be as great as is anticipated in the economic feasibility reports which have been prepared. I have gone over the economic feasibility reports for both the Center and the parking garage, and honestly feel that they tend to be somewhat overoptimistic in anticipating revenue.

I am also somewhat concerned over the fact that there is no provision for free outside parking for the convenience of the tourists who may wish to visit this memorial for just a brief time without actually attending any of the performances or even those who are on strict budgets and who may wish to attend the performances. After all, there is seat-

ing capacity for 6,500 in the three halls and space for only 1,600 cars in the parking garage. Thus, even allowing the average figure of 3 persons for each car, there would be a scarcity of space for 1,700 patrons.

Feeling that there is great wisdom in the saying that haste makes waste, I think it behooves the Congress to delay approval of the requested funds until we and the public have more facts on which to make a sound decision. In the meantime, I would strongly urge that we return to the original concept of financing this project through voluntary contributions. Roger L. Stevens, Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, made the following statement in his testimony to the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations:

Immediately following the assassination of our late President, a spontaneous movement spread throughout the country to make the National Cultural Center the official memorial to President Kennedy.

What more fitting tribute could there be for our late President than to really build this memorial through voluntary contributions from these citizens throughout the country? This may take a little more time, but the meaning would be much greater.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think the Committee has to take much time on this. There is nothing in the bill for parking facilities. The law authorizes the trustees to go to the Treasury Department and borrow the money for the garage and parking facilities. As the gentleman from Iowa just said it is the intent of his amendment to hold up the building of the Center. This amendment has nothing at all to do with money in this bill. It simply holds up the building of this Cultural Center.

I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I can see every reason why Congress should proceed slowly with the building of this Cultural Center, at least until we know exactly where we are going in the spending of public funds.

I have in my hand a copy of a pamphlet issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. These are put out by the hundreds of thousands of copies. You have them in your office. They are distributed at the Lincoln Memorial. Listen to what this says:

Had Lincoln been an ordinary President—even an ordinary hero—an ordinary monument would have sufficed and no doubt would have been quickly built. More than half a century elapsed, however, before an appropriate memorial to the man arose in the Nation's Capital. It seemed as if time stood aside until coming generations could fashion the perfect tribute to their benefactor.

Why rush into the building of this Cultural Center on the basis we are here today?

Mr. Chairman, for the reason that this bill calls for the spending of \$62.5 million more than was spent for the same general purposes last year, and for the reason that Congress has no business saddling on all the taxpayers the cost of a \$50 to \$60 million Cultural Center in Washington, D.C., I am opposed to the passage of the pending legislation.

The increased spending contained in this bill is not in conformance with the policy of vastly reduced revenues as the result of tax reduction, and the construction of a cultural center, although endorsed by President Johnson, makes a mockery of his alleged economy program and his war on poverty.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SCHWENGEL].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the Record on the bill just passed, and also on St. Patrick's Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

THE COTTON PROGRAM

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to express the hope that the

House may be able to take up and pass in the near future the Senate amendments to H.R. 6196. Favorable action on this measure is needed urgently and immediately. It will serve the interests of the Government, of consumers, of industry, and of farmers.

I would like now to speak about the provisions of the bill relating to cotton. This part of the bill is based largely upon the provisions contained in the bill when it was passed by the House last December. The Senate has added one important feature known as the domestic allotment choice program, which in my opinion greatly improves the bill. Under this choice program, cotton producers who choose voluntarily to limit their production to their share of the domestic market for cotton will receive price support at a rate not in excess of 15 percent above the regular support rate. The bill fixes the regular support rate for 1964 at 30 cents per pound, and the Department of Agriculture is anticipating that the additional support for farmers making the domestic allotment choice would be $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents. This higher rate of support—a total of $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound—on the smaller acreage would make it possible substantially to reduce excessive cotton production and at the same time maintain net farm income.

It is imperative that the present law be changed to prevent further buildups in surplus cotton stocks. There is no way that this buildup can be stopped under present law unless it be by lowering the support price to disastrously low levels. Over a period of a few years, even this would not do the job. The acreage allotment for the 1963 crop was fixed at the statutory minimum of 16 million acres. Nevertheless, the carryover is increasing about 2 million bales. This is because of a phenomenal increase in average yields per acre—524 pounds in 1963 compared with the highest previous yield of 466 pounds in 1958. The carryover is now about 13 million bales, almost twice as much as it should be. How can the taxpayers go on financing such a load?

The 2 million bale increase in carryover this year is costing the Government over \$300 million because there is no place for that cotton to go except into Government hands under the price support program. This cotton is costing the Government \$160 a bale, and there is no way in the world that the Government can get its money back out of this cotton until the law is changed so that stocks can begin to go down instead of up. If the domestic allotment choice plan is adopted, production will be decreased below demand, and the Commodity Credit Corporation can then begin to use its present stocks to help meet the costs of the cotton program instead of adding more and more to its stocks until program costs become completely unmanageable.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the best practical answer to the many problems which beset the cotton industry. It will eliminate the inexcusable inequity of the two-price system under which domestic cotton users have to pay one-third again as much for raw cotton as their foreign

competitors. The elimination of this inequity will benefit not only American industry and American labor, it will also benefit American consumers and American farmers. The lower cost of cotton will make it more competitive with synthetic fibers and imported textiles and will result in increasing the use of cotton. This is essential to the long-range health of the cotton industry all the way from producer to consumer. Unless cotton is kept competitive, its markets will be lost, and there will be no outlet for the production of cotton farmers.

The equalization of raw cotton costs for domestic users will be achieved by equalization payments made in kind with stocks of cotton now in Government hands. By this means, surplus cotton will be put to its best possible use. Storage charges and other carrying charges will be reduced from their present level of some \$90 million a year. Taking into account these savings and the lower acquisition costs under the price support program, as well as all payments which would be made under the cotton program in this bill to farmers as well as others, the Department of Agriculture estimates that expenditures for the 1964 crop of cotton under this bill will be \$118 million less than they would be under present law. In short, the cotton provisions of H.R. 6196, as amended by the Senate, would accomplish the following objectives:

First. It would eliminate the inequity of the two-price cotton system.

Second. It would increase the use of cotton by reducing the price of cotton consumed in the United States.

Third. It would reduce Government expenditures.

Fourth. It would reduce surplus cotton stocks.

Fifth. It would maintain cotton producer income. Gross farm income from cotton would be reduced somewhat, but net income would be slightly higher.

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, the gentleman knows that quite some time ago the House of Representatives did pass a cotton bill. The bill was sent to the other body. There were two amendments in the bill—one known as the McIntire amendment which undertook to bring about certain reductions in the support prices for cotton and the other which I think was offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. JONES] which undertook to provide a fair compensation for the real differential, and not just some artificial figure.

Now, as the gentleman I am sure knows, when the bill went to the other body, both of those amendments were taken out of the bill. In addition, a wheat bill which had never been reported, before that action was taken in the other body, by our Committee on Agriculture, was added in the other body. Do I understand the gentleman to say in line with the unanimous-consent re-

quest that was made the other day, and as I understand it a rule is being asked for, that the House of Representatives now must without regard to what has been done in the other body, put its stamp of approval on what was done in the other body without committee hearings and without adequate consideration or any opportunity at all to consider the matter for amendment here on the floor of the House?

Mr. ALBERT. In response to the gentleman, and of course he has asked a multiple-type question. I would advise him that the bill which comes back to the House has eliminated the McIntire amendment, and that is one of the matters about which the gentleman spoke; but it fixes the regular support rates for 1964 cotton at 30 cents per pound. This, certainly, is a step in the direction toward which the gentleman thinks we should go.

The gentleman knows as well as I do what the practical situation is. We are up against the planting season. We have to move. The gentleman knows the legislative situation in the other body.

The gentleman knows also that the Committee on Agriculture has reported a bill, so far as wheat is concerned, which substantially embodies the Senate amendment pertaining to wheat.

This matter, Mr. Speaker, has been before the House time after time. The same principle has been before the House on feed grains and other matters. This is not a new area. This is a practical way of meeting a practical situation.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I say again that the matter of wheat legislation has been before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives ever since the farmers voted down the wheat arrangement. They voted it down by a substantial vote.

Nothing has happened here in the House of Representatives in respect to wheat legislation.

I say parenthetically that a great many of us were urging that some attention be given to the matter of legislation in this area. Nothing was done about it until the other body brought out a wheat bill and attached it to a cotton bill.

It is true that the Committee on Agriculture, after that action was taken, as I understand it, did, on a straight party-line vote, report substantially the same sort of bill, with all amendments foreclosed and no opportunity in the committee for adequate consideration.

To me that leaves open to question the proposition about why the majority leadership—the majority in charge of this session of Congress, in this Congress and in the House of Representatives—did not see to it, after proper consideration by the House Committee on Agriculture, that wheat legislation was presented. We do not have it at this time, certainly, as a matter of fair consideration.

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10433

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1964

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
7 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$45,-
10 372,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For acquisition and construction of buildings, appurte-
13 nant facilities, and other improvements, \$1,100,000, to re-
14 main available until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
18 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
19 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
22 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
23 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
24 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California
25 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon

1 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adja-
2 cent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of
3 existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an
4 amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all
5 receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
6 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain
7 available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appro-
8 priated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
9 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
10 the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided*
11 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-
12 struction on lands other than those administered by the
13 Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public
14 Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That
15 the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimburs-
16 able charge against the Oregon and California land-grant
17 fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the
18 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
19 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
20 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
24 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
25 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
2 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys re-
3 ceived, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said
4 Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
5 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to
6 the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
7 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor
11 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft;
12 purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary struc-
13 tures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings
14 and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has
15 title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for
16 the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in con-
17 nection with the revested Oregon and California Rail-
18 road and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation
20 "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed
21 from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title
22 II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876),
23 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
25 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated

1 the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*,
2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
10 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
11 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
12 vance or from date of admission) , of care, tuition, assistance,
13 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
14 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indi-
15 ans; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards
16 for information or evidence concerning violations of law on
17 Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts
18 and crafts shops and museums; \$95,200,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
23 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
24 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
25 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$40,178,000.

3 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

4 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for
5 loans as authorized by Public Law 88-168, approved
6 November 4, 1963, \$900,000, to be immediately available.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction, major repair, and improvement of
9 irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
10 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepara-
11 tion of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering
12 services by contract; \$46,700,000, to remain available until
13 expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
14 priated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the
15 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South
16 Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of
17 existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no
18 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of
19 land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
20 and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of
21 existing reservations: *Provided further*, That such amounts
22 as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian
23 Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of
24 Reclamation.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

AUTHORIZATION),

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$4,331,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$88,000.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water

1 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
2 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts;
3 pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and
4 committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including
5 mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem
6 in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but
7 not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
8 Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7
9 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash
10 grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,
11 who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
12 Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
14 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the cur-
15 rent fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the
16 governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved
17 by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds derived from
18 appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims
19 Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be available for
20 advances, except for such amounts as may be necessary to
21 pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of
22 program planning, until after legislation has been enacted
23 that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used:
24 *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation

1 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition
2 of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
3 Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boun-
4 daries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition re-
5 sults in the property being exempted from local taxation, ex-
6 cept as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat.
7 627).

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
10 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
11 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
12 twenty passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for
13 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
14 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of
15 which one hundred and seventy-five shall be for replacement
16 only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians;
17 advance payments for service (including services which
18 may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under
19 contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936
20 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat.
21 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over
22 certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing
23 or permanent treaty provisions.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
7 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
8 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
9 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
10 River Basin); \$29,000,000, including not to exceed
11 \$680,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

12 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

13 FACILITIES

14 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
15 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
16 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
17 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
18 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
19 law by the National Park Service, \$23,100,000, including
20 not to exceed \$200,000 for travel and transportation of
21 persons.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and improvement, without regard to
24 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451),
25 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair

1 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
2 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
3 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
4 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
5 water rights; \$23,800,000, including not to exceed \$335,000
6 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available
7 until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
8 shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand
9 Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For an additional amount for "Construction", for acqui-
12 sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related
13 personal property, \$3,700,000, to be immediately available:
14 *Provided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount
15 available is increased to \$11,300,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
17 AUTHORIZATION)

18 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
19 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
20 203, \$29,000,000, including not to exceed \$500,000 for
21 travel and transportation of persons, to remain available un-
22 til expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein pro-
23 vided shall be expended for planning or construction on the
24 following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland,
25 and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and
26 trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and ex-

1 tension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from
 2 vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or
 3 in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 6 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 7 regional offices, \$2,325,000, including not to exceed
 8 \$115,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 11 available for the purchase of not to exceed ninety-four
 12 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not
 13 to exceed fifty for police-type use which may exceed by \$300
 14 each the general purchase price limitation for the current
 15 fiscal year.

16 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-
 19 tion, \$2,700,000.

20 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

21 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of Ter-
 23 ritories and for the departmental administration of the
 24 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction
 25 of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of

1 the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa,
2 as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ;
3 salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Govern-
4 ment Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the mem-
5 bers of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C.
6 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members
7 of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the
8 Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs.
9 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and
10 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
11 by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa,
12 in addition to current local revenues, for support of govern-
13 mental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized
14 by law (Public Law 88-170) ; and personal services, house-
15 hold equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in
16 the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and
17 American Samoa; \$15,300,000, to remain available until
18 expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local govern-
19 ments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases
20 through the General Services Administration: *Provided*
21 *further*, That appropriations available for the administration
22 of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter,
23 maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for
24 official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes
25 found by the Secretary to be necessary.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", for loans and grants as authorized by Public Law 88-170, approved November 4, 1963, \$10,000,000, to be immediately available.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$17,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1965: *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,

1 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and
2 Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
3 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
4 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
5 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
6 tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory of
7 the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
8 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
9 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
10 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
11 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agree-
12 ment approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That not-
13 withstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory
14 of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the
15 current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for
16 distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any
17 State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without
18 exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be
19 available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24,
20 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the
21 Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

22 ALASKA RAILROAD

23 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

24 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
25 available until expended for the work authorized by law,

1 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
2 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
3 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
4 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
5 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
6 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
7 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
8 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
9 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
10 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
11 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
12 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
13 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
14 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
15 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
16 said Act for grade GS-16.

17 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

18 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
20 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
21 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
22 law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
23 out regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section

1 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amend-
 2 ed, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set
 3 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
 4 That not to exceed \$156,000 shall be available for adminis-
 5 trative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
 6 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1965
 7 budget estimates for such expenses.

8 MINERAL RESOURCES 8

9 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 9

10 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH 10

11 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
 12 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topogra-
 13 phy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
 14 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas
 15 as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ; clas-
 16 sify lands as to mineral character and water and power re-
 17 sources; give engineering supervision to power permits and
 18 Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental
 19 regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases,
 20 permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the inter-
 21 state shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
 22 U.S.C. 715) ; and publish and disseminate data relative to

1 the foregoing activities; \$65,930,000, of which \$10,800,000
2 shall be available only for cooperation with States or mu-
3 nicipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That
4 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than
5 one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water re-
6 sources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
7 State or municipality.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
10 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifty pas-
11 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
12 ment of the General Services Administration for security
13 guard service for protection of confidential files; con-
14 tracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the
15 making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it
16 is administratively determined that such procedures are in
17 the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
18 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands
19 for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S
20 National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensa-
21 tion and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological
22 Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the
23 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
24 state compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$30,100,000, including not to exceed \$700,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$9,300,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the field administrative offices, \$1,410,000, including not to exceed \$54,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative

1 arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
2 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
3 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
4 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public
5 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
6 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
7 *further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during
8 the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Gov-
9 ernment agency, including corporations, any metal or min-
10 eral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
11 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
12 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
13 receipts.

14 **HELIUM FUND**

15 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
16 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to sec-
17 tion 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry
18 out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
19 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
20 without fiscal year limitation, \$14,000,000, in addition to
21 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$6,336,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$336,000 shall be available for administration and supervision.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$660,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$425,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$17,832,900, and in addition, \$2,125,000 to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

1 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

2 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
4 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal
5 requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
6 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
7 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
8 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
9 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
10 currencies.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
13 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
14 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
15 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
16 \$4,788,000, to remain available until expended.

17 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of
19 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
20 in the regional offices, \$667,000.

21 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
23 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are

1 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,442,000, to be
2 derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

4 LOAN FUND

5 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$277,000
6 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for admin-
7 istrative expenses.

8 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

9 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
11 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
12 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
13 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
14 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
15 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
16 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the
17 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
18 Refuge; \$33,550,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
21 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
22 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
23 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
24 therein, \$6,074,700.

1 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

2 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
3 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
4 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$8,000,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of
8 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
9 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,384,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
12 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
13 exceed one hundred and twenty-four passenger motor ve-
14 hicles for replacement only (including sixty-eight for police-
15 type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general pur-
16 chase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase
17 of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement only; not to
18 exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secre-
19 tary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
20 laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publica-
21 tion and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law
22 (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for
23 officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per

1 man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and
2 adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish
3 and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not
4 to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such
5 public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not
6 inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the mainte-
7 nance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
8 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife
9 Service and to which the United States has title, and which
10 are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management
11 and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

12 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
15 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
16 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
17 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until
18 expended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$703,000
19 shall be available for administration and coordination during
20 the current fiscal year.

21 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

22 For construction, operation, and maintenance of dem-
23 onstration plants for the production of water suitable for
24 agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial con-
25 sumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2,

1 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,250,000,
2 of which not to exceed \$230,000 shall be available for ad-
3 ministration.

4 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
7 \$4,173,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$142,000 may
8 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
9 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
11 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
12 Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
16 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
17 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
18 expenses, \$4,065,000.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
21 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
22 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
23 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, build-
24 ings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or
25 destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
26 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this

1 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
2 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
3 exhausted.

4 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
5 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropri-
6 ation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
7 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
8 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
9 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
10 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
11 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
12 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year,
13 and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruc-
14 tion of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection
15 with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimburse-
16 ment to be credited to appropriations currently available at
17 the time of receipt thereof.

18 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
19 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
20 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
21 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
22 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in
23 the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932

1 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs
2 of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services ren-
3 dered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
4 time such reimbursements are received.

5 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
6 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
7 tions Act, 1965 shall be available for services as author-
8 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
9 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
10 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
11 not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of air-
12 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
13 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
14 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
15 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
16 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
17 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
18 members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

19 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
20 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
21 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
22 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

1 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3 FOREST SERVICE

4 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

5 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
6 tion, as follows:

7 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
8 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the ad-
9 ministration, improvement, development, and management
10 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
11 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
12 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year
13 for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other
14 forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands;
15 \$148,596,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and prevent-
16 ing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control
17 shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the
18 Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under
19 the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than
20 \$500,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act
21 of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519) : *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That funds appropriated for “Cooperative
23 range improvements”, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
24 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to
25 this appropriation.

1 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
2 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
3 where, as authorized by law; \$30,019,000.

4 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
5 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
6 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in
7 forest management and processing, and for advising timber-
8 land owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others
9 in the application of forest management principles and proc-
10 essing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$16,955,000.

11 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
12 AUTHORIZATION)

13 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
14 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
15 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest development
16 roads and trails, \$70,300,000, to remain available until
17 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
18 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
19 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
20 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
21 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
23 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
24 expended under the provisions of such Act.

1 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

2 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

3 For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National
4 Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14,
5 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), \$150,000, to remain available
6 until expended.

7 SPECIAL ACTS

8 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
9 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
10 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
11 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
12 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
13 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
14 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
15 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch
16 National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
17 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest,
18 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as
19 amended, \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
20 of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland
21 National Forest in San Diego County, California, Act of
22 June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernar-
23 dino and Cleveland National Forests in Riverside County,
24 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000;
25 Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940

1 (54 Stat. 402), \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That
2 no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition
3 of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national
4 forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the
5 approval of the local government concerned.

6 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

7 For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-
8 nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradi-
9 cation of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests
10 in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
11 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as au-
12 thorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until
13 expended.

14 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

15 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
16 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
17 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

20 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the
21 current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of
22 not to exceed one hundred and fourteen passenger motor
23 vehicles for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles;
24 operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not
25 to exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pur-

1 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic
2 Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of
3 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not
4 to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor,
5 as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended
6 (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration
7 of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C.
8 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation
9 Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March
10 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and
11 interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pur-
12 suant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

13 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
14 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
15 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to
16 the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of
17 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
18 outside of the United States.

19 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
20 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
21 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
22 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
23 of an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall
24 these lands be acquired without approval of the local govern-
25 ment concerned.

1 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
4 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
5 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
6 \$65,000.

7 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
10 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
11 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and sec-
12 retary of the Commission in attending meetings and
13 Committee meetings of the Commission either within or
14 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
15 approved by the Commission, \$120,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
20 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
21 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed thirty-
22 three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
23 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
24 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
25 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the

1 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with
2 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
3 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
4 Health Service Act; \$61,500,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

6 For construction, major repair, improvement, and
7 equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
8 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
9 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection
10 of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
11 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
12 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
13 U.S.C. 2004a) ; \$8,000,000, to remain available until
14 expended.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
17 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
19 (5 U.S.C. 55a) .

20 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sala-
21 ries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allow-
22 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
23 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) .

24 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sala-
25 ries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-

1 ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions
2 or activities for which the appropriation is made or which
3 will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or man-
4 agement of those functions or activities.

5 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
8 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
9 Claims Commission, \$310,000, of which not to exceed
10 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
14 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
15 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
16 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and uniforms or allowances there-
17 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$650,000.

18 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,

19 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

20 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
21 ning Commission for acquisition of land within the District
22 of Columbia for the park, parkway, and playground system
23 of the National Capital, as authorized by section 2 of the
24 Act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463), \$500,000, to be im-
25 mediately available.

1 LAND ACQUISITION, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE
2 PERFORMING ARTS

3 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
4 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the site of the
5 John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, as au-
6 thorized by the John F. Kennedy Center Act (72 Stat.
7 1698), as amended, \$2,000,000, to be immediately
8 available.

9 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

10 JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

11 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to en-
12 able the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center
13 for the Performing Arts to carry out the purposes of the
14 Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698), as amended,
15 including construction, such amounts which in the aggregate
16 will equal gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities,
17 and other property, held by the Board under such Act at
18 the beginning of fiscal year 1965 and received by the Board
19 during that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the total amount
20 appropriated by this paragraph shall not exceed \$15,500,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$15,000,000.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain

1 art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by
2 the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including con-
3 struction and not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
4 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
5 \$1,000,000.

6 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
7 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

8 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remod-
9 eling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
10 National Zoological Park, \$1,275,000, to remain available
11 until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount
12 as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of
13 Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

14 NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

15 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifi-
16 cations for the construction of a suitable building for a Na-
17 tional Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institu-
18 tion, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20
19 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services
20 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,364,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

23 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
24 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
25 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized

1 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
2 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
3 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as
4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the
6 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
7 and art associations or societies whose publications or services
8 are available to members only, or to members at a price lower
9 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
10 uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or
11 allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by
12 law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase or rental of devices and
13 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and
14 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
15 grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
16 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
17 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
18 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
19 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
20 \$2,147,000.

21 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
24 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), in-
5 cluding payment in advance for membership in societies
6 whose publications or services are available to members
7 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
8 public; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or
9 allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131);
10 \$500,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
11 for "Land acquisition and construction".

12 CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended,
16 \$25,000, to be immediately available.

17 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

18 CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

19 For planning a memorial on Corregidor Island, as
20 authorized by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36
21 U.S.C. 426), \$100,000, to be immediately available.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

The per diem rate paid from appropriations made available under this title for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law, shall not exceed \$75.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965."

Passed the House of Representatives March 17, 1964.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1964

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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or cited)

Issued April 2, 1964
For actions of April 1, 1964
88th-2nd: No. 60

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate received President's request to establish commission to study food industry. Senate committee reported Jacobson nomination. Senate subcommittee approved Interior appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. FOOD INVESTIGATION. Received the President's letter transmitting a draft bill to provide for the establishment of a bipartisan commission to conduct an investigation of the food industry; to Commerce Committee. The President stated that information "is not now available to permit an informed judgment concerning the effect of the recent changes in the food industry" and that the commission "would gather the necessary information and report to the Congress, the President, and the public." At the request of Sen. McGee, consent was granted to amend his resolution, S. J. Res. 71, now being considered by the Commerce Committee, so as to substitute the language of the draft bill submitted by the President. pp. 6484-6
2. NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of Dorothy Jacobson to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and a member of the CCC Board of Directors. p. 6479
Received the nominations of Marion A. Clawson and David G. Gault to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration. p. 6538
3. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 10433, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1965 (includes the Forest Service). p. D245

Received from the Budget Bureau a letter reporting "that the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for 'Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service,' for the fiscal year 1964, had been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation." p. 6465

4. CIVIL RIGHTS. Continued debate on H. R. 7152, the civil rights bill. pp. 6497-6538
5. MEAT IMPORTS. Received from the Ariz. House of Representatives a resolution urging establishment of quotas on meat imports. p. 6466
6. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Blockton, Iowa; Valley Creek, Ky.; Bear Creek, Mo.; 102 river tributaries supplemental, Mo.; and Hondo Creek, Tex. p. D245
7. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Pearson expressed his opposition to proposals of under-developed nations at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva "for international price support agreements for their major exports to the industrialized nations" and "a subsidy-like scheme to insure a minimum level of income from exports." p. 6483
8. INFORMATION. Sen. Hartke urged enactment of legislation to provide greater access to the public to information in Federal agencies. p. 6491
9. FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. Sen. Humphrey inserted an address by Ambassador Teodoro Moscoso, U. S. Representative to the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, on economic and social developments in Latin America, including references to agricultural development. pp. 6493-6
10. MANPOWER. Received from Labor a report on manpower research and training for 1963. p. 6466
11. STOCKPILING. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures on Federal stockpile inventories as of Jan. 1964 including CCC commodity inventories. pp. 6466-75
12. PERSONNEL; PAY. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures on Federal employment and pay for Feb. 1964. pp. 6475-9
13. POVERTY. Sen. Young, O., was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 305, to provide for the establishment of a Select Committee on Combating Poverty. p. 6538

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. MEAT PRICES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke inserting Herrell DeGraff's, president of the American Meat Institute, address, "Livestock Price and Profit Outlook." pp. A1625-6
15. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Extension of remarks of Rep. St. Onge inserting a radio address dealing with the problem of extending the educational benefits of the GI bill of rights to veterans who have served since 1955, and suggesting that extension of these benefits would help to solve the present shortage of skilled manpower. p. A1627

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Issued April 6, 1964
For actions of April 3 and 4, 1964
88th-2nd; Nos. 62 and
63

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		Wildlife.....12

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report Interior appropriation bill. Sen. Hruska charged USDA using propaganda to defeat meat import control legislation. Sens. Young, N. Dak., and Humphrey urged enactment of wheat bill. Sen. Morse urged enactment of legislation to control meat imports. Sen. Dominick urged increase in domestic sugar beet quota. Sen. Williams, N. J., commended proposed poverty program. Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill.

SENATE - April 3

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. The Appropriations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments this bill, H. R. 10433. The "Daily Digest" states that as approved by the committee "the bill would provide a total of \$1,029,226,400, an increase of \$20,050,800 over the House-passed figure of \$1,009,175,600." p. D251
2. MEAT IMPORTS. Sen. Hruska charged this Department was using "propaganda" through the ASC committees in an effort to defeat proposed legislation for the control of meat imports, referred to a memorandum from the State office of the ASC in Lincoln, Nebr., addressed to the county committees on the beef import situation, and urged the Secretary "to order this memorandum recalled and apologize to its recipients." pp. 6645-6
Sen. Morse inserted his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in support of legislation to impose restrictions on meat imports. p. 6641
3. WHEAT. Sens. Young, N. Dak., Burdick, and Humphrey reviewed problems of the wheat farmer and urged favorable action by the House on the pending cotton-wheat bill. pp. 6619-20

4. SUGAR. Sen. Dominick spoke in support of increased quotas for domestic sugar beet producers and inserted an item in support of his position. pp. 6620-3
Sens. Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Burdick, Carlson, Church, Curtis, Dominick, Hart, Hruska, Humphrey, Jackson, Jordan, Ida., Magnuson, McCarthy, McGee, McGovern, Moss, Mundt, Pearson, Simpson, Walters, Mansfield, and Williams, Del., were added as cosponsors of S. 2657, to increase quotas for domestic beet sugar and mainland can sugar. pp. 6594, 6637
5. CIVIL RIGHTS. Continued debate on H. R. 7152, the civil rights bill. pp. 6597, 6599-6618, 6624-32, 6644-5
6. POVERTY. Sen. Williams, N. J., urged enactment of legislation to implement the President's proposals to combat poverty. p. 6646
7. DISASTER RELIEF. Sens. Morse and Humphrey commended the donations of lumber and building materials by citizens of Ore. to aid Alaska as a result of the recent earthquake. pp. 6642-3
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse urged a reduction in the amount of foreign aid for India. pp. 6639-41
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf criticized the amount spent by private utilities for donations and advertising and stated that "the management of at least one rural electric cooperative in Montana is being petitioned to stop all promotion and advertising." pp. 6635-7
10. PUBLIC LAW 480. Received from the President the 19th semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 6593
11. RECREATION. Received a resolution of the General Assembly of R. I. favoring enactment of H. R. 3846, to provide for the establishment of a land and water conservation fund for recreation purposes. p. 6594
12. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Sen. Metcalf urged greater coordination between State highway departments and conservation agencies in providing protection of fish and wildlife resources in the construction of highways and inserted an item on the matter. pp. 6632-5

SENATE - April 4

13. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 10433 (S. Rept. 971), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest. Excerpts from the Committee report also are attached. The bill also includes items for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, saline-water research, and Virgin Islands Corporation. pp. 6649
14. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 6. p. 6651

COMMITTEE PRINT RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

15. POVERTY. A House Education and Labor Committee report containing the text of the President's message on poverty, the text of the proposed legislation, a brief summary of the act, a section by section analysis of the proposed bill, and a reprint from a publication by HEW "Poverty in the United States." The supply of this report is limited and it is available for lending purposes only.

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Issued April 6, 1964
For actions of April 9 and 4, 1964
88th-2nd; Nos. 62 and 63

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Cotton.....3	Lumber.....7	Surplus commodities.....10
Disaster relief.....7	Meat imports.....2	Virgin Islands.....13
Electrification.....9	Poverty.....6,15	Water conservation.....11
Foreign aid.....8	Public Law 480.....10	Wheat.....3
		Wildlife.....12

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report Interior appropriation bill. Sen. Hruska charged USDA using propaganda to defeat meat import control legislation. Sens. Young, N. Dak., and Humphrey urged enactment of wheat bill. Sen. Morse urged enactment of legislation to control meat imports. Sen. Dominick urged increase in domestic sugar beet quota. Sen. Williams, N. J., commended proposed poverty program. Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill.

SENATE - April 3

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. The Appropriations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments this bill, H. R. 10433. The "Daily Digest" states that as approved by the committee "the bill would provide a total of \$1,029,226,400, an increase of \$20,050,800 over the House-passed figure of \$1,009,175,600." p. D251
2. MEAT IMPORTS. Sen. Hruska charged this Department was using "propaganda" through the ASC committees in an effort to defeat proposed legislation for the control of meat imports, referred to a memorandum from the State office of the ASC in Lincoln, Nebr., addressed to the county committees on the beef import situation, and urged the Secretary "to order this memorandum recalled and apologize to its recipients." pp. 6645-6
Sen. Morse inserted his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee in support of legislation to impose restrictions on meat imports. p. 6641
3. WHEAT. Sens. Young, N. Dak., Burdick, and Humphrey reviewed problems of the wheat farmer and urged favorable action by the House on the pending cotton-wheat bill. pp. 6619-20

4. SUGAR. Sen. Dominick spoke in support of increased quotas for domestic sugar beet producers and inserted an item in support of his position. pp. 6620-3
Sens. Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Burdick, Carlson, Church, Curtis, Dominick, Hart, Hruska, Humphrey, Jackson, Jordan, Ida., Magnuson, McCarthy, McGee, McGovern, Moss, Mundt, Pearson, Simpson, Walters, Mansfield, and Williams, Del., were added as cosponsors of S. 2657, to increase quotas for domestic beet sugar and mainland can sugar. pp. 6594, 6637
5. CIVIL RIGHTS. Continued debate on H. R. 7152, the civil rights bill. pp. 6597, 6599-6618, 6624-32, 6644-5
6. POVERTY. Sen. Williams, N. J., urged enactment of legislation to implement the President's proposals to combat poverty. p. 6646
7. DISASTER RELIEF. Sens. Morse and Humphrey commended the donations of lumber and building materials by citizens of Ore. to aid Alaska as a result of the recent earthquake. pp. 6642-3
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse urged a reduction in the amount of foreign aid for India. pp. 6639-41
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf criticized the amount spent by private utilities for donations and advertising and stated that "the management of at least one rural electric cooperative in Montana is being petitioned to stop all promotion and advertising." pp. 6635-7
10. PUBLIC LAW 480. Received from the President the 19th semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 6593
11. RECREATION. Received a resolution of the General Assembly of R. I. favoring enactment of H. R. 3846, to provide for the establishment of a land and water conservation fund for recreation purposes. p. 6594
12. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Sen. Metcalf urged greater coordination between State highway departments and conservation agencies in providing protection of fish and wildlife resources in the construction of highways and inserted an item on the matter. pp. 6632-5

SENATE - April 4

13. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 10433 (S. Rept. 971), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest. Excerpts from the Committee report also are attached. The bill also includes items for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, saline-water research, and Virgin Islands Corporation. pp. 6649

14. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 6. p. 6651

COMMITTEE PRINT RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

15. POVERTY. A House Education and Labor Committee report containing the text of the President's message on poverty, the text of the proposed legislation, a brief summary of the act, a section by section analysis of the proposed bill, and a reprint from a publication by HEW "Poverty in the United States." The supply of this report is limited and it is available for lending purposes only.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

Apr. 6: Agricultural appropriation bill, H. Appropriations (exec).

Apr. 13: Stockpiling program, including barter of agricultural commodities, H. Interior (Rawlings, FAS, to testify).

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Senate Committee Bill, 1965, Compared with House Bill, 1965

Item	Estimated Available, 1964	Budget Estimates, 1965 a/	House bill, 1965	Senate Committee Bill, 1965	Change, Senate Committee Bill Compared with House Bill, 1965
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management b/	\$146,834,000	\$149,919,000	\$148,596,000	\$150,419,000	+\$1,823,000
Forest research	25,853,000	29,944,000	30,019,000	32,728,000	+2,709,000
State and private forestry cooperation	15,917,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	-
Total, Forest protection and utilization	188,604,000	196,818,000	195,570,000	200,102,000	+4,532,000
Forest roads and trails	63,200,000	72,000,000	70,300,000	70,300,000	-
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	-
Wasatch national forest	250,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Cooperative range improvements	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	-
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Total, Annual appropriations	253,824,000	270,738,000	267,790,000	272,322,000	+4,532,000
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States and Territories" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forest receipts) c/					
	51,808,740	53,518,000	53,518,000	53,518,000	-

a/ Includes effect of amendments to the 1965 budget included in H. Doc. 240, dated March 9, 1964.

b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) \$5,000,000 for emergency fire fighting and (2) \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control.

c/ In addition, prior year balances available.

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATION BILL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE- FOREST SERVICE

Forest Protection and Utilization

Forest land management. . . . The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,419,000 for forest land management, \$500,000 over the budget estimate and \$1,823,000 over the House allowance.

Additions recommended by the Senate are as follows:

Extension of Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.	\$50,000
(The committee urges the Forest Service actively to encourage industrial foresters to purchase the better lands of the Mountaineer unit which will permit the Forest Service to acquire the submarginal lands and place them under professional management and protection.)	
Extension of Ouachita National Forest, Okla.	80,000
Extension of Clark National Forest, Mo.	100,000
Construction of facilities, Charleston Mountain, Toiyabe National Forest, Nev.	170,000
Visitor information center, Cranberry Glades, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.	100,000

Forest Research . . . The committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,728,000. . . This is \$2,784,000 greater than the budget estimate and \$2,709,000 greater than the amount allowed by the House, and does provide for planning the combination regional office and research station in Radnor, Pa. . . .

Included in the recommendation of the committee is provision for funds for the following:

Staffing, Watershed Management Laboratory, Tempe, Ariz.	\$360,000
Staffing, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Athens, Ga.	150,000
Staffing, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Alexandria, La.	200,000
Staffing, Forest Service Laboratory, Bottineau, N. Dak.	150,000
Staffing, Watershed Management Laboratory, Parsons, W. Va.	150,000
Research, Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wenatchee, Wash.	90,000
(This amount in addition to the \$40,000 allowed by the House)	
Forest products marketing program, Duluth, Minn.	200,000
Research on harvesting small-diameter timber, Forest Service Laboratory, Bozeman, Mont.	200,000
Research on reduction of production costs for pine gum, Forest Service Laboratory, Olustee, Fla.	70,000
Insect and disease research, Forest Service Laboratory, Gulfport Miss.	200,000
Research on maple sugar production, Burlington, Vt.	180,000
Watershed and range studies, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Logan, Utah	250,000
Research on timber measurement problems, Portland, Oreg.	75,000
Forest fire research, Southern Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon Ga.	50,000
Fixtures and equipment, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.	150,000
Preparation of designs and specifications for forest research laboratories	174,000

(This amount is distributed as follows: Forest Products Marketing Laboratory, Duluth, Minn., \$30,000; Timber and Range Management Laboratory, Fort Myers, Fla., \$16,000; Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Albuquerque, N. Mex., \$50,000; Silviculture and Utilization Laboratory, Carbondale, Ill., \$50,000; Range and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory, La Grande, Oreg., \$20,000.)

Last year, at the instance of this committee, funds for designs and specifications of a number of Forest Service laboratories were appropriated. These plans are not yet ready; however, the committee believes that the laboratories are highly desirable and the committee urges that as soon as preparation of the plans is complete the Forest Service request construction funds.

REPROGRAMING PROPOSALS

The committee is concerned with the number of requests being received to defer approved projects and to utilize funds appropriated for these projects to accomplish others; and with subsequent financing of the deferred projects by further reprogramming. It is the committee's recommendation that in connection with any proposal to program appropriated funds for a purpose other than that for which the appropriation was justified:

- (1) Such proposal should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises; and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year will result in actual loss or damage.
- (2) Any project or activity which may be deferred through reprogramming should not later be accomplished by means of further reprogramming; but instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred projects or activity through regular appropriative processes.
- (3) A project or activity should not be included in an agency budget for funding until all preliminary estimates are carefully and soundly prepared in such a manner as to give a reasonable assurance that the estimates are correct; and that projects and activities may reasonably be expected to proceed within the fiscal year for which funds are requested.
- (4) It is desirable that in every possible instance funds for a project or activity should be expended or obligated during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made.
- (5) Greater care should be taken in both legislative and appropriative processes to estimate costs more accurately and realistically in order to avoid situations wherein costs are underestimated to such an extent that requests for additional authorizations or for authority to expend greatly increased amounts must be made.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

It is the feeling of the committee that the agencies included in this bill have not made maximum use of excess personal property available through the General Services Administration. The committee urges all agencies to make vigorous efforts during the coming year to utilize General Services Administration property and when fiscal year 1966 budget estimates are justified to make a report on accomplishments and comparisons with previous years.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

APRIL 4 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964.—Ordered to be printed
Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of February 27, 1964

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10433]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

	Fiscal year 1964 supple- mental	Fiscal year 1965	Total
Amount of budget estimates ¹ ----	\$37, 058, 000	\$998, 903, 000	\$1, 035, 961, 000
Bill as passed by the House-----	32, 700, 000	976, 475, 600	1, 009, 175, 600
Increases over House bill recom- mended by committee-----	2, 972, 000	17, 078, 800	20, 050, 800
Total of bill as reported-----	35, 672, 000	993, 554, 400	1, 029, 226, 400
Appropriations, 1964-----			954, 412, 500
Bill as reported to the Senate:			
Under budget estimates-----	1, 386, 000	5, 348, 600	6, 734, 600
Over appropriations, 1964----	35, 672, 000	39, 141, 900	74, 813, 900

¹ Borrowing authorization (not included in totals):

Budget estimate, 1965-----	\$20, 000, 000
Appropriation, 1964-----	6, 000, 000
House allowance-----	14, 000, 000
Committee on recommendation-----	14, 000, 000

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$1,055,961,000 (\$1,022,976,000 for definite appropriations and \$12,985,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts) for the programs and activities for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior—exclusive of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation—and the following related agencies:

Commission of Fine Arts.

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.

Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).

Indian Claims Commission.

Division of Indian Health (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

National Capital Planning Commission.

National Capital Transportation Agency.

Smithsonian Institution.

National Gallery of Art.

Civil War Centennial Commission.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.

Veterans' Administration (construction, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission).

The Virgin Islands Corporation.

The Alaska Temporary Claims Commission.

The Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$1,029,226,400 (\$1,014,116,400 for definite appropriations and \$15,110,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts) for the programs and activities of these agencies. The sum recommended by the committee is a decrease of \$6,734,600 under the budget estimates considered, an increase of \$20,050,800 over the sums included in the House bill, and an increase of \$74,813,900 over the sums appropriated for the current fiscal year.

REPROGRAMING PROPOSALS

The committee is concerned with the number of requests being received to defer approved projects and to utilize funds appropriated for these projects to accomplish others; and with subsequent financing of the deferred projects by further reprograming. It is the committee's recommendation that in connection with any proposal to program appropriated funds for a purpose other than that for which the appropriation was justified:

(1) Such proposal should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises; and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year will result in actual loss or damage. Mere convenience or desire should not be factors for consideration.

(2) Any project or activity which may be deferred through reprograming should not later be accomplished by means of further reprograming; but, instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred projects or activity through regular appropriative processes.

(3) A project or activity should not be included in an agency budget for funding until all preliminary estimates are carefully and soundly prepared in such a manner as to give a reasonable assurance that the estimates are correct; and that projects and activities may reasonably be expected to proceed within the fiscal year for which funds are requested.

(4) It is desirable that in every possible instance funds for a project or activity should be expended or obligated during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made.

(5) Greater care should be taken in both legislative and appropriative processes to estimate costs more accurately and realistically in order to avoid situations wherein costs are underestimated to such an extent that requests for additional authorizations or for authority to expend greatly increased amounts must be made.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

It is the feeling of the committee that the agencies included in this bill have not made maximum use of excess personal property available through the General Services Administration. The committee urges all agencies to make vigorous efforts during the coming year to utilize General Services Administration property and when fiscal year 1966 budget estimates are justified to make a report on accomplishments and comparisons with previous years.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$44, 152, 500
Budget estimate, 1965.....	¹ 45, 372, 000
House allowance.....	45, 372, 000
Committee recommendation.....	45, 372, 000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$75,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The committee recommendation of \$45,372,000 is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The following table compares the committee recommendation with the budget estimate and the House allowance:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Lease and disposal of land and mineral resources.....	\$10, 248, 400	\$10, 248, 400	\$10, 248, 400
Management of grazing lands.....	6, 104, 000	6, 104, 000	6, 104, 000
Forestry.....	8, 600, 000	8, 600, 000	8, 600, 000
Cadastral surveys.....	4, 904, 900	4, 904, 900	4, 904, 900
Soil and moisture conservation.....	11, 780, 700	11, 780, 700	11, 780, 700
Fire suppression.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000
Maintenance of physical facilities.....	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000
Maintenance of access roads.....	700, 000	700, 000	700, 000
General administration.....	1, 785, 000	1, 785, 000	1, 785, 000
Increased pay act costs.....	449, 000	449, 000	449, 000
Total.....	45, 372, 000	45, 372, 000	45, 372, 000

The committee notes with approval the progress made on cadastral surveys in Alaska and expects that the activity will continue under the terms set forth in the conference report, Interior appropriations bill, fiscal 1964.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$300, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	1, 400, 000
House allowance.....	1, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 100, 000

The committee recommends \$400,000 for initiation of construction of fire control facilities at Anchorage, Alaska. The amount recommended for sanitation and protection facilities on public domain lands is \$700,000, the same as the House allowance and \$300,000 less than the budget estimate.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$760, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million for the public lands development roads and trails program. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance and will provide for liquidating contracts for road projects.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$9, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	8, 250, 000
House allowance.....	8, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 250, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products on the revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands. The recommended amount, \$8,250,000, is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance and will provide for construction, acquisition, operation, and maintenance of access roads and improvements, and for forest protection and development on these lands.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 248, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	1, 523, 000
House allowance.....	1, 523, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 523, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$1,523,000 for grazing of livestock on public lands and on Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands. This is an increase of \$275,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1964.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$89, 235, 250
Budget estimate, 1965-----	¹ 96, 910, 000
House allowance-----	95, 200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	97, 010, 000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$60,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The committee recommends \$97,010,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the budget estimate, and an increase of \$1,810,000 over the House allowance.

In the following table is a comparison of the committee recommendation with the budget estimates and House allowances for the various subactivities.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Educational assistance, facilities, and services-----	\$69, 960, 250	\$68, 284, 050	\$69, 960, 250
Welfare and guidance services-----	11, 594, 000	11, 594, 000	11, 594, 000
Relocation and adult vocational training-----	12, 023, 000	12, 023, 000	12, 023, 000
Maintaining law and order-----	2, 553, 000	2, 553, 000	2, 653, 000
Increased pay act costs-----	779, 750	779, 750	779, 750
Rounding-----		-33, 800	
Total-----	96, 910, 000	95, 200, 000	97, 010, 000

The increase of \$100,000 over the budget estimate is to permit the Bureau of Indian Affairs to assume the costs of maintaining law and order on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$37, 691, 300
Budget estimate, 1965-----	40, 728, 000
House allowance-----	40, 178, 000
Committee recommendation-----	40, 490, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,490,000, which is \$312,000 over the allowance of the House and \$238,000 under the budget estimate.

The budget estimates, the House allowances, and the committee recommendations for the various subactivities are as follows:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest and range lands-----	\$4, 854, 100	\$4, 854, 100	\$5, 154, 100
Fire suppression-----	140, 000	140, 000	140, 000
Agricultural and industrial assistance-----	6, 229, 400	6, 229, 400	6, 241, 400
Soil and moisture conservation-----	5, 317, 600	5, 317, 600	5, 317, 600
Maintenance of roads-----	3, 584, 800	3, 584, 800	3, 584, 800
Development of Indian arts and crafts-----	312, 700	312, 700	312, 700
Management of Indian trust property-----	6, 368, 600	6, 368, 600	6, 368, 600
Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities-----	12, 192, 700	11, 642, 700	11, 642, 700
Operation, repair, and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems-----	1, 309, 400	1, 309, 400	1, 309, 400
Increased pay act costs-----	418, 700	418, 700	418, 700
Total-----	40, 728, 000	40, 178, 000	40, 490, 000

An additional \$12,000 is recommended by the committee in order that a tribal roll can be prepared for the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians; and an increase of \$300,000 is provided so that wells and related water facilities and fencing can be developed on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, N. Mex.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

(Supplemental, 1964)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	¹ \$900, 000
House allowance.....	900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	900, 000

¹ H. Doc. 203, fiscal year 1964 supplemental estimate.

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in recommending appropriation of \$900,000 as a fiscal year 1964 supplemental estimate to be used for making loans to Indian tribes for hiring expert assistance in connection with claims presented to the Indian Claims Commission, as authorized by Public Law 88-168, November 4, 1963.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$58, 300, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	51, 176, 000
House allowance.....	46, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	47, 315, 000

The committee recommends \$47,315,000 for the construction of buildings, utilities and other needed facilities, and for irrigation systems. In lieu of the budget estimate, the amount includes \$46,600,000 arrived at by consideration of the budget estimate, \$51,176,000, decreased by \$2,042,000 proposed for the Tongue Point School, further decreased by \$3,589,000 which is the budget estimate for four schools rescheduled in the 1965 estimate after having been proposed for deferment in connection with a reprogramming request which was not approved; and an increase of \$1,055,000 to provide the full amount of funds to finance the existing approved construction program. In addition, the committee recommends \$175,000 to provide a fire station building and a water treatment plant at the Flandreau Indian School, South Dakota, and \$540,000 for construction of a dormitory at the Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota.

The committee urges that the Bureau of Indian Affairs give special attention to education of Indian children of high school age in State-operated public schools adjoining the reservations. The possibility of expanding the practice of building dormitories in towns near reservations and entering into Johnson-O'Malley type contracts for education of the children should be carefully studied. Education of the children in public schools along with non-Indian children appears to be most desirable from the standpoint of affording the Indian children an opportunity to become fluent in the English language and to learn the habits, customs, and practices of the general population among whom they must work and live. The committee desires that a report be submitted outlining the results of this study.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$15, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	17, 000, 000
House allowance.....	17, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 210, 000

For road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) the committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,210,000, which is \$210,000 more than the budget estimate and the House allowance. The additional amount is for construction and improvement of South Fork Spur and Bridge and the Maverick Springs Road on the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$4, 265, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	4, 331, 000
House allowance.....	4, 331, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 331, 000

The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House of \$4,331,000, the budget estimate, for general administrative expenses. The committee, however, believes that the Department should be permitted to apply \$1,510,000 of program funds for administrative purposes, which will include \$93,000 and provision for 11 new employees disallowed by the House.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$132, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	88, 000
House allowance.....	88, 000
Committee recommendation.....	88, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$88,000 for payment of the fourth Menominee educational grant as provided by Public Law 87-432 for the purpose of lessening the impact on the State of Wisconsin and the county of Menominee of termination of Federal services to the Menominee Indians.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$3, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$3 million, the budget estimate for tribal funds. The committee also concurs with the amendment of the language which will permit use of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims for payment of attorneys' fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$27, 124, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	29, 712, 000
House allowance.....	29, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	29, 150, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,150,000 which is \$562,000 under the budget estimate and \$150,000 over the allowance of the House of Representatives.

In the following table there is a comparison of the budget estimate, the House allowance, and committee recommendation for the various subactivities.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management of park and other areas.....	\$24, 222, 600	\$23, 510, 600	\$23, 660, 600
Forestry and fire control.....	1, 505, 000	1, 505, 000	1, 505, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	203, 900	203, 900	203, 900
Park and recreation programs.....	2, 826, 300	2, 826, 300	2, 826, 300
Concessions management.....	505, 600	505, 600	505, 600
Increased pay act costs.....	448, 600	448, 600	448, 600
Total.....	29, 712, 000	29, 000, 000	29, 150, 000

The increases over the fiscal year 1964 budget which are recommended by the committee are as follows:

New park areas for which funds are not provided.....	\$46, 000
New park areas activated since beginning of Mission 66 now partially financed.....	300, 000
Operation of newly constructed facilities in pre-Mission 66 areas.....	554, 817
Conversion of park radio systems to narrow-band frequencies.....	68, 000
Commercial power and telephone service connection charges.....	200, 000
Natural science and wildlife management studies.....	150, 000
Additional U.S. Park Police.....	97, 000
Production of additional park informational publications.....	75, 000
For more adequate fire protection service.....	82, 000
Employees' compensation fund payments.....	52, 000
Increased pay act costs.....	448, 600

The increases over the House allowance which are recommended by the Senate committee are \$100,000 for commercial power and telephone service connection charges and \$50,000 for natural science and wildlife management studies.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$21, 566, 750
Budget estimate, 1965.....	23, 500, 000
House allowance.....	23, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	23, 100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,100,000, the same as the House allowance and \$400,000 under the budget estimate, for the purpose of maintaining roads and trails and for maintaining and operating facilities within the national park areas.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$32, 697, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	25, 406, 000
House allowance.....	23, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	26, 006, 600

For construction by the National Park Service, the committee recommends \$26,006,600, an increase of \$600,600 over the budget estimate, and \$2,206,600 over the House allowance.

In addition to the program approved by the House, the committee recommends appropriation of \$133,000 for development of buildings and utilities to serve the newly discovered portion of Jewel Cave National Monument, South Dakota; and \$2,073,600 for restoration of Ford's Theater in the District of Columbia.

The committee urges the Department to give expedited attention to legislation needed to increase the authorization for financial participation by the National Park Service in the development of airports in; or in close proximity to, national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas. The current authorization of \$2 million has an uncommitted balance of only \$338,000 which is insufficient to permit the National Park Service to participate in the development of needed airport facilities.

CONSTRUCTION (LAND ACQUISITION)

(Supplemental, 1964)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	¹ \$3, 700, 000
House allowance.....	3, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 700, 000

¹Submitted in H. Doc. 203.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,700,000 for fiscal year 1964, to be immediately available, for the purpose of land acquisition at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California. In addition, the committee approves a reprogramming of \$2,300,000 from the "Buildings, utilities, and other facilities" activity to provide a total program of \$7 million, the remaining amount of the legislative authorization. Funds are included in the 1965 budget estimate to replace those reprogrammed from the "Buildings, utilities, and other facilities" activity. The committee does not approve the proposed reprogramming of \$1 million provided for land acquisition at the Minuteman National Historical Park to the Point Reyes National Seashore.

At the Cape Cod National Seashore a problem similar to the one at Point Reyes National Seashore exists; that is, land values are increasing and essentially there are no remaining appropriations to acquire lands. It is expected that there will be no funds at all by May 1. For this reason, the committee recommends that \$1 million of the amount heretofore appropriated for the Minuteman National Historical Park be used to acquire lands for the Cape Cod National Seashore.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$29, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	30, 000, 000
House allowance.....	29, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	29, 122, 500

For road construction the committee recommends \$29,122,500 to liquidate contractual obligations for construction of parkways and roads and trails. This is an increase of \$122,500 over the amount of the House allowance and \$877,500 under the budget estimate. The increase over the House allowance is for construction of roads and trails to serve the newly discovered portion of Jewel Cave National Monument, S. Dak.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$2, 136, 750
Budget estimate, 1965.....	2, 412, 000
House allowance.....	2, 325, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 325, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,325,000, which is \$87,000 less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee has allowed 115 passenger motor vehicles, an increase of 21 over the number approved by the House of Representatives. Ninety-four of these vehicles are for replacement and of the 21 remaining, 1 is for the U.S. Park Police and the others are for other park activities.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 900, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	2, 700, 000
House allowance.....	2, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 322, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,322,000, which is \$378,000 less than the budget estimate and the House allowance, for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

The proposed program increases for Planning and Cooperative Services and for coordination, education, and research are each reduced by one-half of the budgeted amount.

The committee is concerned that there be no duplication of activities of the various agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The committee therefore suggests that a report be presented at the fiscal year 1966 budget hearings indicating criteria established to eliminate and avoid duplication.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$13, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	18, 814, 000
House allowance.....	15, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	16, 300, 000

The committee has recommended an appropriation \$1 million greater than the House allowance and \$2,514,000 smaller than the budget estimate. The amount approved includes the budget estimates for operation of the governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Canton Island, as well as the general administration expenses; but reduces the estimate of \$7,748,811 for grants to American Samoa by \$2,500,000, as has the House.

The amount recommended includes \$10 million to provide a grant and loan program for rehabilitation of Guam in accordance with Public Law 88-170, November 4, 1963. This act authorizes a total appropriation of \$45 million to replace public facilities destroyed by a typhoon in November 1962, and to replace wornout World War II public facilities with more modern and efficient construction. Approximately two-thirds of this amount will be disbursed as loans and are returnable to the U.S. Treasury.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

(Supplemental, 1964—Guam rehabilitation)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	¹ \$11, 464, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 464, 000

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 203.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,464,000, which is the same as the budget estimate and \$1,464,000 more than the House allowance for the rehabilitation of Guam. This amount, together with the \$10 million described above will be used for the same purposes.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$15, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	17, 500, 000
House allowance.....	17, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	17, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,500,000, the total annual authorization for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

THE ALASKA RAILROAD

The committee approves the use of \$2,240,000 to be derived from the operations of the Alaska Railroad, for the additions and betterments, and replacement of the system.

The committee expects that there will be submitted to the Congress an urgent request for funds to repair, rebuild, and replace features of the Alaska Railroad destroyed by the earthquake on March 27, 1964; as well as for funds to care for damage to other departmental activities.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

(Limitation on administrative expenses)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$186, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	156, 000
House allowance.....	156, 000
Committee recommendation.....	156, 000

The committee approves the request of \$156,000 as a limitation on administrative expenses of the Virgin Islands Corporation. This is a decrease of \$30,000 in the amount approved for this purpose in fiscal year 1964.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$63, 700, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	1 68, 623, 000
House allowance.....	65, 930, 000
Committee recommendation.....	67, 682, 000

1 Reflects reduction of \$600,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,682,000, an increase over the House allowance of \$1,752,000, and a decrease under the budget estimate of \$941,000. The amounts allowed for the various subactivities are indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Topographic surveys and mapping.....	\$21, 914, 000	\$21, 480, 000	\$21, 686, 000
Geologic and mineral resources surveys and mapping.....	17, 218, 000	16, 510, 000	16, 510, 000
Marine geology and hydrology.....	953, 000	748, 000	748, 000
Water resources investigations.....	20, 089, 000	19, 743, 000	20, 289, 000
Soil and moisture conservation.....	193, 000	193, 000	193, 000
Conservation of lands and minerals.....	4, 465, 000	4, 465, 000	4, 465, 000
General administration.....	1, 801, 000	1, 801, 000	1, 801, 000
Special purpose buildings.....	1, 000, 000	-----	1, 000, 000
Increased pay act costs.....	990, 000	990, 000	990, 000
Total.....	68, 623, 000	65, 930, 000	67, 682, 000

The committee has approved the full amount of the budget estimate, \$346,000, for work on the National Atlas. In addition to the committee's conviction that this is a work of merit, the committee is impressed with the assurances received that the demand for the Atlas will result in sales sufficient to insure that publication of the National Atlas will not be an expense to the U.S. Government.

In addition, the committee proposes that the \$1 million budgeted for construction of a nuclear research laboratory at Denver be approved.

The committee also recommends increases of \$500,000 for study of the earth's crust and the Upper Mantle; \$250,000 for marine geology and hydrology; \$1,582,000 for water resources investigations which includes an unbudgeted increase of \$200,000 for quality of water studies under the Federal-State program. The committee expects that within the amount allowed for the Federal program of water resources investigations, rehabilitation of the stream gaging stations on the Colorado River at Lees Ferry and at Grand Canyon will be accomplished.

Last year the Congress appropriated funds to the Geological Survey for site and planning work on a building to house its activities in the Metropolitan Washington area. Subsequently, an additional amount was made available to the General Services Administration to procure the site and do additional necessary planning. The committee is disappointed that work has not gone forward and directs that site procurement and building planning for construction in the Metropolitan Washington area proceed without delay.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$29, 404, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	¹ 30, 346, 000
House allowance.....	30, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 295, 000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$31,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,295,000 for the following programs of the Bureau of Mines:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Bituminous coal.....	\$8, 165, 000	\$8, 165, 000	\$8, 165, 000
Anthracite coal.....	824, 000	824, 000	824, 000
Petroleum, natural gas, and oil shale.....	4, 057, 000	3, 862, 000	4, 057, 000
Minerals and metals.....	15, 917, 000	15, 917, 000	15, 917, 000
Oceanographic research.....	179, 000	128, 000	128, 000
Foreign mineral activities.....	521, 000	521, 000	521, 000
Increased pay act costs.....	683, 000	683, 000	683, 000
Total.....	30, 346, 000	30, 100, 000	30, 295, 000

The amount recommended is \$195,000 over the House allowance and \$51,000 under the budget estimate.

The committee has restored the \$195,000 reduction of the House of Representatives for oil shale in-situ retort research.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$8, 664, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	¹ 9, 511, 000
House allowance.....	9, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 485, 000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$19,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The recommendation of the committee for health and safety is shown in the following table which also compares the committee recommendation with the budget estimate and the House allowance.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Inspections, investigations, and rescue work.....	\$6, 700, 000	\$6, 674, 000	\$6, 674, 000
Control of fires in coal deposits.....	396, 000	396, 000	396, 000
Health and safety research.....	2, 207, 000	2, 022, 000	2, 207, 000
Increased pay act costs.....	208, 000	208, 000	208, 000
Total.....	9, 511, 000	9, 300, 000	9, 485, 000

The amount recommended, \$9,485,000, is over the House allowance by \$185,000 and under the budget estimate by \$26,000. The committee has added \$185,000 to provide the full increase requested for research on fine-coal float-dust explosion.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 460, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	¹ 1, 410, 000
House allowance.....	1, 410, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 410, 000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$15,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The committee recommends an allowance of \$1,410,000 for general administrative expenses, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate.

HELIUM FUND

(Borrowing authorization)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$6, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	14, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$14 million in additional borrowing authority for the helium program in the Bureau of Mines. This is \$6 million less than the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$5, 075, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	6, 836, 000
House allowance.....	6, 336, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 836, 000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$6,836,000 for the Office of Coal Research. This is \$500,000 more than the House allowance and the same as the budget estimate. Included within the amount proposed is \$6 million for continuing further efforts on contracts already in existence, and \$500,000 to be used only for additional contracting in connection with conversion of lignite to gas.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$850, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	900, 000
House allowance.....	850, 000
Committee recommendation.....	850, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$850,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$50,000 under the budget estimate for salaries and expenses, Office of Minerals Exploration. The purpose of this appropriation is to provide exploration assistance by means of loans to private enterprises, which loans are repayable should the exploration result in mineral discoveries.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$615, 500
Budget estimate, 1965.....	660, 000
House allowance.....	660, 000
Committee recommendation.....	660, 000

The committee recommendation for salaries and expenses, Office of Oil and Gas, is \$660,000, the amount allowed by the House of Representatives and proposed in the budget estimate. This is an increase of \$44,500 over the amount available last year and will provide for pay act costs and an increase in the coordination of oil and gas activities.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$386, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	393, 000
House allowance.....	425, 000
Committee recommendation.....	425, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$425,000 for the Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife Service. This is the same as the House allowance and is \$32,000 more than the budget estimate. The additional amount, which will provide for three positions in the Office of the Commissioner, is for more adequate staffing of the Office of International Relations which is concerned with administering International agreements relating to fisheries.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$17, 832, 900
Budget estimate, 1965.....	¹ 20, 631, 000
House allowance.....	² 17, 832, 900
Committee recommendation.....	18, 669, 900

¹ Reflects reduction of \$50,000 in H. Doc. 240.

² In addition \$2,125,000 is made available by transfer from the Pribilof Islands fund.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,669,900 distributed as indicated in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management.....	\$390, 734	\$390, 734	\$490, 734
Marketing and technology.....	4, 532, 500	4, 457, 500	4, 457, 500
Research.....	11, 769, 300	11, 171, 200	11, 908, 200
Research on fish migration over dams.....	1, 396, 700	1, 396, 700	1, 396, 700
Fishing vessel mortgage insurance.....	41, 800	41, 800	41, 800
Columbia River fishery facilities.....	2, 249, 900	2, 249, 900	2, 249, 900
Increased Pay Act costs.....	250, 066	250, 066	250, 066
Subtotal.....	20, 631, 000	19, 957, 900	20, 794, 900
Less transfer from Pribilof Islands fund.....		-2, 125, 000	-2, 125, 000
Total.....	20, 631, 000	17, 832, 900	18, 669, 900

This is \$837,000 over the House allowance and \$1,961,100 under the budget estimate. The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House in making available \$500,000 for pesticide research. This is a reduction of \$270,000 in the amount requested for this purpose, including the \$100,000 supplemental 1964 estimate. The committee also concurs in the action of the House of Representatives proposing to transfer \$2,125,000 to this activity from the Pribilof Islands fund; in directing that \$50,000 be used for a program of consumer education in connection with botulism research; and that \$15,000 be expended for exploratory commercial fisheries studies off the coast of North Carolina.

Additions recommended by the committee are:

Acquisition of a vessel and additional reservoir research in South Dakota.....	\$132, 000
More adequate management and enforcement of fishing regulations in international waters.....	100, 000
Initiation of a research program on shellfish processing and utilization at Ketchikan, Alaska.....	50, 000
Initiation of a research program on North Atlantic lobsters.....	325, 000
Initiation of a program to survey and research the sea clam.....	230, 000

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

(Supplemental, 1964—Pesticide research)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	\$100, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 174.

The committee recommends no appropriation. This is the same action as was taken by the House of Representatives. All funds for pesticide research are included within the fiscal year 1965 appropriation and the amount allowed, when combined with the amount available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, is the maximum allowable under Public Law 86-279.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$300, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	300, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee allowance.....	300, 000

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$300,000, which is the same as the House allowance, for purchase of foreign currencies to be used for research contracts in foreign countries.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1964.....	\$4, 450, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	4, 788, 000
House allowance.....	4, 788, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 788, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in allowing the budget estimate, \$4,788,000, for construction. This will provide \$1 million for the Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Conn.; \$1,500,000 for a biological research laboratory for the tropical Atlantic area; \$1,350,000 for the first phase construction of an exploratory fishing vessel; \$350,000 to equip a fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea; as well as \$588,000 for conducting the Columbia River fishery facilities program.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$653, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	676, 000
House allowance.....	667, 000
Committee recommendation.....	667, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$667,000, the same as the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$9,000 less than the budget estimate for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. This will provide for pay act costs in the amount of \$23,000, and \$39,000 for replacement of bookkeeping machines.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$2, 468, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	2, 442, 000
House allowance.....	2, 442, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 442, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$2,442,000 for "Administration of Pribilof Islands." This is a decrease of \$26,000 under the amount available in fiscal year 1964; and will provide for the natives of the Pribilof Islands, necessary building maintenance and rehabilitation work, and for operation of the fur seal activity.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$270, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	277, 000
House allowance.....	277, 000
Committee recommendation.....	277, 000

The committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$277,000 on expenses for the fisheries loan fund. This is the amount of the limitation proposed by the Department.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$30, 589, 900
Budget estimate, 1965.....	¹ 34, 359, 000
House allowance.....	33, 550, 000
Committee recommendation.....	34, 330, 000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$60,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,330,000, \$29,000 under the budget estimate and \$780,000 over the House allowance. The following table shows the committee's recommendations by subactivity:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Management of fishery resources.....	\$7, 217, 000	\$7, 217, 000	\$7, 267, 000
Extension and training.....	895, 000	895, 000	935, 000
Fishery research.....	2, 820, 000	2, 538, 000	2, 978, 000
Administration of wildlife resources.....	13, 203, 600	13, 203, 600	13, 153, 600
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	2, 710, 000	2, 710, 000	3, 010, 000
Wildlife research.....	5, 163, 500	4, 636, 500	4, 636, 500
Soil and moisture conservation.....	7 5, 000	705, 000	705, 000
River basin studies.....	1, 318, 000	1, 318, 000	1, 318, 000
Increased pay act costs.....	326, 900	326, 900	326, 900
Total.....	34, 359, 000	33, 550, 000	34, 330, 000

Included in the recommendation of the committee is \$2,063,000 for pesticide research—\$670,000 for fishery research and \$1,393,000 for wildlife research. This, together with the amount recommended for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, is the maximum permitted by law for this purpose during 1 year. For this reason this recommendation does not include the supplemental 1964 estimate in the amount of \$300,000.

The committee concurs with the House action directing use of \$15,000 for marine game research in North Carolina. The committee also recommends the following increases:

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	\$300, 000
(The committee is concerned with reported increases in sheep depredations and recommends this increase, which is to be matched by the States, in the hope that the severity of these depredations can be lessened.)	
Cooperative Fishery Unit, University of Arizona.....	40, 000
Expansion of North Central Reservoir research.....	90, 000
Fishery management studies, Yellowstone National Park.....	50, 000
Operation of vessel and experimental facilities, Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, New Jersey.....	350, 000

The committee recommends a decrease of \$50,000 in the amount for administration of wildlife research, the decrease to be applied to proposed employment of personnel at the Izembek Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.

The committee has heard with satisfaction testimony of Fish and Wildlife Service officials that work leading toward the preservation and expansion of numbers of whooping cranes is well underway. The committee urges that the Service do everything possible to further this work.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(Supplemental, 1964—Pesticide research)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	¹ \$300,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee allowance.....	None

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 174.

The committee recommends no appropriation. This is the same action as was taken by the House of Representatives. All funds for pesticide research are included within the fiscal year 1965 appropriation and the amount allowed, when combined with the amount available to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, is the maximum allowable under Public Law 86-279.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$5, 243, 500
Budget estimate, 1965-----	3, 593, 000
House allowance-----	6, 074, 700
Committee recommendation-----	7, 275, 300

The Committee recommends \$7,275,300 for construction of sport fish facilities, including fish hatcheries and fishery research, and wildlife facilities, including wildlife refuges and wildlife research. This is \$1,200,600 over the allowance of the House of Representatives and \$3,682,300 over the budget estimate.

The recommendation includes the following budget proposals: Replacement of the water supply line at Leavenworth, Wash., \$150,000; planning of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium, \$500,000; construction of a fish-pesticide research laboratory, Columbia, Mo., \$735,000; development at 12 national wildlife refuges and advance planning, \$1,468,000; Denver Wildlife Research Center, \$600,000; Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak., \$100,000; and planning of a Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Md., \$40,000.

Also, the committee concurs with the House in its allowance of funds for construction of the Narragansett Marine Game Fish Research Laboratory and for construction activities at 12 fish hatcheries. Additionally, the committee proposes \$1,200,600 for the following:

Improvements, Natchitoches National Fish Hatchery, Louisiana-----	\$175, 500
Additional facilities, Lectown National Fish Hatchery, West Virginia-----	180, 000
Fish Genetics Research Laboratory, Beulah, Wyo-----	100, 000
(It is the committee's intent that this addition be used primarily for rehabilitation of existing buildings.)	

Improvement, Bozeman National Fish Hatchery, Montana-----	183, 000
Corning National Fish Hatchery, Arkansas-----	99, 000
Mammoth Spring National Fish Hatchery, Arkansas-----	55, 500

(It is the committee's intent that this addition be used for installing concrete raceways, \$13,500; storage building, \$10,000; fish-holding house, \$26,000; fertilizer storage building, \$6,000.)	
Carbon Hill National Fish Hatchery, Alabama-----	36, 000
Springville National Fish Hatchery, Utah-----	168, 000
Berlin National Fish Hatchery, New Hampshire-----	203, 600

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$10, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965-----	8, 000, 000
House allowance-----	8, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	8, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in recommending \$8 million for the migratory bird conservation account. This is the amount of the budget estimate. The committee urges the Department to continue its effort to expand its wetlands acquisition program through acquisition of easements rather than through fee purchases.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 359, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	1, 384, 000
House allowance.....	1, 384, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 384, 000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$1,384,000 for general administrative expenses. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate. The increase over the fiscal year 1964 appropriation, \$25,000, is to meet increased pay act costs; and because of a nonrecurring appropriation for accounting equipment will provide \$70,000 additional for employees to service Bureau programs more adequately, and to provide specialized assistance in contracting.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the Fish and Wildlife Service be permitted to purchase 129 passenger motor vehicles, of which 124 shall be for replacement. This is 5 more vehicles than that approved by the House of Representatives but 13 less than the number originally requested by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$10, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	10, 650, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House of Representatives that there be appropriated \$10 million for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 1965. This is \$650,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee is of the opinion that with this sum the full program planned by the Office of Saline Water can be carried out. Considering the increased pay act costs, the amount approved for administration and coordination is the same as the limitation last year, which should permit accomplishment of the research program for which the sum of money recommended is equal to the past year's appropriation.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 850, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	2, 300, 000
House allowance.....	2, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 300, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$2,300,000, for construction, operation, and maintenance. This is \$50,000 more than the House allowed. Although essentially all of the demonstration plant at San Diego, Calif., has been removed to Guantanamo, that portion which remains must be maintained at an estimated expense of \$30,000. For this reason and because planning will get underway for a new plant at San Diego, the full amount of the budget estimate is necessary.

The committee concurs with the Department's proposal to use the \$750,000 originally requested for operation of the San Diego plant, together with unobligated balances of construction funds, plus reimbursement to be received from the Department of Defense, for the purpose of replacing the saline water facilities at San Diego.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 1965	4,173,000
House allowance	4,173,000
Committee recommendation	4,230,600

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,230,600 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor." This is \$57,600 more than the House allowance and the budget estimate. Of the increase \$25,000 is to be used to update the Federal reclamation laws annotated. The present compilation of annotated reclamation laws has been annotated only through 1946 and the legal decisions and developments since that date need to be reflected in a usable compilation. Of the amount recommended \$32,600 is to establish a Solicitor's office in Cheyenne, Wyo.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964	\$3,858,400
Budget estimate, 1965	4,125,000
House allowance	4,065,000
Committee recommendation	4,110,500

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,110,500 for Office of the Secretary. This is \$14,500 less than the budget estimate and \$45,500 more than the House allowance. The increase over the House allowance is for the Office of Survey and Review (\$36,500) and the Division of Management Research (\$9,000).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1964	\$147,312,000
Budget estimate, 1965	¹ 149,919,000
House allowance	148,596,000
Committee recommendation	150,419,000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$500,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,419,000 for forest land management, \$500,000 over the budget estimate and \$1,823,000 over the House allowance. The following table compares the committee recommendations with the budget estimates and the House allowances:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
National forest protection and management.....	\$131,854,000	\$131,031,000	\$132,124,000
Fighting forest fires.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Insect and disease control.....	10,736,000	10,236,000	10,736,000
Acquisition of lands.....	500,000	500,000	730,000
Increased pay act costs.....	1,829,000	1,829,000	1,829,000
Total.....	149,919,000	148,596,000	150,419,000

Additions recommended by the Senate are as follows:

Extension of Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.....	\$50,000
(The committee urges the Forest Service actively to encourage industrial foresters to purchase the better lands of the Mountaineer unit which will permit the Forest Service to acquire the submarginal lands and place them under professional management and protection.)	
Extension of Ouachita National Forest, Okla.....	80,000
Extension of Clark National Forest, Mo.....	100,000
Construction of facilities, Charleston Mountain, Toiyabe National Forest, Nev.....	170,000
Visitor information center, Cranberry Glades, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.....	100,000

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$25,893,000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	29,944,000
House allowance.....	30,019,000
Committee recommendation.....	32,728,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,728,000 distributed as set forth in the following table. This is \$2,784,000 greater than the budget estimate and \$2,709,000 greater than the amount allowed by the House, and does provide for planning the combination regional office and research station in Radnor, Pa.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest and range management.....	\$11,309,000	\$11,409,000	\$12,814,000
Forest protection.....	5,755,000	5,755,000	6,155,000
Forest products and engineering.....	5,257,000	5,257,000	5,857,000
Forest resource economics.....	3,352,000	3,352,000	3,422,000
Forest research and construction.....	3,800,000	3,835,000	3,835,000
Increased pay act costs.....	471,000	471,000	471,000
Planning funds, regional office and research station.....		-60,000	
Plans and specifications, Forest Service laboratories.....			174,000
Total.....	29,944,000	30,019,000	32,728,000

Included in the recommendation of the committee is provision for funds for the following:

Staffing, Watershed Management Laboratory, Tempe, Ariz-----	\$360, 000
Staffing, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Athens, Ga-----	150, 000
Staffing, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Alexandria, La-----	200, 000
Staffing, Forest Service Laboratory, Bottineau, N. Dak-----	150, 000
Staffing, Watershed Management Laboratory, Parsons, W. Va-----	150, 000
Research, Forest Hydrology Laboratory, Wenatchee, Wash-----	90, 000
(This amount in addition to the \$40,000 allowed by the House.)	
Forest products marketing program, Duluth, Minn-----	200, 000
Research on harvesting small-diameter timber, Forest Service Laboratory, Bozeman, Mont-----	200, 000
Research on reduction of production costs for pine gum, Forest Service Laboratory, Olustee, Fla-----	70, 000
Insect and disease research, Forest Service Laboratory, Gulfport, Miss-----	200, 000
Research on maple sugar production, Burlington, Vt-----	180, 000
Watershed and range studies, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Logan, Utah-----	250, 000
Research on timber measurement problems, Portland, Oreg-----	75, 000
Forest fire research, Southern Forest Fire Laboratory, Macon, Ga-----	50, 000
Fixtures and equipment, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn-----	150, 000
Preparation of designs and specifications for forest research laboratories-----	174, 000

(This amount is distributed as follows: Forest Products Marketing Laboratory, Duluth, Minn., \$30,000; Timber and Range Management Laboratory, Fort Myers, Fla., \$16,000; Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Albuquerque, N. Mex., \$50,000; Silviculture and Utilization Laboratory, Carbondale, Ill., \$50,000; Range and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory, La Grande, Oreg, \$28,000.)

Last year, at the instance of this committee, funds for designs and specifications of a number of Forest Service laboratories were appropriated. These plans are not yet ready; however, the committee believes that the laboratories are highly desirable and the committee urges that as soon as preparation of the plans is complete the Forest Service request construction funds.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1964-----	\$15, 943, 000
Budget estimate, 1965-----	16, 955, 000
House allowance-----	16, 955, 000
Committee recommendation-----	16, 955, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,955,000 for State and private forestry cooperation. This is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance, and is set forth by subactivities in the following table:

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Forest fire control-----	\$12, 744, 000	\$12, 744, 000	\$12, 744, 000
Forest tree planting-----	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000
Forest management and processing-----	3, 013, 000	3, 013, 000	3, 013, 000
General forestry assistance-----	860, 000	860, 000	860, 000
Increased pay act costs-----	38, 000	38, 000	38, 000
Total-----	16, 955, 000	16, 955, 000	16, 955, 000

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1964	\$63, 200, 000
Budget estimate, 1965	¹ 72, 000, 000
House allowance	70, 300, 000
Committee recommendation	70, 200, 000

¹ Reflects reduction of \$300,000 in H. Doc. 240.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$70,300,000, the amount of the House allowance and \$1,700,000 less than the budget estimate for forest roads and trails. Although the fund to liquidate contract authorizations is less than the budget estimate the unfunded obligation authority in fiscal year 1965 is more than \$90 million.

In order to carry on a program of this size, the total number of permanent positions, 276, proposed by the Department are needed to complete the necessary road survey, design, and construction programed for timber access and other purposes in the coming year and the committee approves employment to this extent.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, 1964	\$250, 000
Budget estimate, 1965	150, 000
House allowance	150, 000
Committee recommendation	150, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$150,000 for purchase of lands in the Wasatch National Forest, Utah. This together with prior appropriations will provide the full amount authorized by law.

SPECIAL ACTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1964	\$70, 000
Budget estimate, 1965	70, 000
House allowance	70, 000
Committee recommendation	70, 000

The Senate committee recommends \$70,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for purchase with national forest receipts of lands in various national forests in Utah, Nevada, and California. Purchases of these lands are necessary to minimize erosion and flood damage.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1964	\$700, 000
Budget estimate, 1965	700, 000
House allowance	700, 000
Committee recommendation	700, 000

The committee recommends \$700,000, the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance for cooperative range improvements. This money is to be derived from grazing fees received by the Treasury from each national forest under the provisions of the Granger-Thye Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$1 million for assistance to States for tree planting under authorization of title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956. This is the same amount as the budget estimate and the House allowance. These funds are matched by States participating in the program and, in addition to timber production, provide benefits to soil conservation, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the Forest Service have authority to purchase 144 passenger motor vehicles, of which 114 shall be for replacement. These vehicles are for use in areas where the General Services Administration and common carrier facilities cannot adequately meet the Forest Service program needs.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$65, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	70, 000
House allowance.....	65, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$70,000 for salaries and expenses. This is the same as the budget estimate and is \$5,000 more than the House allowance. The increase of \$5,000 over the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1964 is to provide funds for statutory promotions and pay act increases.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$91, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	161, 000
House allowance.....	120, 000
Committee recommendation.....	120, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$120,000 for salaries and expenses which is the same as the House allowance, and is \$41,000 under the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$58, 960, 750
Budget estimate, 1965.....	61, 576, 000
House allowance.....	61, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	61, 730, 000

The committee recommends \$61,730,000 for Indian health activities as set forth in the following table. This is \$154,000 more than the budget estimate and \$230,000 more than the House allowance.

Activity	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Hospital health services.....	\$36,642,000	\$36,642,000	\$36,662,000
Contract medical care.....	11,838,000	11,838,000	11,838,000
Field health services.....	11,300,000	11,300,000	11,510,000
Administration.....	1,796,000	1,796,000	1,796,000
Rounding.....		-76,000	-76,000
Total.....	¹ 61,576,000	61,500,000	61,730,000

¹ Includes \$717,750 increased pay act costs.

The amount recommended will provide the budgeted increases for hospital health services, contract medical care, and field health services. Also, the committee has recommended additional funds as follows: \$20,000 for enrollment of qualified students who have completed the practical nurses' training course at the Sioux Sanitarium Professional School of Nursing; \$110,000 for training additional physicians in preventive medicine; and \$100,000 for expansion of the dental program.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$5,350,000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	8,643,000
House allowance.....	8,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	8,085,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,085,000 for construction of Indian sanitation facilities, which is \$85,000 over the House allowance and \$558,000 less than the budget estimate.

The committee concurs with the House provision of \$285,000 for needed alterations at the Wagner, S. Dak., Hospital, and with the House direction that the planning be accomplished with 1964 funds. For planning a new hospital at Belcourt, N. Dak., \$85,000 is recommended.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$297,000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	313,000
House allowance.....	310,000
Committee recommendation.....	310,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$310,000 for salaries and expenses. This is \$3,000 less than the budget estimate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$650,000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	774,000
House allowance.....	650,000
Committee recommendation.....	725,000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$725,000 for salaries and expenses, which is \$49,000 under the budget estimate and \$75,000 over the House allowance. The committee feels that this will be a sufficient sum for the National Capital Planning Commission to carry out its commitments during the coming fiscal year.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

(Supplemental, 1964)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, 1965.....	¹ \$1, 300, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	550, 000

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 288.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$550,000, to be immediately available, for acquisition of lands in the District of Columbia as an addition to the park, parkway and playground system of the District of Columbia in order to provide an appropriate parklike setting for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in disallowing \$800,000 requested to replace an equal amount appropriated heretofore for the park, parkway, and playground system and subsequently expended for lands for the setting of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The committee urges that tenants on the land to be acquired under this appropriation be permitted to continue their tenancies until work on the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts has progressed to the point where it is impossible to permit them to remain longer.

The committee has added a provision to the bill which will provide for relocation payments to present occupants of this land who are required to move, and has increased the House allowance by \$50,000, which can be used only for relocation payments. The committee believes that the additional amount will be sufficient to meet such claims as may be made. The payment is limited to the amount provided in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, and the regulations issued thereunder, \$25,000 per tenant.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

LAND ACQUISITION, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

(Supplemental, 1964)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, 1965.....	¹ \$2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 175, 000

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 288.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,175,000, which is \$175,000 over the amount of the budget estimate and the House allowance, for purchase of the remaining lands in private ownership on the site delineated by section 3 of the National Cultural Center Act,

September 2, 1958. This appropriation is to be available upon enactment of this bill.

As is the case with the preceding land acquisition item, the committee directs that tenants in this area be allowed to continue their tenancies as long as possible. Also, the committee has again provided for relocation payments, and has increased the House allowance by \$175,000 to be used only for these payments.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

(Supplemental, 1964)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	¹ \$15, 500, 000
House allowance.....	15, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 500, 000

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 288.

The committee concurs with the recommendation of the House of Representatives in providing \$15,500,000, the amount of the budget estimate, as the Federal Government's share of the cost of constructing the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as authorized by Public Law 88-260, January 23, 1964. These funds are to become available to the Center's Board of Trustees to the extent that matching contributions are available from non-Federal sources. The committee approves matching the Federal funds with contributed funds expended prior to the effective date of this appropriation provided such expenditures were directly incident to the planning, contracting, and construction of the Center.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$13, 124, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	14, 794, 000
House allowance.....	15, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$15 million for salaries and expenses. This sum will provide \$300,000, as added by the House, to keep open the Smithsonian Institution's museum buildings during the evening hours from April through August. Considering the addition of these funds the amount recommended is \$94,000 less than the budget estimate.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$5, 465, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1 million, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, to complete remodeling work on the old Civil Service Commission Building which is to be used to exhibit the National Portrait Gallery and the National Collection of Fine Arts.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 275, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	1, 776, 000
House allowance.....	1, 275, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 776, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,776,000, the amount of the budget estimate and \$501,000 more than the House allowance, for construction and improvements at the National Zoological Park. Although there will be a carryover of previously appropriated construction funds into fiscal year 1965, the delay in construction was intentional inasmuch as it was determined that the delayed projects could better be done in combination with the program proposed for next fiscal year.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$511, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	1, 364, 000
House allowance.....	1, 364, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 364, 000

The committee recommendation of \$1,364,000 for planning of the National Air Museum is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$2, 138, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	2, 147, 000
House allowance.....	2, 147, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 147, 000

The committee recommends \$2,147,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount will provide for pay act increases, for one new research assistant, and for printing a foreign language edition of the Gallery information booklet.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$100, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	100, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 for expenses of the Civil War Centennial Commission, the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. This is the maximum amount authorized by law for this purpose.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	\$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1965.....	500, 000
House allowance.....	¹ 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 500, 000

¹ To be financed by transfer from unobligated balances available under "Land acquisition and construction."

The committee concurs with the action of the House of Representatives in providing \$500,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Transportation Agency from land acquisition funds heretofore appropriated and not yet expended. The amount available is the same as the budget estimate, and will permit the Agency to continue its development work on a rapid transit plan to be presented to the legislative committees of the Congress.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, 1965.....	\$25, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 for salaries and expenses of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, which is the amount of the House allowance and the budget estimate. The committee also recommends that this amount be immediately available; and that no funds be provided under the \$11,000 requested as a supplemental estimate, fiscal year 1964. The House of Representatives did not allow this latter estimate.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION

(Supplemental, 1964)

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	¹ \$1, 500, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 203.

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of Representatives, \$100,000, to be immediately available, to plan the construction of a battlefield-type memorial to veterans who served in the Pacific area during World War II. This is a reduction of \$1,400,000 under the amount of the budget estimate to which objection has not been made by the agency.

ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	¹ \$33, 000
House allowance.....	(²)
Committee recommendation.....	33, 000

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 284.² Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,000 for the Alaska Temporary Claims Commission established by Executive order pursuant to the Alaska Omnibus Act. The Commission is to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine and settle a dispute which has arisen over certain property controlled by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Funds to consider this problem are necessary now since the Alaska Omnibus Act requires all transfer of Federal property to the State of Alaska to be consummated by July 1, 1964.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1964.....	None
Budget estimate, supplemental, 1964.....	¹ \$250, 000
House allowance.....	(²)
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

¹ Submitted in H. Doc. 284.² Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, the full amount authorized by law, to meet the U.S. share of the expenses of the United States-Puerto Rico Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico established by Public Law 88-271, February 20, 1964. The government of Puerto Rico is to provide an equal amount to finance the Joint Commission, which is to study all factors having a bearing on the present and future relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico. The Commission is required to report the results of its study not later than the opening day of the 2d session of the 89th Congress.

TRUST FUND RECEIPTS

(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$60,000	\$60,000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	800,000	800,000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	6,000	6,000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, agencies, school, etc.-----	2,487,000	2,684,000	+\$197,000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	45,582,239	44,292,651	-1,289,588
Donations, National Park Service-----	500,000	500,000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, National Parks-----	507,500	7,500	-500,000
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks-----	2,540	2,540	-----
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	2,100,000	2,100,000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1,374,000	1,386,000	+12,000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	845,000	890,000	+45,000
Inspection and grading of fishing products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	514,000	514,000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	70,000	70,000	-----
Total, Department of the Interior-----	54,848,279	53,312,691	-1,535,588
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service: Cooperative work-----	27,175,000	26,910,000	-265,000
Other agencies:			
National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds-----	602,000	-----	-602,000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund-----	19,000	15,000	-4,000
Contributions, Indian health facilities-----	623,000	111,000	-512,000
Total, other agencies-----	1,244,000	126,000	-1,118,000
Grand total-----	83,267,279	80,343,691	-2,918,588

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1964 budget document for 1965. Subject to further revision.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

(A available under permanent authorization—not included in accompanying bill)

Department of the Interior: ¹	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Payments to States and local governments:			
Leasing of grazing lands.....	\$1, 000	\$1, 000	-----
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	229, 982	232, 000	+\$2, 018
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma.....	5, 883	10, 000	+\$4, 117
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	649, 000	684, 200	+\$35, 200
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	975, 000	750, 000	-\$25, 000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	15, 031, 270	18, 000, 000	+\$2, 968, 730
Mineral Leasing Act, payment to States.....	47, 650, 000	49, 301, 100	+\$1, 651, 100
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management.....	208, 000	211, 000	+\$3, 000
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	161, 000	161, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, southern and northern reserves.....	180, 000	220, 000	+\$40, 000
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	118, 000	108, 000	-\$10, 000
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	26, 229	25, 000	-\$1, 229
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	7, 042, 107	8, 000, 000	+\$97, 893
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts.....	589, 300	1, 606, 000	+\$1, 016, 700
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	587, 650	565, 000	-\$22, 650
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Subtotal.....	73, 467, 421	79, 887, 300	+\$6, 419, 879

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

Permanent Appropriations—Continued

(Available under permanent authorization—not included in accompanying bill)

	Appropriation estimate, 1964	Appropriation estimate, 1965	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior—Continued			
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	\$2,000	\$2,000	-----
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act.....	800,000	800,000	-----
Operation and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	4,075,000	4,075,000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	2,120,000	2,234,000	+ \$114,000
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally-acquired properties, Independence National Park, National Park Service.....	4,500	-----	----- -4,500
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	500	1,000	+500
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1,762,949	1,695,000	-67,949
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	144,000	156,000	+12,000
Subtotal.....	12,909,149	12,963,200	+54,051
Mixed receipts:			
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:			
Payments to States.....	15,657,886	14,940,000	-717,886
Applied to operations.....	580,000	1,060,000	+480,000

Federal aid in fish restoration and management:			
Payments to States.....	6,155,099	5,536,000	-599,099
Applied to operations.....	203,000	444,000	+241,000
Subtotal.....	22,595,985	22,000,000	-595,985
Total, Department of the Interior.....	108,972,555	114,850,500	+5,877,945
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Payments to States and local governments:			
Payments to States, national forest fund (25 percent fund).....	29,994,000	31,100,000	+1,106,000
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties).....	131,000	133,000	+2,000
Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	438,000	450,000	+12,000
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.....	100,000	110,000	+10,000
Subtotal.....	30,663,000	31,793,000	+1,130,000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal.....	9,000,000	9,200,000	+200,000
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund).....	12,000,882	12,400,000	+399,118
Forest fire prevention (Smoky Bear).....	45,000	25,000	-20,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Subtotal.....	21,145,882	21,725,000	+579,118
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service.....	51,808,882	53,518,000	+1,709,118
Total, permanent appropriations.....	160,781,437	168,368,500	+7,587,063

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1964, budget document for 1965. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964, AND THE ESTIMATES AND
AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supplementals	Recommended in the House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supplementals
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT						
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT						
Management of lands and resources.....	\$44,152,500	1 \$45,372,000	\$45,372,000	\$45,372,000	+\$1,219,500	-----
Construction.....	300,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	+800,000	-----
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	760,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	+1,240,000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(9,000,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(-750,000)	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(1,248,000)	(1,523,000)	(1,523,000)	(1,523,000)	(+275,000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	45,212,500	48,772,000	48,472,000	48,472,000	+3,259,500	-----
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS						
Education and welfare services.....	89,235,250	96,910,000	95,200,000	97,010,000	+7,774,750	+\$1,810,000
Resources management.....	37,691,300	40,728,000	40,178,000	40,490,000	+2,798,700	+312,000
Revolving fund for loans.....	2,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-2,000,000	-----
Revolving fund for loans (1964 supplemental estimate).....	-----	3 900,000	900,000	900,000	+900,000	-----
Construction.....	58,300,000	51,176,000	46,700,000	47,315,000	-10,985,000	-3,861,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	15,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,210,000	+2,210,000	+210,000
General administrative expenses.....	4,265,000	4,331,000	4,331,000	4,331,000	+66,000	-----

Memorinee educational grants.....	132,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	-44,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	206,623,550	211,133,000	204,397,000	207,344,000	+720,450	-3,789,000	+2,947,000
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	-----	-----	-----
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE							
Management and protection.....	27,124,000	29,712,000	29,000,000	29,150,000	+2,026,000	-562,000	+150,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	21,566,750	23,500,000	23,100,000	23,100,000	+1,533,250	-400,000	-----
Construction.....	32,697,000	25,406,000	23,800,000	26,006,600	-6,690,400	+600,600	+2,206,600
Construction (land acquisition) (1964 supplemental estimate).....	-----	3 3,700,000	3,700,000	4,700,000	+4,700,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	29,000,000	30,000,000	29,000,000	29,122,500	+122,500	-877,500	+122,500
General administrative expenses.....	2,136,750	2,412,000	2,325,000	2,325,000	+188,250	-87,000	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	112,524,500	114,730,000	110,925,000	114,404,100	+1,879,600	-325,900	+3,479,100
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,900,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,322,000	+422,000	-378,000	-----
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES							
Administration of territories.....	13,000,000	18,814,000	15,300,000	16,300,000	+3,300,000	-2,514,000	+1,000,000
Administration of territories (1964 supplemental estimate).....	-----	3 11,464,000	10,000,000	11,464,000	+11,464,000	-----	+1,464,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	15,000,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	+2,500,000	-----	-----
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation</i>	(186,000)	(156,000)	(156,000)	(156,000)	(-30,000)	-----	-----
Total, Office of Territories.....	28,000,000	47,778,000	42,800,000	45,264,000	+17,264,000	-2,514,000	+2,464,000
Total, Public Land Management.....	394,260,550	425,113,000	409,294,000	417,806,100	+23,545,550	-7,306,900	+8,512,100
MINERAL RESOURCES							
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY							
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	63,700,000	4 68,623,000	65,930,000	67,682,000	+3,952,000	-941,000	+1,752,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 43.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1964, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1965—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supplements	Recommended in the House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supplements
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
MINERAL RESOURCES—Continued						
BUREAU OF MINES						
Conservation and development of mineral resources	\$29,404,000	\$30,346,000	\$30,100,000	\$30,295,000	+\$891,000	—\$51,000
Health and safety	8,664,000	9,511,000	9,300,000	9,485,000	+\$821,000	—26,000
General administrative expenses	1,460,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	—50,000	-----
Helium fund (borrowing authorization)	(6,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(14,000,000)	(14,000,000)	(+8,000,000)	(—6,000,000)
Total, Bureau of Mines	39,528,000	41,257,000	40,810,000	41,190,000	+1,662,000	—77,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH						
Salaries and expenses	5,075,000	6,836,000	6,336,000	6,836,000	+1,761,000	-----
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION						
Salaries and expenses	850,000	900,000	850,000	850,000	-----	—50,000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS						
Salaries and expenses	615,500	660,000	660,000	660,000	+44,500	-----
Total, Mineral Resources	109,768,500	118,286,000	114,586,000	117,218,000	+7,449,500	—1,068,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE						
Salaries and expenses	386,000	393,000	425,000	425,000	+39,000	+32,000

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES							
Management and investigations of resources.....	17,832,900	\$ 20,631,000	17,832,900 (2,125,000)	18,669,900 (2,125,000)	+837,000 (+2,125,000)	-1,961,100 + (2,125,000)	+837,000
Management and investigations of resources (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>).....		\$ 100,000				-100,000	
Management and investigations of resources (1964 supplemental estimate).....							
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000			
Construction.....	4,450,000	4,788,000	4,788,000	4,788,000	+338,000		
Construction of fishing vessels.....	750,000				-750,000		
General administrative expenses.....	653,000	676,000	667,000	667,000	+14,000	-9,000	
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>Appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(2,468,000)	(2,442,000)	(2,442,000)	(2,442,000)	(-26,000)		
<i>Limitation of administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.....</i>	(270,000)	(277,000)	(277,000)	(277,000)	(+7,000)		
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	23,985,900	26,495,000	23,587,900	24,424,900	+439,000	-2,070,100	+837,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE							
Management and investigations of resources.....	30,589,900	10 34,359,000	33,550,000	34,330,000	+3,740,100	-29,000	+780,000
Management and investigation of resources (1964 supplemental estimate).....		\$ 300,000				-300,000	
Construction.....	5,243,500	3,593,000	6,074,700	7,275,300	+2,031,800	+3,682,300	+1,200,600
Migratory bird conservation account.....	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-2,000,000		
General administrative expenses.....	1,359,000	1,384,000	1,384,000	1,384,000	+25,000		
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	47,192,400	47,636,000	49,008,700	50,989,300	+3,796,900	+3,363,300	+1,980,600
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	71,564,300	74,524,000	73,021,600	75,839,200	+4,274,900	+1,315,200	+2,817,600
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER							
Salaries and expenses.....	10,000,000	10,650,000	10,000,000	10,000,000		-650,000	
Construction, operation and maintenance.....	1,850,000	2,300,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	+450,000		+50,000
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	11,850,000	12,950,000	12,250,000	12,300,000	+450,000	-650,000	+50,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR							
Salaries and expenses.....	4,000,000	4,173,000	4,173,000	4,230,600	+230,600	+57,600	+57,600

See footnotes at end of table, p. 43.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1964, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1965—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supplements	Recommended in the House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supplements House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued						
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,858,400	\$4,125,000	\$4,065,000	\$4,110,500	+\$252,100	—\$14,500
Total, definite appropriations.....	595,301,750	639,171,000	617,389,600	631,504,400	+36,202,650	—7,666,600
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	12,716,000	12,215,000	14,340,000	14,340,000	+1,624,000	+2,125,000
Total, borrowing authorizations.....	6,000,000	20,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	+8,000,000	—6,000,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	614,017,750	671,386,000	645,729,600	659,844,400	+45,826,650	—11,541,600
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
FOREST SERVICE						
Forest protection and utilization:						
Forest land management.....	147,312,000	114,919,000	148,596,000	150,419,000	+3,107,000	+500,000
Forest research.....	25,893,000	29,944,000	30,019,000	32,728,000	+6,835,000	+2,784,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	15,943,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	+1,012,000	-----
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	189,148,000	196,818,000	195,570,000	200,102,000	+10,954,000	+3,284,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	63,200,000	12,720,000,000	70,300,000	70,300,000	+7,100,000	—1,700,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:						
Wasatch National Forest.....	250,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	—100,000	-----

Special acts (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	-----
Cooperative range improvements (<i>appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	-----
Assistance to States for tree planting-----	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	253,598,000	269,968,000	267,020,000	271,552,000	+17,954,000	+4,532,000
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000		
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----	254,368,000	270,738,000	267,790,000	272,322,000	+17,954,000	+4,532,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW						
Salaries and expenses-----	65,000	70,000	65,000	70,000	+5,000	+5,000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Salaries and expenses-----	91,000	161,000	120,000	120,000	+29,000	-41,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE						
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE						
Indian health activities-----	58,960,750	61,576,000	61,500,000	61,730,000	+2,769,250	+230,000
Construction of Indian health activities-----	5,350,000	8,643,000	8,000,000	8,085,000	+2,735,000	+85,000
Total, Public Health Service-----	64,310,750	70,219,000	69,500,000	69,815,000	+5,504,250	+315,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses-----	297,000	313,000	310,000	310,000	+13,000	-3,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses-----	650,000	774,000	650,000	725,000	+75,000	+75,000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system (1964 supplemental estimate)-----		13 1,300,000	500,000	550,000	+550,000	+50,000
Land acquisition, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1964 supplemental estimate)-----		13 2,000,000	2,000,000	2,175,000	+2,175,000	+175,000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission-----	650,000	4,074,000	3,150,000	3,450,000	+2,800,000	+300,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 43.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1964, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1965—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supplements	Recommended in the House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 (as amended), and 1964 supplements	House bill
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION							
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1964 supplemental estimate)		\$15,500,000	\$15,500,000	\$15,500,000	+\$15,500,000		
Salaries and expenses.....	\$13,124,000	14,794,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+1,876,000	+\$206,000	
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....	5,465,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-4,465,000		
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,275,000	1,776,000	1,275,000	1,776,000	+501,000		+\$501,00
National Air Museum.....	511,000	1,364,000	1,364,000	1,364,000	+853,000		
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	2,138,000	2,147,000	2,147,000	2,147,000	+9,000		
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	22,513,000	36,581,000	36,286,000	36,787,000	+14,274,000	+206,000	+501,000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA							
Grants.....	3,000,000				-3,000,000		
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION							
Expenses.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000			
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,000,000	500,000	14 (500,000)	(500,000)	-1,000,000	-500,000	
CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate).....		\$ 11,000				-11,000	
Salaries and expenses.....		25,000	25,000	25,000	+25,000		

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION									
Construction (1964 supplemental estimate).....									
Total, Corregidor-Bataan Memorial.....									
ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION									
Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate).....									
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO									
Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate).....									
Total, definite appropriations.....									
Total, appropriation of receipts.....									
Total, title II, related agencies.....									
Grand total.....									
Consisting of:									
Direct appropriations, 1965.....									
Appropriation of receipts, 1965.....									
Borrowing authorization, 1965.....									
Supplemental appropriations, 1964.....									

¹ Reflects reduction of \$75,000 in H. Doc. 240.

² Reflects reduction of \$60,000 in H. Doc. 240.

³ Submitted in H. Doc. 203.

⁴ Reflects reduction of \$600,000 in H. Doc. 240.

⁵ Reflects reduction of \$31,000 in H. Doc. 240.

⁶ Reflects reduction of \$19,000 in H. Doc. 240.

⁷ Reflects reduction of \$15,000 in H. Doc. 240.

⁸ Reflects reduction of \$50,000 in H. Doc. 240.

⁹ Submitted in H. Doc. 174.

¹⁰ Reflects reduction of \$60,000 in H. Doc. 240.

¹¹ Reflects reduction of \$500,000 in H. Doc. 240.

¹² Reflects reduction of \$300,000 in H. Doc. 240.

¹³ Submitted in H. Doc. 228.

¹⁴ To be financed by transfer from unobligated balances available under "Land acquisition and construction." (Not included in totals.)

¹⁵ Submitted in H. Doc. 284.



Calendar No. 936

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10433

[Report No. 971]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1964

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 4 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of February 27, 1964,
by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
7 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$45,-
10 372,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For acquisition and construction of buildings, appurte-
13 nant facilities, and other improvements, \$1,100,000, to re-
14 main available until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
18 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
19 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
22 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
23 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
24 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California
25 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon

1 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adja-
2 cent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of
3 existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an
4 amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all
5 receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
6 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain
7 available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appro-
8 priated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
9 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
10 the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided*
11 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-
12 struction on lands other than those administered by the
13 Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public
14 Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That
15 the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimburs-
16 able charge against the Oregon and California land-grant
17 fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the
18 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
19 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
20 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
24 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
25 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
2 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys re-
3 ceived, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said
4 Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
5 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to
6 the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
7 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor
11 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft;
12 purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary struc-
13 tures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings
14 and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has
15 title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for
16 the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in con-
17 nection with the revested Oregon and California Rail-
18 road and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation
20 "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed
21 from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title
22 II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876),
23 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
25 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated

1 the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further,*
2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
10 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
11 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
12 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
13 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
14 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indi-
15 ans; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards
16 for information or evidence concerning violations of law on
17 Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts
18 and crafts shops and museums; ~~\$95,200,000~~ \$97,010,000.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
23 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
24 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
25 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~\$40,178,000~~
3 ~~\$40,490,000~~.

4 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

5 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for
6 loans as authorized by Public Law 88-168, approved
7 November 4, 1963, \$900,000, to be immediately available.

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
10 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facil-
11 ities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation
12 of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering serv-
13 ices by contract; ~~\$46,700,000~~ \$47,315,000, to remain avail-
14 able until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein
15 appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within
16 the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico,
17 South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries
18 of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no
19 part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of
20 land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
21 and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of
22 existing reservations: *Provided further*, That such amounts
23 as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian
24 Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of
25 Reclamation.

1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
4 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, ~~\$17,000,000~~ \$17,210,000, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the general administration
9 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
10 field offices, \$4,331,000.

11 MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

12 For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or
13 Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized
14 by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$88,000.

15 TRIBAL FUNDS

16 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
17 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
18 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
19 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
20 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
21 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
22 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission);
23 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
24 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
25 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water

1 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
2 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts;
3 pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and
4 committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including
5 mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem
6 in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but
7 not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
8 Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7
9 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash
10 grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,
11 who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
12 Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
14 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the cur-
15 rent fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the
16 governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved
17 by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds derived from
18 appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims
19 Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be available for
20 advances, except for such amounts as may be necessary to
21 pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of
22 program planning, until after legislation has been enacted
23 that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used:
24 *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation

1 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition
2 of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
3 Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boun-
4 daries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition re-
5 sults in the property being exempted from local taxation, ex-
6 cept as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat.
7 627).

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
10 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
11 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
12 twenty passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for
13 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
14 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of
15 which one hundred and seventy-five shall be for replacement
16 only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians;
17 advance payments for service (including services which
18 may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under
19 contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936
20 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat.
21 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over
22 certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing
23 or permanent treaty provisions.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
7 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
8 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
9 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
10 River Basin) ; ~~\$29,000,000~~ \$29,150,000, including not to
11 exceed \$680,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

12 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
13 FACILITIES

14 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
15 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
16 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
17 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
18 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
19 law by the National Park Service, \$23,100,000, including
20 not to exceed \$200,000 for travel and transportation of
21 persons.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and improvement, without regard to
24 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) ,
25 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair

1 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 2 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 3 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 4 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
 5 water rights; ~~\$23,800,000~~ \$26,006,600, including not to ex-
 6 ceed \$335,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to re-
 7 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
 8 this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any
 9 land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For an additional amount for "Construction", for acquisi-
 12 tion of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related
 13 personal property, ~~\$3,700,000~~ \$4,700,000, to be immedi-
 14 ately available: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head
 15 on the amount available is increased to ~~\$11,300,000~~ \$12,-
 16 300,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

18 AUTHORIZATION)

19 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
 20 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 21 203, ~~\$29,000,000~~ \$29,122,500, including not to exceed
 22 \$500,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain
 23 available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds
 24 herein provided shall be expended for planning or construc-

tion on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$2,325,000, including not to exceed \$115,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed ~~ninety-four~~ *one hundred and fifteen* passenger motor vehicles of which *ninety-four shall be* for replacement only, including not to exceed fifty for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, ~~\$2,700,000~~ \$2,322,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a(c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d(e), 1431a(c), and 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a(c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170) ; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and

1 American Samoa; ~~\$15,300,000~~ \$16,300,000, to remain
 2 available until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and
 3 local governments herein provided for are authorized to make
 4 purchases through the General Services Administration:
 5 *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the
 6 administration of Territories may be expended for the pur-
 7 chase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
 8 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
 9 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

10 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

11 For an additional amount for "Administration of Terri-
 12 tories", for loans and grants as authorized by Public Law
 13 88-170, approved November 4, 1963, ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$11,-
 14 464,000, to be immediately available.

15 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

16 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
 17 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
 18 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement
 19 approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat.
 20 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as
 21 amended (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the
 22 High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
 23 Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the
 24 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust
 25 Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues,

1 for support of governmental functions; \$17,500,000, to re-
2 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the revolving
3 fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises
4 shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1965:
5 *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
6 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-
7 mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
8 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-
9 ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,
10 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and
11 Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
12 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
13 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
14 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
15 tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory of
16 the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
17 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
18 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
19 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
20 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agree-
21 ment approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That not-
22 withstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory
23 of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the
24 current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for
25 distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any

1 State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without
2 exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be
3 available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24,
4 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the
5 Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

6 ALASKA RAILROAD

7 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

8 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
9 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
10 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
11 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
12 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
13 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
14 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
15 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
16 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
17 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
18 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
19 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
20 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
21 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
22 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
23 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
24 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
25 said Act for grade GS-16.

1 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
4 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
5 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
6 law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
7 out regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section
8 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amend-
9 ed, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set
10 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
11 That not to exceed \$156,000 shall be available for adminis-
12 trative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
13 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1965
14 budget estimates for such expenses.

15 MINERAL RESOURCES

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

18 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
19 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topogra-
20 phy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
21 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas
22 as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ; clas-
23 sify lands as to mineral character and water and power re-
24 sources; give engineering supervision to power permits and

1 Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental
2 regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases,
3 permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the inter-
4 state shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
5 U.S.C. 715) ; and publish and disseminate data relative to
6 the foregoing activities; ~~\$65,930,000~~ \$67,682,000, of which
7 ~~\$10,800,000~~ \$11,000,000 shall be available only for coopera-
8 tion with States or municipalities for water resources inves-
9 tigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
10 be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topo-
11 graphic mapping or water resources investigations carried on
12 in cooperation with any State or municipality.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
15 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifty pas-
16 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
17 ment of the General Services Administration for security
18 guard service for protection of confidential files; con-
19 tracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the
20 making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it
21 is administratively determined that such procedures are in
22 the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
23 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands
24 for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S.

1 National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensa-
2 tion and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological
3 Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the
4 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
5 state compacts.

6 BUREAU OF MINES

7 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 8 RESOURCES

9 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
10 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
11 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
12 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
13 substitutes; ~~\$20,100,000~~ \$30,295,000, including not to ex-
14 ceed \$700,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

16 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
17 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and control-
18 ling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, ~~\$9,300,000~~
19 \$9,485,000.

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for general administration of
22 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the field
23 administrative offices, \$1,410,000, including not to exceed
24 \$54,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry

1 out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations
2 thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available
3 without fiscal year limitation, \$14,000,000, in addition to
4 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

5 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
8 production and conservation of coal in the United States
9 through research and development, as authorized by law (74
10 Stat. 337), ~~\$6,336,000~~ \$6,836,000, to remain available un-
11 til expended, of which not to exceed \$336,000 shall be avail-
12 able for administration and supervision.

13 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the dis-
16 covery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its terri-
17 tories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for
18 minerals, including administration of contracts entered into
19 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
20 Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including
21 not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical
22 services, to remain available until expended.

1 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
 4 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
 5 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
 6 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
 7 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$660,000.

8 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

9 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
 12 sioner, \$425,000.

13 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

14 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

15 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
 16 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and
 17 utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales,
 18 sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection,
 19 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
 20 resources; promotion of education and training of fishery
 21 personnel; and the performance of other functions related
 22 thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$17,832,900~~ \$18,669,900,
 23 and in addition, \$2,125,000 to be derived from the Pribilof
 24 Islands fund.

1 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

2 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
4 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal
5 requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
6 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
7 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
8 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
9 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
10 currencies.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
13 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
14 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
15 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
16 \$4,788,000, to remain available until expended.

17 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for general administration of
19 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
20 in the regional offices, \$667,000.

21 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

22 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
23 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are

1 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,442,000, to be
2 derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES
4 LOAN FUND

5 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$277,000
6 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for admin-
7 istrative expenses.

8 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
9 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
11 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
12 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
13 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
14 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
15 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
16 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the
17 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
18 Refuge; ~~\$33,550,000~~ \$34,330,000.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
21 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
22 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
23 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
24 therein, ~~\$6,074,700~~ \$7,275,300.

1 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

2 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
3 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
4 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$8,000,000, to remain available until
5 expended.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of
8 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
9 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,384,000.

10 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

11 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and
12 Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to
13 exceed ~~one hundred and twenty-four~~ *one hundred and twenty-*
14 *nine* passenger motor vehicles of which *one hundred twenty-*
15 *four shall be* for replacement only (including sixty-eight for
16 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
17 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase
18 of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement only; not to
19 exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secre-
20 tary, for information or evidence concerning violations of
21 laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publica-
22 tion and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law
23 (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for
24 officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per

1 man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and
2 adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish
3 and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not
4 to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such
5 public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not
6 inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the mainte-
7 nance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
8 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife
9 Service and to which the United States has title, and which
10 are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management
11 and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

12 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
15 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
16 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for
17 beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until
18 expended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$703,000
19 shall be available for administration and coordination during
20 the current fiscal year.

21 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

22 For construction, operation, and maintenance of dem-
23 onstration plants for the production of water suitable for
24 agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial con-

1 sumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2,
 2 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), ~~\$2,250,000~~
 3 ~~\$2,300,000~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$230,000~~ ~~\$250,000~~
 4 shall be available for administration.

5 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
 8 ~~\$4,173,000~~ ~~\$4,230,600~~, and in addition, not to exceed
 9 \$142,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appro-
 10 priation from other accounts available to the Department of
 11 the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for
 12 Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the
 13 Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary
 17 of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and
 18 not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation
 19 expenses, ~~\$4,065,000~~ ~~\$4,110,500~~.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
 22 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
 23 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emer-
 24 gency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, build-

1 ings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or
2 destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes:
3 *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this
4 authority until funds specifically made available to the De-
5 partment of the Interior for emergencies shall have been
6 exhausted.

7 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
8 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropri-
9 ation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
10 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
11 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
12 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
13 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title
14 for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the pay-
15 ment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year,
16 and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruc-
17 tion of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection
18 with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimburse-
19 ment to be credited to appropriations currently available at
20 the time of receipt thereof.

21 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
22 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
23 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
24 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall

1 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in
2 the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932
3 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs
4 of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services ren-
5 dered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
6 time such reimbursements are received.

7 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
8 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
9 tions Act, 1965 shall be available for services as author-
10 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
11 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
12 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
13 not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of air-
14 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
15 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
16 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
17 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
18 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
19 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
20 members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

21 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
22 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
23 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
24 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; ~~\$148,596,000~~ *\$150,419,000*, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than ~~\$500,000~~ *\$730,000* may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513–519) : *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for “Cooperative range improvements”, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

1 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 2 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 3 where, as authorized by law; ~~\$30,019,000~~ \$32,728,000.

4 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 5 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 6 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in
 7 forest management and processing, and for advising timber-
 8 land owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others
 9 in the application of forest management principles and proc-
 10 essing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$16,955,000.

11 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 12 AUTHORIZATION)

13 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 14 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 15 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest development
 16 roads and trails, \$70,300,000, to remain available until
 17 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant
 18 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
 19 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
 20 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
 21 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
 22 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
 23 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
 24 expended under the provisions of such Act.

1 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

2 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

3 For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National
4 Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14,
5 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), \$150,000, to remain available
6 until expended.

7 SPECIAL ACTS

8 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
9 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
10 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
11 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
12 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
13 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
14 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
15 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch
16 National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
17 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest,
18 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as
19 amended, \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
20 of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland
21 National Forest in San Diego County, California, Act of
22 June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernar-
23 dino and Cleveland National Forests in Riverside County,
24 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000;
25 Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940

1 (54 Stat. 402), \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That
 2 no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition
 3 of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national
 4 forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the
 5 approval of the local government concerned.

6 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

7 For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-
 8 nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradi-
 9 cation of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests
 10 in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
 11 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as au-
 12 thorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until
 13 expended.

14 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

15 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
 16 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
 17 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
 18 expended.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

20 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the
 21 current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of
 22 not to exceed ~~one hundred and fourteen~~ *one hundred and*
 23 *forty-four* passenger motor vehicles of which *one hundred*
 24 *and fourteen* shall be for replacement only, and hire of such
 25 vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the pur-

1 chase of not to exceed six for replacement only; (b) em-
2 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
3 of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by
4 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in
5 an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or
6 allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September
7 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase,
8 erection, and alteration of buildings and other public im-
9 provements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National
10 Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14
11 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f)
12 acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for adminis-
13 trative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956
14 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

15 Except to provide materials required in or incident to
16 research or experimental work where no suitable domestic
17 product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to
18 the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of
19 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
20 outside of the United States.

21 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
22 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
23 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
24 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
25 of an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall

1 these lands be acquired without approval of the local govern-
2 ment concerned.

3 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
6 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
7 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
8 ~~\$65,000~~ \$70,000.

9 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
12 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
13 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and sec-
14 retary of the Commission in attending meetings and
15 Committee meetings of the Commission either within or
16 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
17 approved by the Commission, \$120,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

19 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

20 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
22 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
23 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed thirty-
24 three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
25 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;

1 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
2 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
3 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with
4 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
5 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
6 Health Service Act; ~~\$61,500,000~~ \$61,730,000.

7 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

8 For construction, major repair, improvement, and
9 equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
10 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
11 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection
12 of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
13 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
14 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
15 U.S.C. 2004a) ; ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$8,085,000, to remain available
16 until expended.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
19 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
20 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
21 (5 U.S.C. 55a) .

22 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sala-
23 ries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allow-
24 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1.
25 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131) .

1 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sala-
 2 ries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-
 3 ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions
 4 or activities for which the appropriation is made or which
 5 will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or man-
 6 agement of those functions or activities.

7 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 10 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
 11 Claims Commission, \$310,000, of which not to exceed
 12 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

13 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
 16 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
 17 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 18 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and uniforms or allowances there-
 19 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~\$650,000~~
 20 \$725,000.

21 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, 22 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

23 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
 24 ning Commission for acquisition of land within the District
 25 of Columbia for the park, parkway, and playground system

1 of the National Capital, as authorized by section 2 of the
 2 Act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463), ~~\$500,000~~ \$550,000, to
 3 be immediately available: *Provided, That of such amount*
 4 *\$50,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making*
 5 *relocation payments comparable to those provided for in title*
 6 *I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-*
 7 *1464).*

8 LAND ACQUISITION, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE
 9 PERFORMING ARTS

10 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
 11 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the site of the
 12 John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, as au-
 13 thorized by the John F. Kennedy Center Act (72 Stat.
 14 1698), as amended, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,175,000, to be immedi-
 15 ately available: *Provided, That of such amount \$175,000*
 16 *shall be available only for the purpose of making relocation*
 17 *payments comparable to those provided for in title I of the*
 18 *Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-1464).*

19 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

20 JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to en-
 22 able the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center
 23 for the Performing Arts to carry out the purposes of the
 24 Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698), as amended,
 25 including construction, such amounts which in the aggregate

1 will equal gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities,
2 and other property, held by the Board under such Act at
3 the beginning of fiscal year 1965 and received by the Board
4 during that fiscal year: *Provided*, That the total amount
5 appropriated by this paragraph shall not exceed \$15,500,000.

6 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

7 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
8 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
9 collections from Government and other sources; international
10 exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the
11 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
12 tions in high altitudes; administration of the National Collec-
13 tion of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including
14 not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section
15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); pur-
16 chase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and eleva-
17 tor operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as author-
18 ized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs
19 and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation
20 of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications;
21 \$15,000,000.

22 **REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING**

23 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of pre-
24 paring plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Serv-
25 ice Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain

1 art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by
 2 the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including con-
 3 struction and not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized
 4 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
 5 \$1,000,000.

6 CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL
 7 ZOOLOGICAL PARK

8 For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remod-
 9 eling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the
 10 National Zoological Park, ~~\$1,275,000~~ \$1,776,000, to remain
 11 available until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of
 12 this amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the
 13 District of Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

14 NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

15 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifi-
 16 cations for the construction of a suitable building for a Na-
 17 tional Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institu-
 18 tion, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20
 19 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services
 20 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 21 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,364,000.

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

23 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
 24 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
 25 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized

1 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
2 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
3 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as
4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
6 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
7 and art associations or societies whose publications or services
8 are available to members only, or to members at a price lower
9 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
10 uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or
11 allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by
12 law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of devices and
13 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and
14 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and
15 grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
16 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
17 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
18 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
19 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
20 \$2,147,000.

21 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
24 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), in-
5 cluding payment in advance for membership in societies
6 whose publications or services are available to members
7 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
8 public; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or
9 allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131);
10 \$500,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
11 for "Land acquisition and construction".

12 CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
15 the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended,
16 \$25,000, to be immediately available.

17 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

18 CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

19 For planning a memorial on Corregidor Island, as
20 authorized by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36
21 U.S.C. 426), \$100,000, to be immediately available.

1 ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
4 *section 46 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 152-153),*
5 *including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
6 *August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$33,000, to be immediately*
7 *available.*

8 COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
11 *Public Law 88-271, approved February 20, 1964, \$250-*
12 *000, to be immediately available and to remain available*
13 *until June 30, 1966.*

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

15 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
16 able under this title for services as authorized by section
17 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other
18 law, shall not exceed \$75.

19 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the
20 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965."

 Passed the House of Representatives March 17, 1964.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 971]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 9), 1964

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 4 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 5, 1964

For actions of May 4, 1964

88th-2nd, No.88

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Mundt urged restrictions on beef imports. Senate received N.Mex. resolution urging quotas on meat imports. Sen. Proxmire submitted amendments to reduce items in Interior appropriation bill. Rep. Findley charged that cost-price squeeze on farmers has worsened. House committee reported bills to extend armed services dairy donation programs and to sell Clifton, N. J. animal quarantine station. House committee reported State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. ALASKA. The Interior and Insular Affairs reported with amendment S. 2772, to amend the Alaska Omnibus^{Act} so as to continue transitional grants to Alaska for rehabilitation purposes (S. Rept. 1020). p. 9571
2. CIVIL RIGHTS. Continued debate on H. R. 7152, the civil rights bill. pp. 9577-8, 9595-9624, 9633-41
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Proxmire submitted two amendments to H. R. 10433, the Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill, 1965, which he stated "would reduce the amounts appropriated by the bill as reported from the Senate Appropriations Committee to the House figure or the budget figure, whichever is lower," and "would eliminate all items not provided for in the President's budget." p. 9577
4. MEAT IMPORTS. Sen. Mundt inserted his statement before the Tariff Commission urging action to further restrict beef imports. pp. 9594-5

Received a N. Mex. Legislature resolution urging enactment of legislation to impose quotas on imports of beef, lamb, and mutton, require labeling of foreign meat products, and require use of domestic meat in all school lunch and food donation programs. p. 9570

5. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Humphrey commended the observance of Soil Stewardship Week and inserted the President's statement commending the observance. pp. 9631-2
6. APPALACHIA. Agreed to a unanimous consent request of Sen. Randolph that S. 2782, the Appalachian regional development bill, remain at the desk until the close of business May 6 for possible additional cosponsors. p. 9578
Sen. Long, Mo., commended the proposed Appalachia program and suggested that the program be extended "to cover comparable areas of the country such as the Ozarks." p. 9641
7. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Smathers was added as a cosponsor of S. 2796, to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. p. 9578
8. ELECTRIFICATION. Both Houses received from the Federal Power Commission a publication, "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1962, Privately Owned." pp. 9570, 9708
Sen. Curtis commended the construction of the Hallam Nuclear Power facility in Nebr. for the generation of electricity. p. 9582
Sen. Metcalf conducting an "anti-Knowles Dam propaganda campaign." pp. 9625-8
9. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received a GAO report "on the inclusion of volunteer workers in determining the allowable number of employees engaged in personnel work tends to defeat intent of appropriation act limitations, Veterans' Administration." pp. 9570-9708
10. FOREIGN TRADE; SUGAR. Sen. Allott inserted an article contending that economic sanctions against Cuba have not been effective, primarily because the increase in sugar prices has helped Cuba maintain its trade relations with other countries. p. 9579

HOUSE

11. THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE reported with amendment: H. R. 1642, to provide for the sale of the Animal Quarantine Station, Clifton, N. J. (H. Rept. 1371); H. R. 6601, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain forest land in Grand Junction, Colo. (H. Rept. 1372); and H. R. 9741, to extend the dairy donation program for the armed forces and veterans hospitals (H. Rept. 1373). p. 9708
12. PARITY RATIO. Rep. Findley stated that the USDA ratio report for April 15 shows that "each year under Secretary Freeman, the cost-price squeeze on farmers has worsened." p. 9663
1965.
13. STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS, / The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 11134 (H. Rept. 1374). pp. 9708-9
14. METAL SCRAP. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10463, to continue until the close of June 30, 1965, the existing suspension of duties for metal scrap (H. Rept. 1370). p. 9708

the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in public facilities and public education, to extend the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. SMATHERS submitted an amendment (No. 569), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 7152, *supra*, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. STENNIS submitted an amendment (No. 570), intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7152, *supra*, which was read, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL submitted an amendment (No. 571), intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 7152, *supra*, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. SCOTT) submitted an amendment (No. 572), intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 7152, *supra*, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL (AMENDMENT NOS. 566 AND 567)

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I submit two amendments to the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill. The first of these amendments would reduce the amounts appropriated by the bill as reported from the Senate Appropriations Committee to the House figure or the budget figure, whichever is lower. This amendment would save the taxpayer over \$22 million. The second amendment—one which I intend to discuss briefly today—would eliminate all items not provided for in the President's budget. Such items presently add up to almost \$14 million.

This year of the tax cut more than any other time in recent memory the Congress should stay within the budget. The President's budget request is the end product of an exhaustive examination of budget priorities by experts with no special-interest axe to grind. The Budget Bureau gives every agency full consideration but must keep overall spending within the Nation's capacity to pay. It must say no to the strongest kind of political pressure. This year especially the Senate has a responsibility to stay within the Presidential guidelines forged by this rigorous budget process unless there is overwhelming evidence that the public interest would suffer.

The Congress and the American people enjoyed the happy luxury of the biggest tax cut in history this year. The other side of the tax-cut coin must be

economy if this Congress is to be responsible and avoid inflation.

I should like to make it clear that the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee has done a conscientious job on this bill. Although the committee has added many items which were not included in the President's budget, it has cut \$7 million from the overall budget estimates. But every Senator knows that much of what the Senate has cut out will—if past history is any guide—be restored, appropriated and spent in supplemental appropriations later in the year.

Furthermore, a strong case can be made for cutting below the President's requests and aiming squarely at a balanced budget. This year no case can be made for exceeding the President's requests on such a variety of items as the Senate would if it approves the Appropriations Committee's recommendations in this bill.

House and Senate Appropriations Committees have included in the bill dozens of items which were not a part of the President's budget. These amounts are not essential this year. They simply reflect legislators' desires to secure more Federal funds for their States. Put another way this is the old "you-scratch-my-back-I'll-scratch-yours" pork barrel. The second amendment I am proposing today would eliminate such expenditures.

My amendment eliminates several projects which cost less than \$50,000. I am sure that most projects are praiseworthy and would be suitable for consideration at such time as a balanced budget enables us to turn our attention to them. But not a single one was included in the President's request and the cumulative impact of the 82 items which my amendment would eliminate is considerable. They represent \$13,712,000 of taxpayer money.

Mr. President, I will not at this time discuss my amendment in any great detail. This can more appropriately be done when the bill itself is considered. But I will give one example.

In the President's budget \$3,593,000 was provided for the construction of sport fish facilities. The House added a number of unbudgeted projects and increased appropriations in this account by \$2,481,700 over the budget estimate. The Senate Appropriations Committee has made even further increases. The bill as reported from the committee provides for \$7,275,300 to be used in the construction of sport fish facilities. This represents an increase of 22 projects and more than 100 percent in the budget request. Part of my amendment would reduce these appropriated funds to the budget figure of \$3,593,000.

I hope that those who so strongly attack budget deficits and increased Government spending will join me in my attempt to keep Federal spending within reasonable limits. Surely the least we can do is eliminate the excessive number of unbudgeted projects provided for in the Interior appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 568

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I have heard over and over again in the last few weeks the charge that title VII, the equal employment opportunity section, would impose a quota system on employers and labor unions. There are two variations of the argument. One is that because title IV specifically says that "desegregation" shall not mean assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance, and title VII contains no such disclaimer in relation to employment practices, then it follows that title VII is intended to require hiring to overcome racial imbalance in the work force. The other variation is that an employer will hire members of minority groups, regardless of their qualifications, to avoid having any problems with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The result, either way, so the argument goes, is that a quota system will be imposed, with employers hiring and unions accepting members, on the basis of the percentage of population represented by each specific minority group.

I do not agree with the argument. The junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] and I discussed this for the RECORD one evening here on the Senate floor, and I believe I made it clear at that time that I do not believe title VII would result in imposition of a quota system. Further, I believe that a quota system of hiring would be a terrible mistake, not only from the viewpoint of the employer, but from the viewpoint of the employee—from the viewpoint of the minority as well as the majority. Basically, I believe that the color of a man's skin, or the faith to which he adheres, should be completely extraneous considerations when an employer hires or a labor union admits to membership—just as it should be extraneous in granting the right to vote or in assigning him to a school.

But the argument has been made, and I know that employers are also concerned with the argument. I have, therefore, prepared an amendment which I believe makes it clear that no quota system will be imposed if title VII becomes law. Very briefly, it provides that no finding of unlawful employment practice may be made solely on the basis of racial imbalance.

Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be received, printed, and ordered to lie on the table. I also ask unanimous consent that the amendment be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment (No. 568) is as follows:

On page 42, between lines 16 and 17 insert the following:

"(f) The court shall not find, in any civil action brought under this title, that the respondent has engaged in or is engaging in an unlawful employment practice charged in the complaint solely on the basis of evidence that an imbalance exists with respect to the total number of percentage of persons

of any race, color, religion, sex, or national origin employed by any employer, referred or classified for employment by any employment agency, admitted to membership, or classified, by any labor organization, or admitted to, or employed in, any apprenticeship or other training program, in comparison with the total number or percentage of persons of such race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in any community, State, section, or other area, without supporting evidence of another nature that the respondent has engaged in or is engaging in such practice."

On page 42, line 17, strike out "(f)" and insert in lieu thereof "(g)".

On page 43, line 3, strike out "(g)" and insert in lieu thereof "(h)".

On page 43, line 8, strike out "(h)" and insert in lieu thereof "(i)".

Mr. ALLOTT subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to modify my unanimous-consent request to ask that my amendment is presented and considered to be read, in order to make it eligible for consideration in the event a cloture motion is presented.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1964— ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on Saturday, May 2, 1964, on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], I introduced a bill (S. 2796), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. I made some remarks with regard to the purpose of the bill; mainly, that it is to improve the national transportation system by allowing the Interstate Commerce Commission greater authority to handle and deal with illegal transportation, which is known in the transportation field as the "gray" areas.

Inadvertently, and solely because the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] and I were in a hurry to introduce the bill as members of the committee, he being the ranking Republican member and I being chairman, after the House had rejected a general transportation bill which included this section, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] was omitted as a cosponsor.

I hereby express my regrets to him. He had long been interested and active in the "gray" areas of the transportation field, in order that there may be in this country an adequate transportation system.

I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] be associated with the bill, and added to the bill, if possible, because, surely we want the benefit of his advice. He was, for a long time, chairman of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation. He is an expert in this field and knows of the great need for this part of the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. First, I thank the able Senator from Washington for his customary generosity with reference to me. The Senator is correct when he states that the Subcommittee on Surface

Transportation passed out of that subcommittee a bill, several years ago, after it could get no agreement over a bill except in the field of what is called the gray area.

I am pleased to be a sponsor with the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the name of the Senator from Florida will be added as a cosponsor.

Mr. COTTON subsequently said: Mr. President, I had prepared, but did not have the opportunity, to make a statement Saturday when the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], chairman of the Committee on Commerce, introduced, for himself and on behalf of me and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the transportation bill. I wish to make that statement now, and I ask unanimous consent that it appear in the RECORD following the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Washington and the distinguished Senator from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COTTON. The current posture of the major transportation legislation in this Congress reminds me of the old nursery rhyme:

The King of France went up the hill
With 20,000 men;
The King of France came down the hill,
And ne'er went up again.

The drastic overhaul of our transportation law, proposed by President Kennedy in 1962, has marched up and down the hill, its maneuvers culminating in an 8 to 7 defeat for H.R. 9903 in the House Rules Committee earlier this week.

It is clear now that major changes in the law are out of the question for this session, and I say this without any criticism of those who have labored hard and long to produce an acceptable bill.

Nevertheless, I believe this Congress can still pass some constructive and useful transportation legislation. To that end I joined the distinguished chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee [Mr. MAGNUSON] in introducing a new bill, S. 2796, containing the transportation revisions which have gone virtually unopposed during the lengthy process of consideration over the past 2 years.

The controversies and disagreements over transportation legislation which led to last week's tabling of H.R. 9903 by the House Rules Committee did not extend to the provisions of our bill. These proposals were approved by the Senate in 1962 without much opposition. They have been approved by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

These proposals, which individually make relatively minor changes in the Interstate Commerce Act, will collectively constitute a positive and effective step in strengthening our Nation's transportation system.

In his statement Saturday, Senator MAGNUSON outlined the contents of the bill S. 2796. Fundamentally the bill is designed to curb illegal motor carrier operations, require motor carriers and freight forwarders to pay reparations,

and generally to strengthen and improve the national transportation system.

I hope the bill will be enacted without delay.

COSPONSORSHIP OF S. 2782, APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BILL—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR BILL TO LIE ON THE DESK

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, S. 2782 is the so-called administration proposal which embraces the Appalachian regional development bill. I had asked that this measure remain at the desk until the close of business today, May 4, for additional sponsors. It is my understanding that I have been joined as of this time by 24 cosponsors, a total of 25 Senators joining in the sponsorship of this important measure.

I now ask unanimous consent that the measure, S. 2782, remain at the desk for possible additional signatures until the close of business on Wednesday, May 6.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIMPLIFICATION OF ADMEASUREMENT OF SMALL VESSELS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of April 30, 1964, the names of Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. PELL, and Mr. SMATHERS were added as cosponsors of the bill (S. 2793) to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (by request) on April 30, 1964.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. HARTKE:

Article entitled "State Civil Rights: Indiana Laws in Some Ways Stronger Than Federal Bill," written by James R. Polk and published in the New Castle (Ind.) Courier Times of April 29, 1964.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 1005. An act to amend paragraph (2) (G) of subsection 309(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by granting the Federal Communications Commission additional authority to grant special temporary authorizations for 60 days for certain nonbroadcast operations; and

S. 1193. An act to amend section 309(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to require the petitions for intervention be filed not more than 30 days after publication of the hearing issues in the Federal Register.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 19) to designate "bourbon whiskey" as a distinctive product of the United States.

Senate

- 3 -

June 19, 1964

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) S. 2082, to authorize acceptance by Interior of the transfer of certain land within the Everglades National Park, Fla. p. D487

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Saltonstall submitted (for himself and Sens. Fulbright and Clark) an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 10433, the Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill, 1965. p. 13913
13. FLOOD RELIEF. Sen. Mansfield inserted reports on the flood situation in Mont., including relief activities by this Department. pp. 13914-6
14. PRESIDENT'S LEADERSHIP. Sens. Muskie, Morse, and McGovern inserted items commending the President's leadership. pp. 13919-20, 13921-3
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill will be considered Mon., followed by the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. p. 14013
16. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 22. p. 14031

HOUSE

17. FEED GRAINS. Rep. Findley criticized the feed grains program as "a \$2.5 billion dollar bust" and urged that the program be discontinued after this crop year. p. 13904
18. FORESTRY; PULPWOOD. Rep. Cleveland inserted an address by John C. Calhoun, Jr., discussing the problems and opportunities in the pulpwood industry. pp. 13906-8
19. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed projects: Bear Tilda Bogue, Miss.; Buckeye, Ariz.; Lower Bayue, Okla.; Upper Bayue, Okla.; Okmulgee Creek, Okla.; and Turkey Ridge, S. Dak. p. 13901
20. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 22. p. 13909

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. FLOOD RELIEF. Sen. Mansfield inserted a letter on the status of disaster assistance activities in Mont. pp. A3371-2
22. FARM LABOR. Rep. Talcott inserted a letter criticizing S. 527, to provide for interstate recruitment of agricultural labor. pp. A3373-4
23. PERSONNEL; PAY. Rep. Pucinski inserted an editorial praising the proposed increase in Congressional salaries. p. A3379.

BILLS INTRODUCED

24. INDIAN LANDS. H. R. 11676, by Rep. King, N.Y., to protect American Indians from the flooding of their lands by any department or agency of the United States before suitable provision has been made for their relocation; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
25. FORESTRY; RECREATION. S. 2928, by Sen. Dirksen, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to make a preliminary survey of the proposed George

Rogers Clark Recreation Way within and adjacent to the Shawnee National Forest in the State of Illinois; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 14030-1

26. LOANS. S. 2929, by Sen. McCarthy, to amend subtitle C of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency loans to producers who suffer severe production losses; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JUNE 22:

Appalachia program, S. Public Works (Pyles, FS, to testify).

Pay bill, S. Civil Service (exec).

Proposed National Economic Conversion Commission, S. Commerce

Federal reports and paperwork, H. Post Office and Civil Service.

Foreign aid bill, S. Foreign Relations

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He asserted that "the Kennedy people did the same thing in Connecticut in 1960."

Mr. Hagerty addressed the students and faculty of the Army's information school here. The school trains officers and enlisted men to staff the Army's radio and television facilities, newspapers and public information offices. Mr. Hagerty's topic was the military's use of commercial radio and television but, prompted by questions from the audience, he spoke also about other subjects.

One possible remedy to the problem caused by broadcasting early returns, he said, is legislation preventing such broadcasting until all polls in the Nation are closed. Another, he said, is rearrangement of voting hours in the various States to lessen the time gap between poll closings.

Mr. Hagerty deplored television predictions, based on early returns, of the outcome of a political contest. He criticized the Columbia Broadcasting Co. for its early forecast of the victory by Senator BARRY GOLDWATER in the recent California Republican primary. ABC, he said, would refrain from making such early predictions "even though this might hurt us competitively."

GOVERNOR SAWYER PLANS PLEA

Gov. Grant Sawyer, of Nevada, the Democrat who is chairman of the National Governors Conference, said in an interview on the "Martha Dean Show" on WOR radio yesterday that he was planning to meet with representatives of the communications media to try to persuade them not to announce the winners of elections before the polls are closed.

He said campaign aids of both Governor Rockefeller and Senator BARRY GOLDWATER in the California primary had told him that when a Goldwater victory was announced more than half an hour before the polls closed, many voters in both parties refused to vote. There was "panic" among precinct workers on both sides, he said, and he believes that some persons changed their votes to catch the winner, just as State delegations do at conventions when a trend becomes strong.

[From the Washington Star, June 18, 1964]
HAGERTY RECALLS EFFORTS TO SWAY WEST'S VOTERS

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., June 18.—James C. Hagerty, broadcasting executive and former White House press secretary, told yesterday how Republicans claimed victory in some Eastern States on the basis of early returns in the 1948 and 1952 presidential elections—in the hope of influencing west coast voters.

Mr. Hagerty, vice president of American Broadcasting-Paramount Theaters, Inc., addressed students and the faculty of the Army's Information School at Fort Slocum.

Mr. Hagerty, who was White House press secretary in the Eisenhower administration, said he approves the proposal for legislation to prevent television networks from announcing presidential election returns in Eastern States while West Coast polls are still open.

He said there is no doubt that such amendments have "bandwagon influence" on western voters, and that this is to be deplored.

Mr. Hagerty made these remarks after telling of attempts to influence west coast voters when he was press secretary to Thomas E. Dewey, who was beaten by President Truman in 1948, and to Dwight D. Eisenhower, who defeated Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952.

Mr. Hagerty said:

"We said Governor Dewey was ahead in one State even before we knew he was winning it. We claimed victory in States that we were sure Eisenhower would win before we actually knew he was winning."

Mr. Hagerty said "the Kennedy people did the same thing in Connecticut in 1960."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965—AMENDMENT (AMENDMENT NO. 1058)

Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself, Mr. FULBRIGHT, and Mr. CLARK) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF SUBSECTION (B) OF SECTION 512 OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 (AMENDMENT NO. 1059)

Mr. HARTKE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 6455) to amend subsection (b) of section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (dealing with unrelated business taxable income), which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE II OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (AMENDMENT NO. 1060)

Mr. JAVITS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 287) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Nevada among those States which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts for purposes of obtaining social security coverage under Federal-State agreement, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ONE-YEAR EXTENSION OF CERTAIN EXCISE TAX RATES—AMENDMENTS (AMENDMENTS NOS. 1061, 1062, AND 1063)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, three amendments to H.R. 11376, which is a bill to provide a 1-year extension of certain excise tax rates and ask that they be appropriately referred.

The first of the three amendments deals with all four categories of the so-called retailers' excise taxes; that is, the 10-percent levy on jewelry and related items, on furs, on toilet preparations, and on luggage, handbags, and similar leather goods. The amendment, if adopted, would repeal all of these levies effective immediately, except that with respect to jewelry and furs, only the first \$100 of the retail price would be excluded from application of the tax, only the excess of the price above \$100 being taxable.

The second amendment, if adopted, would repeal in its entirety only the retailers' excise tax on luggage, handbags, and similar leather goods, effective immediately.

The third amendment, which is co-sponsored by Senators JAVITS, WILLIAMS

of New Jersey, and HRUSKA, would affect only the retailers' excise tax on ladies' purses and handbags. In effect, it would repeal the tax as applied to so much of the retail sales price of any of these articles as does not exceed \$50. This is the same amendment which was offered but rejected in connection with H.R. 8363 earlier this year, which became the Revenue Act of 1964.

The merits of the case for all three of these amendments are well known, and I will defer further comment until after the Committee on Finance has had an opportunity to study them and determine whether or not the Senate will be given a chance to vote on them. Action to remove these grossly discriminatory levies is long overdue. Nearly everyone recognizes that as a fact, and I am hopeful that the Committee on Finance will lend its favorable consideration to these amendments at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The amendments were referred to the Committee on Finance.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, and so forth, were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

Address by Dr. Athelstam Spilhaus on military oceanography.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

Editorial entitled "Extremism and the Negro Revolution," published in the Saturday Evening Post, June 20, relating to racial violence.

By Mr. HARTKE:

Editorial published in the Indianapolis Star entitled "What the Bill Isn't," dated June 14, 1964.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

Article entitled "Educators Map Attack on 'Low Standard' Negro Education," published in the Oklahoma City (Okla.) Times, on June 4, 1964.

SENATOR HARTKE'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH AND LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on June 12, our distinguished and outstanding colleague the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], addressed the Indiana Democratic State convention, at Indianapolis. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD his acceptance speech on being accorded the unanimous endorsement of the convention for renomination to membership in the U.S. Senate, plus a letter addressed to Senator HARTKE by the President of the United States.

There being no objection, the speech and the letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH OF SENATOR VANCE HARTKE, INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 12, 1964

Thank you from the bottom of my heart. You have made this day a great one by your unanimous endorsement of my first 6 years in the U.S. Senate. You have testified to the

strength of democracy in Indiana. You have affirmed that we are a united party, that we have a program, that we have goals, that we know where we are going, that we are above factions, above the divisive influences of selfish interests. We have but one objective—the welfare and strength of all of the people. There is but one way in which this can be achieved—and that is service—service without distinction as to race, creed, or color.

No nation can be healthy and strong if any one part is ill.

No nation can achieve true greatness unless the whole body of all its people is employed. This is our mission. This is our purpose, to which we here today rededicate ourselves.

If we carry this message to our citizens, if we explain the issues, if they understand our purpose and believe in our pledge, then and only then shall we be victorious.

My past record is not, however, my campaign document for this year. It is only my credentials, a pledge of good faith which I present to the American people and to the people of the State of Indiana as I ask for the opportunity to lead them into the new and greater society.

This will be a hard campaign, but it will be based upon information in which the keystones will be integrity, dedication, and the history of accomplishments.

You know me—my family—my record.

In 1958 you honored me by asking me to lead the campaign. Ours was an unequalled victory. In 1964 it shall be even greater, for heading our ticket is a proven leader and an acknowledged statesman, President Lyndon B. Johnson.

We cannot fail. We must not fail—for too much is at stake.

The ticket which is nominated here today is the answer to the needs of our people, the response to their aspirations. We shall go forth to this battle strong in your unstinting support, confident in our cause, and resolved to victory.

Now as a nation we are fortunate in being guided by a new brand of leadership—a leadership interested in the welfare of the people (1) giving assistance where needed without encroaching upon the freedom of the individual; (2) attentive to the will of the majority without ignoring the rights of minorities; and (3) preserving the peace without sacrificing the beliefs of freemen.

The waters around us are not calm. It is the experienced navigators of the Democratic Party who are steering us clear of the rough waters. Now is not the time to change helmsmen.

In this year's campaign we will be working for more than the Democratic Party—we will be working to insure steady prosperity, to insure a frugal economy, to insure responsible effective control of Government adaptable to the wants of all the people, and to preserve and encourage the free enterprise system.

In a great country such as ours, there must always be a close link between the people and their elected representatives. I believe I have been close to all the people of Indiana. I shall continue to be that close link. We cannot, we will not permit that tie to be severed by men who choose to neglect the public, by men who oblivious to the world situation from poverty to the use of atomic power, and by men who offer to stand firm on their views, at least for a day.

We are moving forward and will continue to move this country into better times. I am honored to represent Hoosiers in their bid to improve the coordination between Government and the individual, and I am optimistic that all loyal Americans will give a hearty endorsement to the Democratic leaders who are forming an era of which our children will be proud, of which generations not yet born will be thankful.

Ours is an appeal to reason, an appeal to concern. Our record and our future is prudence and progress dedicated to peace and prosperity.

Hate and violence find no food on which to feed in our party. Those who would turn back the clock have no place on our ticket.

We seek men of good will who recognize the problems and the needs, the issues of the day and who will work to solve them. We ask that all people who are of good will and seek to solve problems with programs counsel with us, reason with us, debate with us, work with us—and share with us, and join us in the victory that can come for all the people.

I gratefully accept your mandate to head our ticket again. I promise you a cooperative, coordinated campaign dedicated to telling the truth, reciting the record, meeting the people and doing my part for total victory for all the people. And I tell you we are going to win that total victory.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1964.

DEAR VANCE: The spirit and dedication of Indiana Democrats is an inspiration to members of our party everywhere.

For you, Vance, Martha, and the family, I know this occasion is a proud and happy one. Especially so, since you are on the same day commencing your campaign for reelection and celebrating the 21st anniversary of your marriage.

Those of us who have worked in the Congress admire you as a leader who gets the job done for his State and Nation. I am proud of our years of friendship in the Senate. Your close association and counsel since that time has been a comfort to me.

The road ahead of us is filled with hope and opportunities. It is a road for all Americans to travel together, and I am proud to have you at my side.

Lady Bird and I give you our best wishes for every success.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

ASSESSMENTS OF MONTANA FLOOD DAMAGE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the latest assessments of Montana flood damage and repairs are beginning to reach my office. These reports can now give more accurate estimates, and recommend appropriate action.

One of the most obvious conclusions reached in surveying this most devastating disaster is that wherever there was a large Federal storage project, it managed to reduce flood crests to manageable levels. However, in the Sun River area, where the flood damage was the greatest, there is no operational storage of any significance. Surveys have been made in the area by both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers. Preliminary information indicated that the construction of a project on the Sun River above Gibson Reservoir would have alleviated a great part of the flooding. The Sun Butte site has been opposed in the past by some local and conservation interests.

In view of the unprecedented damage created by the flooding on the Sun River this year, I feel that we should again appraise the desirability of constructing this flood-control project. I have asked for, and received, comprehensive reports and analyses from both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers. This is an area in which the

Bureau has been most active; and I intend to discuss with the Senate Appropriations Committee the need for the necessary funds to permit the preparation of feasibility reports required for the necessary construction authorization.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reports from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers, dated June 17 and June 15, respectively.

Also, I have new, up-to-date reports, from the Farmers Home Administration and the Bureau of Public Roads, on their activities in Montana. These reports are additional evidence of the excellent cooperation that has been received from all Federal agencies in bringing relief to the victims of this disaster.

I ask unanimous consent to have these two reports, dated June 17, printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the reports were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
Washington, D.C., June 17, 1964.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: In response to your suggestion, the writer, in company with Commissioner Philleo Nash of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, conducted a thorough survey of areas in the State of Montana affected by recent floods on the Sun, Milk, and Marias Rivers in the Missouri River Basin and on the Flathead River in the Columbia River Basin.

In general, we found inundation and devastation essentially as reported by the news media. Flooding was widespread, and loss of life and property was of locally disastrous proportions. Reservoirs constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation performed to reduce flood crests to manageable levels in those cases where flood control has been included as a project purpose.

In the Marias River watershed, the surge from two upstream dams, which failed during the flood, was totally absorbed by our Tiber Reservoir. During the height of the flood, Tiber Reservoir's effect was illustrated by an inflow rate of 143,000 cubic feet per second being regulated to a flow of 1,200 cubic feet per second.

Near the end of the flood, Fresno Reservoir of the Milk River project was only about 75 percent filled and could contain remaining floodflows down the Milk River. Sherburne Reservoir, also in the Milk River project, retained storage space and absorbed the flows of Swift Current Creek without any problem.

Clark Canyon Dam in the East Bench Unit, Missouri River Basin project, contributed substantially to reducing peak flows of the Beaverhead River near Dillon, Mont., even though the structure is unfinished.

On the western slope of the Continental Divide, Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir reduced floodflows of the South Fork of the Flathead River from 55,000 cubic feet per second to 500 cubic feet per second, the balance being stored in the reservoir. Flows of the Flathead River are receding, but were still above flood stage on June 11, when Hungry Horse Reservoir had 385,000 acre-feet of remaining storage space.

However, on the Sun River the only operational storage of any significance was about 15,000 acre-feet of unfilled space in Gibson Reservoir of the Sun River project. This space had been held for snowmelt runoff

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 23, 1964
For actions of June 22, 1964
88th-2nd; No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated Interior appropriation bill. Sen. Symington urged that agricultural trade be made integral part of over-all trade negotiations. Senate passed bill to increase authorization for Interior pesticide research. Rep. Berry criticized beef imports. Rep. Cleveland praised poultry and dairy farmers. House committee reported bill to extend time for filing tobacco allotment leases. Several Reps. objected to request to concur in Senate amendment to civil rights bill.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10433 (pp. 14102, 14106-133). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc (p. 14107). By a vote of 11 to 58, rejected an amendment by Sen. Proxmire which he stated would eliminate all items not requested in the President's budget as well as budgeted items not approved by the House (pp. 14108-11).
2. PESTICIDE RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 1251, to increase the authorized annual appropriation for pesticide research by the Department of the Interior from \$2,565,000 to \$3.2 million for fiscal year 1965 and thereafter \$5 million annually. pp. 14052-3
3. ATOMIC ENERGY. Passed without amendment H. R. 10945, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. This bill will now be sent to the President.

Consideration of a similar bill, S. 2755, was indefinitely postponed. pp. 14067-9

4. CIVIL RIGHTS. At the request of Sen. Mansfield the following bills were taken off the calendar and indefinitely postponed: S. 1732, to eliminate discrimination in public accommodations affecting interstate commerce, and S. 1937, to provide for the establishment of an Equal Employment Opportunity Administration. p. 14106
5. WILDLIFE; PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. Passed as reported S. 1363, to increase the participation by counties in revenues from the National Wildlife Refuge System. pp. 14050-2
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Symington reiterated his recommendation "that we should be prepared to delay negotiations under the Trade Expansion Act until a satisfactory solution of the problem of agricultural access to the EEC was made an integral part of such negotiations," and inserted a statement by Christian Herter in support of his position. p. 14080
7. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Lausche criticized operations of the area redevelopment program, particularly in Ohio. p. 14043
8. PERSONNEL. Sen. Young, O., criticized the Federal pay bill and stated that he would vote against it. pp. 14049-50
Sen. Mansfield objected to immediate consideration of S. Res. 332, to request the Attorney General to investigate political fundraising in the Federal Service. p. 14050
9. RESEARCH; TARIFFS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4364, to provide for the free entry of a mass spectrometer for the use of Oregon State University (S. Rept. 1098). p. 14034
10. AGRICULTURE. Several Senators commended the congressional service of Sen. Mundt, particularly in the field of agriculture. pp. 14036-8
11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger stated that tax reductions are "pouring millions of dollars into the coffers of franchised public utility companies," and urged that benefits of the reductions be passed on to the consumer. pp. 14041-2
12. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Hruska expressed concern over the shortage of box cars, urged that action be taken "to prevent any further worsening of the situation," and inserted an ICC report on the situation. pp. 14045-8
13. SAFETY. Sen. Hruska expressed his opposition to a proposal to establish a Government Accident Prevention Center. pp. 14080-2

HOUSE

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to consider on Thurs., June 25, a joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the various departments of the Government. pp. 14136-7
15. CIVIL RIGHTS. Reps. Colmer, Williams, Haley and Waggoner objected to a request of Rep. Celler to agree to the Senate amendment to H. R. 7152, the civil rights bill. p. 14136
16. WATERSHEDS. Received a letter from the Agriculture Committee stating that the

The next day a bipartisan majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee introduced a proposed amendment containing the essentials of the revised Eisenhower proposal.³² The Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments quickly approved this resolution and reported it favorably to the Judiciary Committee on March 12. Despite its impressive support and sponsorship the proposal's momentum was lost in the Judiciary Committee, and when the 85th Congress adjourned in August the amendment was still pending without having been acted upon.

In the 86th Congress the Eisenhower proposal was reintroduced by Senator Kefauver.³⁴ The Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments issued notice of public hearings on March 12, 1959, but no witnesses came forward. Chairman Kefauver then inquired of Attorney General Rogers whether he had supplemental testimony to that given in 1958. Rogers replied on April 6, 1959, that his support of the amendment continued to be enthusiastic but that he was content to stand on his prior testimony without a further personal appearance.³⁵ On May 11 the subcommittee again approved the amendment and reported it to the Senate Judiciary Committee. There it languished without action for almost 16 months until the 86th Congress adjourned sine die on September 1, 1960. The committee's Legislative and Executive Calendar shows only that the proposed amendment was discussed July 20, 1959. This bare entry is the high water mark of congressional consideration of Presidential inability. It is the only record of either the House or Senate Judiciary Committee considering a favorable subcommittee report on a proposed constitutional amendment on the subject. It was an obscure climax to the gallant efforts of the Eisenhower administration.

THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION POSITION

The constitutional challenge of Presidential inability was of low priority on the New Frontier. The Kennedy administration took a somewhat passive attitude toward the entire problem. In its early days the White House press staff was severely criticized for withholding the news that the President had aggravated a back injury during a tree-planting ceremony in Ottawa, Canada.³⁶ The President's widely known war injuries and protracted illnesses while a Member of Congress made presidential health a delicate subject.

Although it has been reported that a tentative informal agreement similar to the Eisenhower-Nixon pact was made between Kennedy and Johnson in December, 1960,³⁷ before their taking office in January 1961, it was August 10, 1961, before it was officially announced that such an agreement had been formalized. The opinion of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy which was released at the time concluded that the agreement was constitutional in that it was based upon valid interpretations of the succession clause and that it came as close to spelling out a practical solution to the problem as is possible.³⁸ The only reference in the opinion to a possible need for constitutional amend-

ment was a statement that the agreement may prove to be a persuasive precedent of what the Constitution means until it is amended or other action is taken.³⁹

In the meantime, Senator Kefauver had reintroduced the Eisenhower proposal in the 87th Congress⁴⁰ and had begun attempts to secure a statement of position from the Kennedy administration. On March 9, 1961, the Senate Judiciary Committee requested a routine report from the Department of Justice on the proposal; it reported almost a year later that no response was ever received.⁴¹ Nothing further occurred in the 87th Congress.

The administration first took a position on the constitutional amendment question on June 18, 1963, when Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach testified at hearings of the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.⁴² Mr. Katzenbach opposed the Eisenhower proposal on the grounds that it would be unwise to freeze into the Constitution a fixed procedure for inability determinations. However, he gave a guarded acquiescence to the simpler enabling amendment⁴³ which was endorsed at that time by the American Bar Association.

This proposal, which Katzenbach considered the best of the three pending before the subcommittee, authorizes Congress to provide by law a method for determining commencement and termination of inability. It also clarifies the status and tenure of a Vice President who acts as President during presidential inability.

The enabling amendment has both respectable bar support and an impressive recent history. It originated in 1957 in a special subcommittee of the New York State Bar Association composed of Arthur Dean, Elihu Root, and Martin Taylor.⁴⁴ It was endorsed by that association in 1957, by the American Bar Association in 1960,⁴⁵ and by the Bar Association of the City of New York in 1962.⁴⁶ It was cosponsored in 1963 by Senators Kefauver and Keating, who had previously sponsored competing proposals which specified procedures for determining inability.⁴⁷ (Each reserved the right to support his previous plan for the implementing legislation if the enabling amendment were adopted.)

Although this approach merely postpones an ultimate congressional decision on method, it has the obvious advantage of flexibility for the future. Katzenbach suggested no particular procedure for future legislation, but he did not disapprove the Cabinet-Vice President method of the Eisenhower proposal and left the way open for it to be selected by a future Congress as the statutory method if the enabling amendment were adopted. The principal objection

to the enabling amendment has been that in violation of the separation-of-powers principle it would permit Congress to vest in itself the power to make inability determinations and thus would jeopardize the independence of the Executive. Katzenbach viewed the power of the President to veto such legislation, subject to being overridden by a two-thirds vote, as sufficient protection against inability legislation unacceptable to the Executive.

This slight boost from the administration was enough. The enabling amendment sponsored by the ABA was quickly approved by the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments and reported to the full Judiciary Committee on June 25, 1963. Further favorable action was considered likely until the untimely death of Senator Kefauver in August removed the responsible subcommittee chairman and the most active Senate proponent of the measure. No action was taken in the Judiciary Committee. The matter was at a virtual standstill when the first session of the 88th Congress adjourned in the fall.

AFTERMATH OF THE ASSASSINATION

The circumstances of the Kennedy assassination and the Johnson succession to the Presidency produced unparalleled public interest in the problems of presidential succession and inability. But the Eisenhower years had proved that temporarily aroused public interest alone is not sufficient. The fact that a Senate subcommittee had approved an inability proposal had failed twice in the recent past to herald further action. Although the Kennedy administration had indicated passive approval of a proposed amendment, much more aggressive executive support in the past had failed to break through congressional resistance. Also, the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations had approved different proposals and there was little affirmative indication of any substantial lessening of the general disagreement which stultified the House Judiciary efforts in 1957.

These are some of the considerations which led President Walter Craig of the American Bar Association to convene the special 2-day Conference on Presidential Inability and Succession in Washington, D.C., on January 20, 1964. Like President Johnson's admonition, "Come let us reason together," it was an attempt to find a consensus of informed and interested lawyers through a deliberative process of give-and-take discussion. No comparable effort had ever been made in this area. It offered a fresh opportunity to cut through the conflict and divergence which had caused many to abandon the cause.

A consensus emerged which, upon analysis, essentially weds the Eisenhower and Kennedy positions. The specific inability procedure of the Eisenhower proposal is combined with a grant to Congress of a residual power to alter it. This combines the flexibility of the enabling amendment with the substantive inability procedure which was so carefully evolved by the Eisenhower administration.

THE ABA CONFERENCE CONSENSUS ON PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY⁴⁸

1. Agreements between the President and Vice President or person next in line of succession provide a partial solution but not

⁴⁶ A point of the consensus outside the scope of this paper concerns filling vacancies in the Vice Presidency. It provides:

"It is highly desirable that the office of Vice President be filled at all times. An amendment to the Constitution should be adopted providing that when a vacancy occurs in the office of Vice President, the President, shall nominate a person who, upon approval by a majority of the elected Members of Congress meeting in joint session, shall become Vice President for the unexpired term."

³⁹ Id at 27.

⁴⁰ S.J. Res. 19, 87th Cong., 1st sess. (1961).

⁴¹ Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, "Constitutional Amendments," S. Rep. No. 1305, 87th Cong., 2d sess. 26 (Mar. 15, 1962).

⁴² Hearings before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 88th Cong., 1st sess. 32 (1963).

⁴³ S.J. Res. 35, 88th Cong., 1st sess. (1963).

⁴⁴ Statements of Cornelius W. Wickersham and Martin Taylor, 1957 House hearings, 32, 35.

⁴⁵ See note 2 supra.

⁴⁶ 17 Record of N.Y.C.B.A. 185, 202 (1962).

⁴⁷ Kefauver had supported the Eisenhower proposal. KEATING had proposed an amendment which would establish a Presidential Inability Commission composed of the Speaker of the House, the House minority leader, the Senate majority and minority leaders, the Secretaries of State and the Treasury, and the Attorney General, with the Vice President as nonvoting Chairman. (S.J. Res. 125, 87th Cong., 1st sess. (1961).)

"Sec. 4. Whenever the President declares in writing that his inability is terminated, the President shall forthwith discharge the powers and duties of his office."

According to Nixon, President Eisenhower personally composed the agreement and delivered it to him and Attorney General Rogers in early February 1958. (Nixon, "My Six Crises," 173 (1961).)

³³ S.J. Res. 161, 85th Cong., 2d sess. (1958).

³⁴ S.J. Res. 40, 86th Cong., 2d sess. (1959).

³⁵ Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, "Constitutional Amendments," S. Rep. No. 1200, 86th Cong., 2d sess. 7 (1960).

³⁶ Hansen, op. cit. supra note 6, at 69.

³⁷ Id at 78.

³⁸ 42 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 5, at 26 (1961).

an acceptable permanent solution to the problem.

The agreement has never been claimed to be a solution to the underlying constitutional problems. It is primarily valuable as an advance indication of the understandings of the parties of their relative positions in the limited situations which it contemplates. In the Garfield crisis such an agreement would probably have led Vice President Arthur to act as President. In the Wilson crisis it is doubtful that it would have caused any change.

It provides no check against a President who is determined to exercise his office although he is in fact disabled. In all events, it depends upon the good faith of the parties and has no force of law.

2. An amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be adopted to resolve the problems which would arise in the event of inability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office.

Although there is a respectable body of opinion that Congress presently has power to legislate to provide an inability procedure, the majority view is negative⁴⁹ and it is generally conceded that all uncertainties should be settled by a comprehensive constitutional amendment. The argument in favor of legislative authority is based upon the necessary and proper clause which authorizes Congress "to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof."⁵⁰ The assumed power of the Vice President to undertake the exercise of the office in the event of a presidential inability is viewed as a power vested in an officer of the United States for which Congress may legislate a means of execution. The same argument would permit statutory regulation of the resumption of office by the President when he recovered from an inability.

The persuasive answer to this argument is the structure of the succession clause itself, which by specifically granting to Congress the power to legislate concerning the inability of both the President and the Vice President implies that such power is withheld when only one of the two executive incumbents is disabled. This distinction takes added weight from the fact that when the succession clause was drafted the Vice President was to be the person who received the second number of votes for President in the electoral college.⁵¹ The clause thus indicates an intention to insulate these two, both of whom were in office as the result of receiving votes for the Presidency, from legislative inference.

3. The Constitution should be amended to provide that in the event of the death, resignation, or removal of the President, the Vice President or the person next in line of succession shall succeed to the office for the unexpired term.

The first of the substantive recommendations, this would embody the Tyler precedent in the Constitution for all cases of succession to the Presidency for reasons other than inability.

4. The amendment should provide that in the event of the inability of the President the powers and duties, but not the office, shall devolve upon the Vice President or person next in line of succession for the duration of the inability of the President or until expiration of his term of office.

This is a corollary to the third point. As an interpretation of the Constitution it now is an underlying assumption of the Eisenhower-Nixon agreement. Placing it in the Constitution would insure that the basis of the Tyler precedent would never be extended to inability situations to preclude a disabled President from resuming office upon recovery. This would remove the uncertainty which has contributed so heavily to the failure of Vice Presidents to act in serious cases of presidential inability.

Points 3 and 4 are largely noncontroversial and are included in virtually all proposed amendments.

5. The amendment should provide that the inability of the President may be established by a declaration in writing of the President. In the event that the President does not make known his inability, it may be established by action of the Vice President or person next in line of succession with the concurrence of the majority of the Cabinet,⁵² or by action of such other body as the Congress may, by law, provide.

Upon ratification, such an amendment would provide an immediate self-implementing procedure whereby the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet could determine the existence of an operative inability requiring the Vice President to act. In this respect, it follows the initial Eisenhower proposal and reflects a widely held opinion that this decision should be within the executive branch, respecting the separation of powers and insuring that the decision is made by persons in close proximity to the President and presumably loyal to him.

The provision also incorporates the principle of the enabling amendment previously supported by the ABA and by the Kennedy administration. It authorizes Congress, by law, to substitute some other inability determining body for the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet acting concurrently. This provides the flexibility for future circumstances which Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach thought to be imperative. If Congress attempts by law to prescribe an unacceptable procedure or to reserve the determination to itself the veto power should protect the Executive.

6. The amendment should provide that the ability of the President to resume the powers and duties of his office shall be established by his declaration in writing. In the event that the Vice President and the majority of the Cabinet or such other body as Congress may, by law, provide shall not concur in the declaration of the President, the continuing inability of the President may then be determined by a vote of two-thirds of the elected Members of each House of Congress.

This point deals with the most difficult problem, the disabled President who nonetheless attempts to resume the exercise of his office. There is understandable reluctance on the part of many to deal with this contingency by constitution provision. It ultimately could be the means of preventing an elected President from exercising the office against his will. It is included for much the same reasons the Eisenhower proposal was revised in 1958 to include a similar provision. The power is so closely guarded that it surely would be used only in a compelling case. The Vice President, a majority of the Cabinet and two-thirds of Congress must concur to prevent a President from resuming office.

The congressional participation is consistent with the concept underlying veto and impeachment; the President is subordinate only to a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress.

Unlike the previous ABA-proposed and Kennedy-approved enabling amendment, points 5 and 6 have the Eisenhower proposal's advantage of being self-executing. They could not fail because of congressional stalemate or inaction. The power of decision is lodged in a body which is reasonably certain to be in existence. The chief effect upon the procedures of the memorandum agreement would be the cautious check upon a disabled President's returning to office.

Like most new and prospective enactments, this one undoubtedly contains some difficulties and pitfalls not now foreseeable. If so, the power of Congress to establish a different procedure should be sufficient protection.

CONCLUSION

As a marriage of the two proposals which have the greatest past acceptance, the consensus recommendation should receive widespread acceptance. It meets the objections which the Kennedy administration had to the Eisenhower proposal and the objections of supporters of the Eisenhower plan to the enabling amendment. It does not appear to be subject to any legitimate criticism which executive branch spokesmen have leveled in the past at proposed amendments. The method by which it evolved should indicate widespread acceptance in academic and professional circles.

Executive support continues to be the key. Experience has shown that no proposal so intimately concerned with the internal affairs of the executive can secure congressional approval without affirmative presidential encouragement. Time may also be of the essence. If public interest subsides and general apathy and indifference return to the subject of presidential succession, the Eisenhower experience shows that executive voices can go unheard in Congress. Only another crisis could then arouse the necessary public concern. We cannot be sure that our present incomplete and makeshift methods will let us escape the next executive crisis without serious damage to the Republic.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum? Before the quorum call, I wish to make a brief speech.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I withhold it.

U.S. ASIAN POLICY

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, President Johnson's comments in San Francisco about our Asian policy grossly overstepped his moral and legal rights. His reference to an "offensive in pursuit of peace based on overwhelming military power" is as artful a piece of doubletalk as has been uttered in the cold war. No

⁴⁹ See Hanson, *op. cit. supra* note 6, at 101; 1957 analysis 58; Silva, *op. cit. supra* note 6, at 91.

⁵⁰ U.S. Constitution, art. I, sec. 8, clause 18.

⁵¹ U.S. Constitution art. II, sec. 1, cl. 3; superseded by the 12th amendment in 1804.

⁵² Since the Cabinet is not a constitutional term, the amendment itself should refer to "heads of the departments of the executive branch of the Government." As a statement of substantive principles, the consensus deliberately left draftsmanship problems to future implementation.

national need, we could not do without the 450,000 engineers, 180,000 doctors, dentists, and nurses, 360,000 school teachers, 150,000 scientists, 243,000 accountants, 711,000 mechanics, 383,000 construction workers, 288,000 metal workers, 138,000 electricians and the thousands of other trained men and women who are helping to demonstrate to the world that our system can outproduce and outbuild the regimented hordes of communism.

The GI bill gave the entire country an intellectual uplift, raising the national educational level about a year and a half, and stimulating large-scale school construction projects.

In addition, the GI bill may turn out to be the biggest bargain since the Indians sold Manhattan Island for \$24. For the GI bill is paying for itself at close to \$1-billion a year from the additional income tax paid by better educated, higher earning GI bill veterans. Soon it will be paid for, and the returns in higher taxes will be coming into a happy Treasury for decades to come.

Also of vast benefit to the country has been the long-range effects of the GI bill loan program, the program that literally changed the landscape of America. One out of every five homes built since the end of World War II has been financed with a GI loan.

More than 5,400,000 World War II veterans were granted Veterans' Administration home, farm, or business loans totaling more than \$43-billion. The 5,127,000 home loans helped touch off a postwar housing boom that turned Americans into a Nation of homeowners. This, of course, resulted in an enormous stimulus to our national economy. For purchases of new housing dilate the economic arteries. Purchases of new furniture, new appliances, new cars follow; and school construction and other public works are not far behind as new suburban communities mushroom.

Today, all America is reaping a harvest of jobs, higher income, and higher living standards, because of special legislation for one group of Americans—our veterans.

Tomorrow's harvest will be gathered in by our children. In fact, they are already beginning to reap the richest benefit of all . . . the real wealth that springs from the better educational system and environment that the GI bill built.

Through the instrument of the GI bill a generation of veterans has strengthened the belief that faith in the young people of America, and freedom for the exercise of their energies and talents will reward the Nation as well as the individual.

As we look at the record of the last two decades, no one can deny that America is a far richer Nation than it would have been without the GI bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator is a very able member of the Subcommittee on Education, of which I have the privilege to serve as chairman. He has pressed for action on what is known as the GI education aid bill, not only in the 88th Congress, but in several preceding Congresses.

I reinforce his argument today by saying, as chairman of that subcommittee, that we could not possibly pass an education aid bill that would be more broad, uniform, and democratic in its application than this GI bill.

We passed a previous GI bill that brought educational benefit to many thousands of GI's who served in World

War II. That bill has not cost the American taxpayers 1 cent. It is said, "Yes, Senator, it has. It carried with it huge appropriations that involved millions of dollars." Those appropriations were in effect only loans. The money that was appropriated to finance the GI educational bill in the beginning has been repaid into the Treasury of the United States. It will continue to be repaid into the Treasury over and over again. Testimony has been given before my subcommittee by witness after witness—and it has withstood all challenge—that we cannot change the law that 2 plus 2 equals 4.

This is a matter of simple arithmetic. When we take into account the average lifetime earning of a college graduate, the average lifetime earning of a high school graduate, and the average lifetime earning of a school dropout, then we understand the mathematics of the argument that I now make. It is mathematically unassailable.

The testimony shows that the average college graduate earns in the neighborhood of \$470,000 to \$490,000. The average lifetime earnings of a high school graduate are in the neighborhood of \$270,000, \$275,000, or \$280,000. The average lifetime earnings of a high school dropout are in the neighborhood of \$100,000 to \$125,000. The average lifetime earnings of the grade school dropout—and there are thousands of them—are in the neighborhood of \$70,000 to \$90,000, if they earn anything at all. Of course, thousands of them are on public welfare, in prisons, and other public institutions.

All we have to do is take our lead pencil and see what the Federal Treasury received in increased tax payments that the GI college graduate is pouring into the Treasury of the United States, which never would have been paid had he not had the benefit of the GI education bill. That is why the senior Senator from Oregon points out that the Senator from Texas for some years has been a militant, and effective authority on the GI bill. The Senator from Texas is asking the taxpayer to make another investment by way of what amounts to a loan. He is also asking for an investment—not in terms of dollars and cents—that will repay itself over and over again as college graduates pay taxes in increased amounts over what they otherwise would be able to pay. He is also asking for something else that is pretty precious in democracy. He is asking for an investment in human value.

If we consider the problem of automation that confronts us, and realize what the Yarborough bill would do to help solve some of the great problems of automation that will confront us in the next quarter of a century, we see that his argument is unanswerable. We have to save not only tens of thousands, but hundreds of thousands in the next quarter of a century from being economically drowned in a pool of unemployability.

The Senator from Texas and I are not talking about general unemployment. We are talking about a great social and

economic problem that will face hundreds of thousands of our young people, in that they will not even be employable. Unless they are trained for employment, they will walk the streets and byways of America, unemployable, unfit for employment, untrained for employment, regardless of the economic health of the country.

Take a look at another vital statistic that keeps coming up before my subcommittee. That is the matter of training technicians. In this day of science, scientists ought to be trained at the ratio of 4 to 1, whereas they are being trained at the ratio of 1 to 1.

That cannot be justified either from the standpoint of human values or from the standpoint of the public welfare of this Republic.

The Senator from Texas has been trying to get Congress, before it is too late, to face the facts involved in the so-called GI education bill. His case is unanswerable.

I am at a loss to understand the lethargy that characterizes Congress. I am at a loss to understand the opposition of the administration. But I say to my colleagues that we ought to pass the bill and put it on the President's desk. That is where the bill belongs.

We talk about problems of poverty. We talk about problems of economically depressed areas. This bill will go a long way toward alleviating many of the problems consonant with and germane to these problems. We have an opportunity to pass a bill that will bring educational assistance to a group of people who highly deserve it. Arguments may later be made about what our veterans are entitled to, but I am at a loss to understand one kind of opposition to the bill—namely, that, after all, the Senator is not talking about veterans who served in time of war.

These are dislocated veterans. They are men who are victims of an unfair draft system. Congress is also derelict for not doing something to make the Selective Service System equitable. It is not equitable.

I listened to the testimony of the critics of the Selective Service System. If these boys are to be drafted under an unfair Selective Service System, if their lives are to be dislocated as we are dislocating them, this Government at least owes them the obligation of giving them an opportunity to obtain an education when they get out of that service. It is said that military service is a duty of citizenship. But it is a duty shared by every single citizen and yet only a small handful actually perform it. How do the rest of our citizens perform it except by equalizing the burden through a GI bill?

I know of no argument, and I have listened to no argument, throughout the hearings on the GI bill that stands up against analysis. We owe a duty to these servicemen, and we ought to pass this education bill in this session of Congress without further delay.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I thank the Senator from Oregon for his very persuasive and effective comments. I wish

to associate myself with the comments which the very able Senator has made about the bill.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief observation in connection with the statement made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I call to the Senator's attention the fact that the rule of germaneness is in effect, and that if he speaks on a subject other than the Interior appropriation bill, he will have to do so under unanimous consent.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak briefly concerning the remarks made by the Senator from Oregon heretofore.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I wish to comment briefly upon the bill introduced by the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH]. This is a very necessary bit of legislation. It is very important to our young people. Although there are many pressing problems, I know of no more pressing problem at the moment facing many of our young people than the problem of providing themselves with education and training.

The unemployment rolls today, more than ever before, demonstrate that there should be a method of providing our young people with an education, and that the problem is going to become increasingly more difficult in the years to come than it has been in the past.

I should also like to comment on the statement by the Senator from Oregon concerning the draft law. I think it is highly important that we modernize the approach for obtaining the young men who are to give of their time, brains, and their future in many cases, in the field of selective service.

I can only say that I hope the Senator will continue to make his fight. I would like to join him in his fight for a modernization of the system of taking our young men into the service.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may make a reply?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. There is in the committee a companion bill that is on a par with the Yarborough GI bill, and that is the bill of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the student loan bill. That bill is before my subcommittee. Committee hearings have been held on it. I hope that within the next week it will be in condition to be reported to the full committee. I hope it can be placed on the calendar within the next 2 weeks.

If Congress could pass the Yarborough cold war GI bill and the Hartke student loan guarantee bill, we would strike two terrific blows in the struggle of many young men to obtain an education. There are two needed pieces of legislation.

Mr. HARTKE. I thank the Senator.

In addition to what the Senator has said, I point out that if we do not get into the question of the Selective Service System, modernize it, and approach it from an objective viewpoint, even though the Yarborough bill and the bill I intro-

duced are passed, they will not, in and of themselves, provide a solution to the very pressing problem.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF S. 1937 AND S. 1732

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the Interior appropriation bill, H.R. 10433.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the Interior appropriation bill is the pending business, I should like, with the consent of the Senate, to make a unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The unanimous-consent request is that Calendar No. 844 (S. 1937) and Calendar No. 848 (S. 1732) be indefinitely postponed and taken off the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bills will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is the Senate now operating under the rule of germaneness? Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am sure it is all right, but could we have a brief identification of those two bills?

After seeing what those bills are, Mr. President, I have no objection.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, simply for clarification on this side of the aisle, those two bills are now rendered unnecessary by the passage of the civil rights bill the other day.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may ask that the rule of germaneness may be waived for an insertion in the RECORD?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President (Mr. McGovern in the chair), I am sure that the people of this country are watching with interest and with concern the inflammatory antics of Dr. Martin Luther King in St. Augustine.

I frequently hear the question asked: What are the people of Florida thinking about that situation? To answer that question, in part, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an able editorial published in the Tampa Tribune, entitled "The Fire Walker," of last Saturday, June 20.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FIRE WALKER

The Reverend Martin Luther King is a professional fire walker, who dances bare-

footed over the glowing coals of racial passion.

If the fire does out, so does the act. That would leave the Reverend Mr. King with no audience—a dreary prospect, indeed, for one who has helped make a President and bailed himself out of jail a few days ago to pick up an honorary degree from Yale.

Thus, when the red-hot conflict at St. Augustine appeared to be at the point of cooling, the King forces applied themselves to the bellows. Demonstrators leaped into the pool of a segregated motel, sending the manager into a foolish frenzy and bringing police on the run to strike out wildly at the trespassers in the water.

It would have been all quite comical—except that it came at the very time that the St. Johns County grand jury and community leaders were proposing measures to restore racial peace. King made sure that the fire would keep burning by delivering a demand that the grand jury reconvene to appoint a biracial committee now, instead of after the 30-day truce the jury had proposed. It was, quite properly, rejected.

It's true that St. Augustine law enforcement officers and community leaders have shown a muddleheaded response to the integration assault. They should have recognized that, as the oldest city in the United States, preparing to celebrate next year its 400th birthday with Federal help, St. Augustine was peculiarly vulnerable to publicity seeking racial demonstrations. Earlier efforts toward biracial talks on desegregation of motels and restaurants, and a sterner hand in controlling white hoodlums, would have frustrated the play for national attention.

But the largest blame must rest upon Martin Luther King.

His demonstrations cannot possibly be justified as a means of gaining the Negroes right of access to public accommodations.

It has been known to him and the Nation for the last 10 days that the passage of the civil rights bill by the Senate was assured. It is expected to become law July 4. A major provision of the bill prohibits discrimination by hotels, motels, restaurants, lunch counters, theaters and other "places of public accommodation." A committee representing such businesses in St. Augustine—including the motel which was the target of the swimming pool jump-in—already had publicly promised that they would abide by "present and future laws."

So what could the Reverend Mr. King expect to gain for the St. Augustine Negro by his continuing inflammatory campaign?

Nothing—except bitterness from white citizens of previously tolerant mind. The only person who could benefit from the senseless tumult is Martin Luther King, in nationwide publicity which will help tie on his self-sewn mantle of Negro leadership.

After the public and press become bored with the performance at St. Augustine, we can be sure that Fire-walker King will move on to new stands and fresh audiences. He'll go unscarred—but his discarded coals will sear racial relations at St. Augustine for a long time to come.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this editorial was written by a moderate, peace-loving gentleman of the highest standing, who is known as a friend of the Negro race.

I hope that Senators will read this editorial with interest and concern, because it shows what the best thinking of the people of Florida is, and how they feel about these interruptions to their local affairs in Florida by the invader and troublemaker, Dr. King.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call may be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, House bill 10433, the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, is now before the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to H.R. 10433 be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as so amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; and that no points of order against legislation in an appropriation bill be waived.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as I understand the request of the Senator from Arizona, these amendments are to be agreed to en bloc, and in no way forecloses subsequent amendments and in no way forecloses a motion to suspend the rule which has already been previously filed at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MORSE. With that understanding, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 5, line 18, after the word "museums", to strike out "\$95,200,000" and insert "\$97,010,000".

On page 6, line 2, after the word "law", to strike out "\$40,178,000" and insert "\$40,490,000".

On page 6, line 13, after the word "contract", to strike out "\$46,700,000" and insert "\$47,315,000".

On page 7, line 5, after "section 203", to strike out "\$17,000,000" and insert "\$17,210,000".

On page 10, line 10, after the word "Basin", to strike out "\$29,000,000" and insert "\$29,150,000".

On page 11, line 5, after the word "rights", to strike out "\$23,800,000" and insert "\$26,006,600".

On page 11, line 13, after the word "property", to strike out "\$3,700,000" and insert "\$4,700,000", and in line 15, after the word "to", to strike out "11,300,000" and insert "\$12,300,000".

On page 11, line 21, after "section 203", to strike out "\$29,000,000" and insert "\$29,122,500".

On page 12, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "ninety-four" and insert "one hundred and fifteen", and in line 15, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which ninety-four shall be".

On page 12, line 22, after the word "Recreation", to strike out "\$2,700,000" and insert "\$2,322,000".

On page 13, line 1, after the word "Samoa", to strike out "\$15,300,000" and insert "\$16,300,000".

On page 14, line 13, after "1963", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$11,464,000".

On page 18, line 6, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$65,930,000" and insert "\$67,682,000", and at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "\$10,800,000" and insert "\$11,000,000".

On page 19, line 13, after the word "substitutes", to strike out "\$30,100,000 and insert "\$30,295,000".

On page 19, line 18, after the word "law", to strike out "\$9,300,000" and insert "\$9,485,000".

On page 21, line 10, after "(74 Stat. 337)", to strike out "\$6,336,000" and insert "\$6,836,000".

On page 22, line 22, after the word "law", to strike out "\$17,832,900" and insert "\$18,669,900".

On page 24, line 18, after the word "Refuge", to strike out "\$33,550,000" and insert "\$34,330,000".

On page 24, line 24, after the word "therein", to strike out "\$6,074,700" and insert "\$7,275,300".

On page 25, line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and twenty-four" and insert "one hundred and twenty-nine", and in line 14, after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which one hundred twenty-four shall be".

On page 27, line 2, after "(42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g)", to strike out "\$2,250,000" and insert "\$2,300,000", and in line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$230,000" and insert "\$250,000".

On page 27, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$4,173,000" and insert "\$4,230,600".

On page 27, line 19, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$4,065,000" and insert "\$4,110,500".

On page 30, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "\$148,596,000" and insert "\$150,419,000", and in line 20, after the word "than", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$730,000".

On page 31, line 3, after the word "law", to strike out "\$30,019,000" and insert "\$32,728,000".

On page 33, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and fourteen" and insert "one hundred and forty-four", and in line 23 after the word "vehicles", to insert "of which one hundred and fourteen shall be".

On page 35, line 8, to strike out "\$65,000" and insert "\$70,000".

On page 36, line 6, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$61,500,000" and insert "\$61,730,000".

On page 36, line 15, after "(42 U.S.C. 2004a)", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$8,085,000".

On page 37, line 19, after "(5 U.S.C. 2131)", to strike out "650,000" and insert "\$725,000".

On page 38, line 2, after "(43 Stat. 463)", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$550,000", and in line 3, after the word "available", to insert a colon and "Provided, That of such amount \$50,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making relocation payments comparable to those provided for in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-1464)."

On page 38, line 14, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,175,000", and in line 15 after the word "available", to insert a colon and "Provided, That of such amount \$175,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making relocation payments comparable to those provided for in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-1464)."

On page 40, line 10, after the word "Park", to strike out "\$1,275,000" and insert "\$1,776,000".

At the top of page 43, to insert:

"ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 46 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 152-153), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$33,000, to be immediately available."

On page 43, after line 7, to insert:

"COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-271, approved February 20, 1964, \$250,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1966."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee, as indicated on page 1 of the report, considered budget estimates in the amount of \$1,035,961,000, including indefinite appropriations of receipts, for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior and for the related agencies listed on page 2 of the report. Excluded from this bill are the South-eastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Also included in this bill are supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$35,672,000. The amount of the budget estimates for these supplemental appropriations was \$37,058,000, of which \$283,000 came to the Congress after the House had acted on this appropriation bill and thus were not considered by the other body.

The committee recommends definite appropriations of \$1,014,116,400, including supplemental amounts for fiscal year 1964. This is \$20,050,800 more than the House allowance; and is \$6,734,600 under the budget estimates.

The committee recommends the following major increases over the House allowances:

Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$2,947,000, which includes \$1,810,000 for educational and welfare services; National Park Service, \$3,479,100, which includes \$2,073,600 for reconstruction of Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.; Office of Territories, \$2,464,000; Geological Survey, \$1,752,000, including \$1 million for a nuclear research building in Denver; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, \$1,980,600; and forest protection and utilization, \$4,532,000.

It is the committee's opinion that the changes recommended will set up a desirable and balanced program for the agencies provided for in the bill, and will make possible better conservation and utilization of the natural resources of this country.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to offer an amendment under my own name and that of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK] to the bill.

I have taken up this amendment with the chairman of the committee and with the senior minority member on the committee, and I believe there is no objection to this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 39, it is proposed to strike out all after the comma in line 2 down to and including the colon in line 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "received by the Board for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts prior to July 1, 1965."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to

change the language offered by the House with relation to private contributions to the John F. Kennedy Cultural Center. Under the authorization bill, the Government puts up \$15.5 million or so much of the amount that is met by private contributions.

Under the language which came from the House in the pending bill, and which was not called to my personal attention until after the Senate committee had acted, no money that was raised by private subscription and expended prior to July 1, 1965, would be eligible to be considered in matching contributions put up by the Government.

That money was raised by private subscription. It amounted to more than \$1.5 million, and it was raised to stimulate the cultural center before it became a memorial to the late President.

My amendment is approved by the Bureau of the Budget, as shown by a statement made by Elmer B. Staats, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget. I ask unanimous consent to have the statement printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1964.
HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR SALTONSTALL: Your telegram of June 18, 1964, requests comments from the Bureau of the Budget concerning language proposed to amend H.R. 10433, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, would appropriate funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to match the amounts received by the Center in gifts, bequests, and devises. I am informed that the General Accounting Office has indicated that the language of the bill will not provide for the matching of funds received and expended prior to July 1, 1964.

The proposed amendment would cause the pertinent provision on pages 38 and 39 of the bill to read as follows:

"For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to enable the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698), as amended, including construction, such amounts which in the aggregate will equal gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities, and other property, received by the Board for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts prior to July 1, 1965: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated by this paragraph shall not exceed \$15,500,000."

Our review indicates that the amended language would accomplish your objective—to enable funds received and expended before July 1, 1964 (as well as funds received during the fiscal year 1965), to be included in those to be matched by the appropriation. The Bureau of the Budget favors the proposed amendment.

Sincerely,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Deputy Director.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have taken this matter up with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and

with the ranking minority member. They have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no objection.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. McNAMARA. I understand the amendment would not change the figure that has been authorized, \$15.5 million. Is that correct? The amendment the Senator suggests would be within that limitation. Is that correct?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator is correct. This would not change the Government contribution in any way. It would permit private contributions which were made and expended to be included as a part of the total which will be matched by the Federal contribution.

Mr. McNAMARA. I have no objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. This is a very sound amendment, and I commend the Senator for offering it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PROXMIER. I call up my amendments No. 566. I ask unanimous consent that they be not read at this point but printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments, ordered to be printed in the RECORD are as follows:

On page 5, line 18, strike out "\$97,010,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$95,200,000".

On page 6, line 3, strike out "\$40,490,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$40,178,000".

On page 6, line 13, strike out "\$47,315,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$46,600,000".

On page 7, line 5, strike out "\$17,210,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$17,000,000".

On page 10, line 10, strike out "\$29,150,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$29,000,000".

On page 11, line 5, strike out "\$26,006,600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$23,800,000".

On page 11, line 21, strike out "\$29,122,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$29,000,000".

On page 14, line 1, strike out "\$16,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,300,000".

On page 14, lines 13 and 14, strike out "\$11,464,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000,000".

On page 18, line 6, strike out "\$67,682,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$65,930,000".

On page 18, line 7, strike out "\$11,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,800,000".

On page 19, line 13, strike out "\$30,295,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$30,100,000".

On page 19, line 19, strike out "\$9,485,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,300,000".

On page 21, line 10, strike out "\$6,836,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,336,000".

On page 22, line 22, strike out "\$18,669,900" and insert in lieu thereof "\$17,817,900".

On page 24, line 18, strike out "\$34,330,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$33,485,000".

On page 24, line 24, strike out "\$7,275,300" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,593,000".

On page 27, line 3, strike out "\$2,300,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,250,000".

On page 27, line 3, strike out "\$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$230,000".

On page 27, line 8, strike out "\$4,230,600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,173,000".

On page 27, line 19, strike out "\$4,110,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,065,000".

On page 30, line 15, strike out "\$150,419,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$148,596,000".

On page 30, line 20, strike out "\$730,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$500,000".

On page 31, line 3, strike out "\$32,728,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$29,944,000".

On page 35, line 8, strike out "\$70,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$65,000".

On page 36, line 6, strike out "\$61,730,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$61,500,000".

On page 36, line 15, strike out "\$8,085,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,715,000".

On page 37, line 20, strike out "\$725,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$650,000".

On page 38, line 2, beginning with "\$550,000" strike out all through the period in line 7 and insert in lieu thereof "\$500,000, to be immediately available."

On page 38, line 14, beginning with "\$2,175,000" strike out all through the period in line 18 and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,000,000, to be immediately available."

On page 39, line 21, strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$14,700,000".

On page 40, line 10, strike out "\$1,776,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,275,000".

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, my amendment would cut more than \$22 million from the Interior Department appropriation bill. The amendment would eliminate all items not requested in the President's budget as well as budgeted items not approved by the House of Representatives.

The Congress and the American people enjoyed the biggest tax cut in history this year. The other side of the tax cut coin must be economy if this Congress is to be responsible and avoid inflation.

House and Senate Appropriations Committees have included in the Interior appropriations bill dozens of items which were not a part of the President's budget. This is the old "you scratch my back I'll scratch yours" pork barrel.

My amendment would eliminate 82 items, none of which appear in the President's budget, representing \$13,712,000 of taxpayer money. It would also cut almost \$9 million added to the House bill by the Senate committee.

For example, \$3,593,000 was provided in the budget for the construction of sport fish facilities. The House added a number of unbudgeted projects and increased these appropriations by \$2,481,000 over the budget estimate. The bill as reported from the Senate appropriates \$7,275,300, which represents an increase of 22 projects and more than 100 percent in the budget request for sport fish, hardly an iron necessity. My amendment would reduce these funds to the budget figure of \$3,593,000.

These increases include increases made by the House. I wish to list them briefly.

Construction of Narragansett Marine Game Fish Research Laboratory, Rhode Island—	\$500,000
Continuing construction at following hatcheries:	
Cheraw, S.C.—	61,000
Saratoga, Wyo.—	188,000
Cortland, N.Y.—	210,000
Mescalero, N. Mex.—	266,000
Dale Hollow, Tenn.—	214,000
Harrison Lake, Va.—	78,000
Wytheville, Va.—	190,000
Quilcene, Wash.—	44,700
Quinault, Wash. (planning)—	50,000
Greers Ferry Dam, Ark.—	177,000
Coleman, Calif.—	247,000
Lamar, Pa.—	256,000

Subtotal— 2,481,700

In addition, the Senate increased budget estimate by adding the following:

Continuing construction (improvements) at following hatcheries:	
Natchitoches, La. (ELLENDER).....	\$175,500
Leetown, W. Va. (BYRD of West Virginia).....	180,000
Fish Genetics Research Lab, Beulah, Wyo. (MCGEE).....	100,000
Bozeman, Mont. (MANSFIELD).....	183,000
Corning, Ark. (FULBRIGHT, McCLELLAN).....	99,000
Mammoth Spring, Ark. (McCLELLAN).....	
	55,500
Carbon Hill, Ala.	36,000
Springville, Utah (MOSS).....	168,000
Berlin, N.H.	203,600
Subtotal.....	1,200,000
Grand total of both House and Senate.....	3,682,300

As I say, not one penny was requested by the Johnson administration for these items; yet the Senate and House have added them.

The President's budget request is the end product of an exhaustive examination of budget priorities by experts with no special-interest ax to grind. The Budget Bureau gives every agency full consideration but must keep overall spending within the Nation's capacity to pay. It must say no to the strongest type of political pressure.

This year especially, the Senate has a responsibility to stay within the presidential guidelines forged by this rigorous budget process unless there is overwhelming evidence that the public interest would suffer.

I hope that those who so strongly attack budget deficits and increased Government spending will join me in my attempt to keep Federal expenditures within reasonable limits.

It is true, and no one can deny it, that the overall effect of the bill is a small decrease in the budget request of something like 1 percent. However, I call attention to the fact that there is an increase over last year's appropriation. On the basis of the report, at page 43, according to the table there, there was an \$82 million total increase, which includes about \$47 million in the 1965 appropriations and \$35 million in the supplemental appropriations of 1964.

In other words, for the Interior Department in the pending bill the Senate provides an additional \$74 million. If we include the borrowing authorization, it is an additional \$82 million more than was appropriated last year.

My amendment reduces each item to the level requested by the administration, or to the level the Senate and House had cut, whichever is lower.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I wish to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin. I hope the Senate will approve it. The bill, as reported, carries a proposed increase of between 7½ and 8 percent over the amount appropriated last year.

The President, in his message in January, made much of his intention and his desire to hold spending down to last

year's level; yet we find the administration consistently asking for increases.

Expenditures cannot be held down to last year's level if we are going to appropriate 7 or 8 percent or more on each appropriation bill during the year.

This is the place to start our reductions. I think this amendment should be adopted. It would merely roll the appropriation back toward last year's level by cutting off \$22 million. It would still leave the total at \$52 million over last year.

Before this week is out we shall be asked to increase the debt ceiling by about \$9 billion to allow the Government to finance last year's deficit. Certainly if we continue to increase as proposed in the various appropriation bills, next year we shall have to increase the debt limit again by another \$8 or \$10 billion.

Sometimes this will have to stop. The time to stop it is now, and the place is here in Congress on the appropriation bills. I shall certainly support the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I thank the Senator from Delaware. I appreciate his statement. It seems to me that in a year in which we have given ourselves and all other taxpayers a substantial tax cut, a part of that tax cut should include keeping faith by keeping spending down as much as we possibly can.

It is true, as President Kennedy said before his assassination, that there is spending which is vital to our Nation. In President Kennedy's view this includes defense, space activities, and interest on the national debt. It was only in these areas according to President Kennedy in which there would be spending increases, not in spending for the Interior Department.

President Johnson has made an emphatic and popular case for spending less. Here is an opportunity for Congress to reduce with a sharp, precise, discriminating scalpel, not a meatax.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MOSS. I should like to have the Senator from Arizona yield, because I am opposed to the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], which would cut back the 1965 fiscal year appropriations for the Interior Department and related agencies (H.R. 10433) as recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, and slow down both resource development and conservation in the western part of this country.

The amounts by which the Senate Committee has increased these appropriations are very modest, and the totals are still considerably below the budget estimates. The amount which would be appropriated for the Interior Department is \$11 million below budget estimates, and the totals in the entire bill some \$12 million below.

H.R. 10433 provides funds for all Department of Interior activities except

reclamation and power, and all Forest Service activities except forest highways, as well as funds for some related agencies. It is one of the most important which comes before the Senate each year so far as western development and progress is concerned. It is our "meat and potatoes" bill—as important to us as would be a dairy and corn bill rolled up in one to the Midwest, or a composite tobacco and cotton bill to the South.

The West could never have been opened up and made a participating part of this great country without some of the programs funded in this bill. We are still dependent on them for the orderly and full development of our area. In fact, if anything, some of them are more important now than they were when they were first established.

During the last half of the 19th century, and the first years of this century, when the West was being pioneered and plowed and logged, we wasted and plundered our resources as if there were no end to them. We used what we had indiscriminately. We allowed some resources to be depleted and others to deteriorate through lack of care. It was not until President Theodore Roosevelt instituted a giant conservation program and we began to carry it out, that we arrested our resource exploitation. We must continue to protect our resources, and to do so we must finance at a reasonable level the programs designed to conserve and develop them in an orderly way.

The Department of the Interior budget request for the fiscal year 1965 was a "bare bones" request to begin with. As we all know, President Johnson made a heroic effort in submitting his budget requests to keep them as low as possible because he anticipated a loss of revenue through a reduction in Federal taxes. Everybody supports him in his efforts to hold the line on Federal spending—we all know he is doing what must be done.

On the other hand, we also know we must continue to face up to the changing needs and problems of the times, and that means we must be realistic as to how and where our cuts are made. Certainly all thoughtful people agree it would be foolish in the extreme to neglect our natural resources.

Also, there is another point to be taken into consideration. It is now about 6 months since the fiscal year 1965 budget requests were submitted to Congress. During that time there have been new developments which have changed our requirements, and increased some of our problems. This is to be expected, and I am glad that the members of the Appropriations Committee faced up to the fact that by the time this bill became law some adjustments would have to be made. The additional amounts recommended for appropriation to meet these growing needs are modest indeed.

The Senator from Wisconsin argues that we should cut even below the Presidential budget requests because of the tax cut which reduced revenues. The President anticipated what the tax cut would do to our revenues when he prepared the budget—but the bill is already below the levels suggested by the President. Also, there is every evidence that

the increased economic activity which it was expected the tax cut would engender is showing up even earlier and stronger than was expected. So the economic outlook of the country has never been better.

It seems to me, therefore, that we would be most shortsighted and unwise to reduce below levels in this bill as reported the funds for activities which the Department of the Interior and related agencies bill finances—the management of our public lands, our Indian affairs, our national parks, our territories and possessions, our mines and geological surveys, our fish and wildlife, our forests and some of our other park and planning agencies.

At my request, two amendments were added by the Appropriations Committee for my State of Utah, and I feel they can be amply justified.

The first was an amendment providing \$168,000 for the rehabilitation of the Federal fish hatchery at Springville, Utah, and the second, an amendment increasing by \$250,000 the amount proposed for the watershed research program at the new Forestry Sciences Laboratory at Logan, Utah. I would like to discuss each very briefly.

The Springville National Fish Hatchery has been a Utah landmark for many years. It is running out of water, and the hatchery building, a 47-year-old wooden structure, is outmoded and badly deteriorated. The Fish and Wildlife Service says the hatchery needs a complete renovation.

At present the hatchery produces rainbow and brook trout, and some warm water fish for distribution to waters in national forests, Indian reservations, and military reservations. The decreasing water supply makes it more and more difficult to meet current production levels of 75,000 pounds of trout a year.

The Appropriations Committee agreed to make available in the fiscal year 1965 the sum of \$168,000 to undertake the first phase of the rehabilitation of the Springville Fish Hatchery, with the second phase, costing only \$78,000, to be undertaken later on. This is a small increase in the appropriation levels of the Interior bill, but a most urgent one, in my estimation.

An additional \$250,000 recommended for the Forestry Sciences Laboratory at the Utah State University in Logan is programed for research in watershed management, range management, insect and disease control, and recreation. Improving the vegetation and water yield of the high mountain watersheds above the Great Basin, which includes parts of Nevada and Wyoming, as well as Utah, is most important. The laboratory is designed to get answers to the problems in this area, and to develop techniques to meet them. Only by increasing the research budget for the Forestry Sciences Laboratory can we be assured that we will produce the answers as soon as we need them.

I commend the members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and particularly of the Interior Subcommittee, for the realistic bill which was reported to the floor for action, and I ask that the

efforts of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] to reduce the appropriation levels in the bill be rejected.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MOSS. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It seems to me that if we are to consider this kind of proposal, we must discuss it in more than generalities. The Senator from Utah has made an excellent, persuasive, and appealing statement.

If we consider the particular items that my amendment proposes to cut, we can say that this really does not constitute any cutback in appropriations for the necessary and vital program for natural resources.

Let me take up individually the few items which would be cut below the budget estimate.

Funds for the operation of Indian school facilities and improvement of operations of existing facilities: The House cut this item \$1,710,000. It did so because there were 571 vacant positions as of December 31 that had not been filled. In other words, the money had been appropriated, and teachers had been sought, but they could not be found.

The amount that would be appropriated in the bill, after the House cut, if my amendment should be adopted, would still provide for an additional 2,253 positions. So no one can argue that this bureau is being starved or cut to the bone. There is still an allowance for a substantial increase.

The next item which would be cut below the budget request is the management of park and other areas, for commercial power and telephone connection charges.

The House reduced that amount, but gave \$100,000 additional. It did so because the agency itself, the National Park Service testified its top priority costs would be covered by a 5-percent increase. This the House and my amendment allows.

It seems to me that in this year, when we have, as the Senator from Utah said, a booming country, when we have every reason for keeping Government spending within limits, the top priority requirements are all that should be allotted for the Park Service, important as the Park Service is. It is not so essential as defense. If we give it top priority based on a 5-percent increase allowed by the House, that is sufficient.

The next item is national science and wildlife management studies. This is a fine program, one to which no one can object.

The House allowed \$100,000, which is enough to start a new program. My amendment allows that. The additional \$50,000 the Senate would allow is certainly not essential.

A large item is for the rehabilitation of Guam. The House had deleted funds due to slippage. After a study, the House indicated that \$2,464,000 was not necessary on the basis of past experience with unobligated balances.

The next item is in the Geological Survey—surveys, investigation, and research. For work on the National Atlas, the House appropriated \$140,000; \$206,000

was eliminated, because \$140,000 was about the current level, and it was felt that that was adequate. Last year, the Senate eliminated the entire item. On the basis of experience, it seems that the current level—the House appropriated \$140,000—would be a reasonable amount.

The next item is the Water Resources Investigations, for the expansion of primary networks for studies at the surface and ground water resources of the Nation. The House increased the amount for this work over last year by \$500,000. The House felt that that amount was adequate, on the basis of the Bureau's estimate that it met priority needs. It is true that this amount is \$346,000 below what the Department would like to have, but it still seems to be a very modest reduction.

The House disapproved the item for the construction of a nuclear research laboratory at Denver because it had not been approved by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The committee has since approved the item after extensive hearings. Nevertheless, an additional objection was that this work on nuclear technique solutions to problems in geology and hydrology could be done or should be done by contract rather than by additional Federal investment and expenditure.

For the Bureau of Mines, for the oil shale investigation in this area, permitting the investigation of the feasibility of extracting oil from deep-lying shale, the amount voted by the House is sufficient to finish the existing contracts; and it seemed to the House, and it also seems to me, that this process has been proved, and that it is time for private industry to take it over, if it is ever going to take it over. This item calls for an amount of \$195,000; and rather than continue this subsidy to the oil industry, the richest industry in America, it seems to me it is time to conclude it.

There is also the item of \$185,000 requested for fine-coal float-dust explosion investigation and research, with the money to be used to rehabilitate and to modernize a mine at Bruceton, Pa. This amount was not allowed by the House. The House felt—and I agreed—that it is not sensible to modernize an old mine for this purpose. Therefore the House voted not to allow the \$185,000.

For the "Office of Coal Research, salaries and expenses," there was an item of \$500,000. The House felt this item would be amply provided for, because of \$2 million remaining unobligated on February 28. This makes sense to me, because I think the amount available following the amendment to set aside \$500,000 for additional research in conversion of lignite to gas and the \$2 million remaining unobligated will make sufficient funds available.

Next, I refer to the item of \$50,000 to cover the upkeep of equipment remaining at San Diego after water-conversion equipment was moved to Guantanamo, and to provide for planning a new plant. The House report indicates that \$2,500,000 has been set aside for replacement of this facility. So the \$50,000 additional does not seem to be

necessary. My amendment eliminates the \$50,000.

I also wish to refer to the item of \$36,500 for the Office of Survey and Review. The testimony taken before the House committee indicated that this Office had not done as much as had been hoped for. There is also the item of \$9,000 for the Division of Management Research. The House criticized this work for insufficient coordination.

A series of cuts is made by my amendment in the items for the Forest Service. In view of the colloquy, I believe I should take up briefly at least four of the items.

On the item of \$100,000 for reforestation and stand improvement, I point out that in view of the fact that \$7 million has been made available for this activity from accelerated public works funds, the House cut the request, a relatively modest \$100,000, so did my amendment.

On the item of \$700,000 for recreation through use of campground and picnic facilities, the House made the same argument, and said that \$10,500,000 in APW funds had been made available.

On the combined regional office and research station in Pennsylvania, there were two items—one of \$23,000; the other \$60,000—making a total of \$83,000. The planning cost for this program seemed to be ridiculously excessive. The House requested that the Bureau return with a more realistic estimate, and meanwhile the House would not agree to vote to appropriate the \$83,000.

As for the item of \$500,000 for insect and disease control, this item is to increase the detection; and the House had already increased this item by \$171,000. In view of the experience, the increase seemed to be substantial.

There are a few other items; but I think I have stated the principal ones in connection with which my amendment would cut back the amounts below the amounts requested by the Bureau of the Budget. In each case the House made very careful and thorough investigation, and made a recommendation which seems to be wise, in view of experience.

So when my amendment is examined item by item, Senators will find that the individual reductions are small or modest or very limited, and in each case there is a justification. There is no attempt to gut the research program or hurt the West or damage any State; but it seems that in 1964 it would be sensible for both the House and the Senate to require these agencies to make full justifications.

I point out that in the case of every other reduction I make in this amendment, I simply go back to the level requested by the President.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield for a question?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield, if I may have the permission of the Senator from Arizona to do so.

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I did not hear the first part of the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin. Will he state again the total amount of reduction proposed by means of his amendment?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Yes; a total of \$22 million.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I suggest an absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I will support this amendment, having in mind that the appropriation for the fiscal year 1965 will be \$74 million more than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1964. In the items that are to be stricken by the amendment, there are many which were not at all included in the present budget, but were inserted in the appropriation bill by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE]. The yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MCINTYRE], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MCINTYRE], and the

Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] would each vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea," and the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] is absent on official business in the State.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] is absent on official business.

Also the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. MILLER] would each vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 11, nays 58, as follows:

[No. 437 Leg.]

YEAS—11

Beall	Lausche	Tower
Byrd, Va.	Pearson	Williams, Del.
Cooper	Proxmire	Young, Ohio
Dirksen	Thurmond	

NAYS—58

Aiken	Hayden	Moss
Allott	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Anderson	Hill	Neuberger
Bennett	Holland	Pell
Bible	Hruska	Prouty
Boggs	Inouye	Randolph
Brewster	Jackson	Saltonstall
Burdick	Johnston	Scott
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, Idaho	Simpson
Case	Keating	Smathers
Church	Kuchel	Smith
Curtis	Long, Mo.	Sparkman
Dominick	Magnuson	Stennis
Douglas	Mansfield	Symington
Edmondson	McGee	Talmadge
Ellender	McGovern	Walters
Ervin	McNamara	Yarborough
Fong	Metcalfe	Young, N. Dak.
Goldwater	Monroney	
Gruening	Morse	

NOT VOTING—31

Bartlett	Hart	Miller
Bayh	Hartke	Morton
Cannon	Humphrey	Muskie
Carlson	Javits	Nelson
Clark	Jordan, N.C.	Pastore
Cotton	Kennedy	Ribicoff
Dodd	Long, La.	Robertson
Eastland	McCarthy	Russell
Engle	McClellan	Williams, N.J.
Fulbright	McIntyre	
Gore	Mechem	

So Mr. PROXMIRE's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], I send an amendment to the desk, and ask to have it stated.

The legislative clerk proceeded to read the amendment.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the amendment, and to have it printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment offered by Mr. METCALF, for himself and Mr. MANSFIELD, is as follows:

On page 5, line 18, strike out "\$97,010,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$97,578,500," an increase of \$568,500;

On page 6, line 13, strike out "\$47,315,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$55,009,000," an increase of \$7,694,000;

On page 11, line 5, strike out "\$26,006,600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$28,049,125," an increase of \$2,042,525;

On page 36, line 6, strike out "\$61,730,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$61,935,000," an increase of \$205,000;

On page 36, line 15, strike out "\$8,085,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,385,000," an increase of \$2,300,000.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I shall explain the amendment in detail.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and I propose an amendment to H.R. 10433, to provide for restoration of some of the tragic flood loss in Montana and to augment the Indian sanitation facilities program provided by Public Law 86-121.

Our amendment would provide \$8,262,500 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$2,042,525 for the National Park Service, \$2,505,000 for the Public Health Service, a total of \$12,810,025.

I shall later ask permission to insert in the RECORD the detailed justification for these appropriations which have been furnished the distinguished chairman [Mr. HAYDEN] and the ranking minority member [Mr. MUNDT] of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

The June 8 flood caused more than a score of millions of dollars in damage suffered in Montana. More than 25 persons have already been identified as dead, and scores are still missing. The actual death toll may reach over 50.

The flood was by far the most devastating ever to strike Montana. The flood was caused by the melting of a 15-foot pack of snow and 3 days of continuous heavy rains. Three small headwater dams failed, with substantial loss of life and property and severe damage to public facilities and land.

Here, in summary, is what our amendment would provide:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Welfare and guidance services, \$568,500: This will provide monthly grants for 5 months for flooded families, assistance on funeral expenses, replacement of crop losses, chiefly purchase of hay to sustain livestock not lost in the flood.

Buildings and utilities, \$1,724,000: Of this amount, \$1,220,000 would be used to replace homes that were washed away, \$444,000 for other units of the farms which were destroyed, \$60,000 for restoration of picnic and camping grounds.

Irrigation, \$5,970,000: \$4 million would replace the Lower Two Medicine Dam, which washed out; \$600,000 would be used to repair the irrigation system, and \$1,370,000 would be used to rehabilitate some 20,000 acres of trust land covered with debris and subject to further erosion.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

An estimated 200 Indian homes on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation were damaged or destroyed by flood waters.

Approximately 160 of these homes were scattered throughout five rural areas of

the reservation—Babbs-St. Mary's, East Glacier, Seville Badger Fisher, Heart Butte, Upper Two Medicine. There were 40 other homes located in 2 communities of Starr School and Browning which have community water systems.

The Starr School water system was 50 percent destroyed, the Browning water and sewer system was moderately damaged. The estimated cost of community facility repair and replacement of sanitary facilities for damaged homes on the systems—40 homes—is \$25,000.

The estimated cost of repair and replacement of sanitary facilities serving 160 rural Indian homes is \$195,000.

The estimated cost of temporary supervisory staff and support for emergency works is \$30,000; total estimated cost is \$250,000.

The foregoing work would be accomplished under the authority of Public Law 86-121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Construction Act. It would be coordinated with the housing rehabilitation work being planned by the BIA for Indian flood victims.

Our amendment provides a total of \$2.3 million for sanitation and water supply facilities in Indian communities and \$205,000 for additional staff of 21 persons. Of the \$2.3 million, \$250,000 would be used for replacement and rehabilitation of Indian sanitation facilities destroyed during the Montana flood. The remaining \$2,050,000 would be a major budget activity, to provide assistance to the Federal Indian housing program in a number of States. The backlog of this needed health improvement that can be accomplished by this appropriation, and the reservations and States on which the work would be done, are included in the materials which I shall submit for inclusion in the RECORD.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The \$2,042,525 appropriation for the National Park Service would be used for restoration of Glacier National Park facilities destroyed or damaged in the flood. The amount would be broken down as follows: Minor roads, \$164,996; trails, \$702,220; buildings utilities and other facilities, \$1,174,900.

I am advised informally by the Bureau of Public Roads that its emergency funds will be available for \$2,407,475 in major road repair in Glacier National Park. Bureau of Public Roads has also informally advised the Bureau of Indian Affairs that BPR emergency funds can be used to restore the Blackfeet Indian Reservation road system. Therefore, our amendment does not include any funds for these park and Indian highways.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the supporting material which my colleague, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] and I requested from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Public Health Service, and National Park Service.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. BLACKFEET RESERVATION FLOOD

The recent flood in northwestern Montana was the most devastating flood ever suffered by that section of the country. The flood was caused by the melting of a 15-foot pack

of snow and 3 days of continuous heavy rains. This tremendous volume of water topped the Two Medicine earth-filled dam causing it to give way and allow the raging flood waters to rush across the Blackfeet Indian Reservation leaving death, destruction, suffering, and a large loss of personal property in its wake. There follows by appropriation item and activity estimated amounts of funds that will be needed to replace or repair destroyed or damaged facilities, assist the Indian people with their immediate needs and to help them reestablish their homes, farms and way of life.

Education and welfare services----- \$568,500
Welfare and guidance services----- 568,500

The amount requested (\$199,500) includes \$7,500 to partially assist bereaved families in meeting funeral expenses. This is based on a flat rate of \$250 per funeral (currently there are 12 known dead and 19 missing). The other \$192,000 will be used to assist 300 families, with an average of six each, for a period of 5 months. An average monthly grant of \$128 will be required to sustain subsistence through this period.

This amount (\$369,000) is needed to replace crop losses, chiefly hay that is essential for livestock wintering needs. These crops were lost due to flooding, silting and erosion on 20,800 acres. Unless this feed supply is replaced, a severe winter will seriously endanger the Indian livestock industry.

Construction----- \$7,694,000
Buildings and utilities----- 1,724,000

This amount (\$1,220,000) is needed to construct 129 new homes to replace Indian houses that were completely demolished and to rehabilitate eight homes. There is included in this amount \$88,000 for the necessary Buttler-type buildings and equipment to establish a temporary housing prefabrication plant at Browning, Mont. so that the Indian people will have necessary basic housing before winter.

This amount (\$444,000) is needed to replace farm improvement losses exclusive of houses but including barns, other outbuildings, corrals, and fences. The need for this amount is based on total losses on 44 farm units and partial losses on 32 farm units.

This amount (\$60,000) is needed to replace picnic and camping grounds. Essentially, all recreational facilities along the flooded streams were completely inundated and lost. Major developments were at Twin Lakes, Two Medicine Reservoir, and Duck Lake.

Irrigation----- \$5,970,000

Of primary concern to the irrigation project is the loss of Lower Two Medicine Dam. The facility that was washed out and is counted as a total loss stored 15,000 acre-feet. Replacement of the Lower Two Medicine Dam with a similar structure, except for larger spillway capacity, will require \$2,500,000. However, to alleviate the shortage of water needed for lands served, it is planned to construct a dam with a storage capacity of 40,000 acre-feet at a cost of \$4 million.

This amount (\$600,000) is needed to repair and rehabilitate the damage to the canal and lateral systems under the three active units of the project, including repair to the diversion works, rehabilitation of the delivery channels, and replacement and repair of structures of all types including the Four Horns feeder canal siphon. There is included within this amount \$150,000 to provide for pumping water from Spring Lake into the main Two Medicine Canal for a temporary water supply until the dam can be replaced.

This amount (\$1,370,000) is needed for the rehabilitation of approximately 20,800 acres of Indian trust lands, including clearing, leveling, debris removal, and reseeded to prevent further land erosion. Stream bank realignment will also be needed in many cases.

In addition to the above the flood washed out six bridges and various size portions of the reservation road system. It is estimated that \$875,000 will be needed to rebuild the road system. We have been informally advised that the Bureau of Public Roads will supply these funds from emergency funds that are available to them.

Total request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs..... \$8,262,500
Funds to be supplied by Bureau of Public Roads..... 875,000
Total estimated needs.... 9,137,500

INDIAN SANITATION FACILITIES FOR FEDERAL INDIAN HOUSING PROGRAMS

Estimated costs of Indian sanitation facilities were made on the basis of the attached listing of housing units entitled "Indian Public Housing Program." The list was received by the Division of Indian Health from the Public Housing Administration on February 27, 1964, at a program coordination meeting called on that date by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mutual-help units: Basis of computation for water supply and other sanitation facilities per attached list:

591 units require complete facilities at \$1,500..... \$886,500
645 units require waste disposal facilities and limited modification of water supply facilities at \$800..... 516,000
285 units require only service connections to existing water and sewer services in addition to plumbing materials at \$300..... 85,500
Total (1,521 units)..... 1,488,000

Low-rent units: Estimates provide for water service to subdivision sites and sewerage service from such sites. Engineering data is preliminary in some instances. Therefore, flexibility is essential to assure completion of the program. Estimates are based upon cost experience to date in the program conducted under authority of Public Law 86-121.

Navajo Reservation: 10 communities in Arizona and New Mexico..... \$150,000
Blackfeet Reservation, Browning Mont..... 20,000
Fort Peck Reservation, Poplar, Mont..... 20,000
Omaha Reservation, Macy, Nebr..... 20,000
Mescalero Reservation, Mescalero, N. Mex..... 30,000
Cherokee Reservation, Cherokee, N.C..... 20,000
Fort Berthold Reservation, White Shield, Mandary, and Twin Butte, N. Dak..... 125,000
Turtle Mountain Reservation, Belcourt, N. Dak..... 88,000
Cheyenne River Reservation, Eagle Butte, S. Dak..... 20,000
Yakima Reservation, Wash..... 20,000
Bad River Reservation, Wis..... 123,000
Oneida Reservation, Wis..... 45,000
Wind River Reservation, Wyo..... 20,000
Total..... 701,000

Total construction funds for sanitation facilities to meet mutual-help and low-rent housing projects \$2,200,000.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM

To implement the above program staff support including 22 positions (engineers,

aids, and construction supervisors, and procurement and clerical staff) is required. Staff will negotiate agreements with local housing authorities, design and construct facilities in cooperation with Indian groups, and train beneficiary personnel in operation and maintenance of completed sanitation facilities.

Funds to support this effort through the Field Health Services line item in the Indian health activity budget total \$220,000.

INDIAN PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM ¹

The Public Housing Administration has approved program reservations for 1,700 low-rent housing units with an estimated value of \$24,650,000. One thousand five hundred and twenty-one mutual-help houses have been approved. These have an estimated value of \$12,700,000 of which over \$3 million will be contributed by the participants in labor and land. These housing projects will be on 49 Indian reservations in 17 States.

In the mutual-help units the participating families will contribute an estimated \$2,000 per unit in labor and land and the PHA will furnish about \$6,400 for materials, skilled labor, supervision, and equipment.

The PHA has executed contribution contracts for about 1,100 low-rent units and 50 mutual-help units. Two hundred and five low-rent units are completed or under construction at Pine Ridge, Fort Peck, and Blackfeet and 10 mutual-help houses are under construction at San Carlos.

¹ The Division of Indian Health received this list of housing projects from the Public Housing Authority on Feb. 27, 1964, during a program coordination meeting with BIA, PHA, and PHS. The meeting was called by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Indian public housing program

State and reservation	Mutual help units		Low-rent units		State and reservation	Mutual help units		Low-rent units	
	Number	Value	Number	Value		Number	Value	Number	Value
Alaska:					New Mexico:				
Metlakatla.....	15	\$125,000			Acoma.....	50	\$420,000		
Alaska State Housing Authority:					Cochiti.....	30	252,000		
HHFA demonstration grant,					Jicarilla.....	75	630,000	25	\$362,500
\$179,000.....					Laguna.....	25	210,000	40	580,000
Arizona:					Mescalero.....			56	812,000
Colorado River.....	70	588,000			Nambe.....	30	252,000		
Fort Apache.....	150	1,260,000			Navajo.....			190	3,755,000
Fort McDowell.....	10	84,000			Tesuque.....	25	210,000		
Gila River.....	75	630,000			Zuni.....	35	294,000		
Hualapai.....	10	84,000			Total.....	270	2,268,000	311	5,509,500
Navajo.....			510	\$3,495,000	New York: Seneca.....			60	870,000
Salt River.....	60	504,000			North Carolina: Cherokee.....			50	725,000
San Carlos.....	150	1,260,000			North Dakota:				
Total.....	525	4,410,000	310	3,495,000	Fort Berthold.....			60	870,000
California: Fort Yuma.....	30	252,000			Standing Rock.....			65	942,500
Florida: Micosukee.....	20	168,000			Turtle Mountain.....			60	870,000
Idaho:					Total.....	0	0	185	2,682,500
Coeur d'Alene.....	30	\$252,000			South Dakota:				
Nez Perce.....	50	420,000			Cheyenne River.....			54	783,000
Total.....	80	672,000	0	0	Crow Creek.....			50	725,000
Montana:					Lower Brule.....			50	725,000
Blackfeet.....	50	420,000	50	725,000	Pine Ridge.....			149	2,160,500
Flathead.....	40	336,000			Rosebud.....			150	2,175,000
Fort Belknap.....	70	588,000			Standing Rock.....			85	1,232,500
Fort Peck.....	50	420,000	56	812,000	Total.....	0	0	533	7,801,000
North Cheyenne.....	50	420,000			Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	30	252,000		
Rocky Boy's.....	25	210,000			Washington:				
Total.....	285	2,394,000	106	1,537,000	Swinomish.....	20	168,000		
Nebraska: Omaha.....			30	435,000	Yakima.....	70	588,000	30	435,000
Nevada:					Total.....	90	756,000	30	435,000
Carson Colony.....	10	84,000			Wisconsin:				
Dresslerville.....	10	84,000			Bad River.....	11	92,400	14	203,000
Duck Valley.....	30	252,000			Lac du Flambeau.....	40	336,000	20	290,000
Pyramid Lake.....	15	126,000			Oneida.....	40	336,000	26	377,000
Total.....	65	546,000	0	0	Total.....	91	764,400	60	870,000
					Wyoming: Wind River.....	20	168,000	20	290,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1964.

Flood damage, Glacier National Park, Mont.: Disastrous floods within and in the vicinity of Glacier National Park during the period June 8-11 brought about by unprecedented heavy warm rains on heavy snow pack, coupled with warm temperatures, resulted in extensive loss in park facilities. Reconstruction or replacement of damaged or destroyed facilities is estimated to require about \$4,500,000.

Emergency measures taken for public safety and protection of Government property: Immediately upon notification of the disaster, the park Superintendent was advised to proceed with all steps necessary to protect human life and Federal property. Technical and other assistance was provided the park by assignment of personnel from the Western Office of Design and Construction, from various regional offices, and from the Washington office of the Service.

Steps taken to restore essential public service: The Superintendent was authorized to take steps to restore essential public services immediately following measures taken to safeguard human life and public property. Service personnel, together with Bureau of Public Roads representatives, proceeded with the inventorying of damage and estimating reconstruction or replacement costs, which are summarized in the following. At the time this information was submitted from the park (June 17) rain had continued to fall intermittently since the major storm, and the waters in rivers and creeks remained at high levels. Some areas were still inaccessible for purposes of surveying damage or loss; accordingly, the estimates submitted are not as complete as they otherwise might have been, and are subject to adjustment.

The estimates were prepared by competent professional personnel, based upon their observation of conditions by limited horse and foot patrol, automobile, helicopter, and fixed-wing aircraft. The summary of estimated costs is broken down into two main categories (1) to show those costs required to protect human life and public property and to restore essential public services, and (2) to show those necessary to restore facilities to their former state to permit normal park use.

Construction classification	Safeguard life and property and restore essential services	Restoration of facilities for normal park use	Grand total
Major roads.....	\$672,872	\$1,734,603	\$2,407,475
Minor roads.....	52,150	112,846	164,996
Trails.....		702,200	702,200
Subtotal, roads and trails.....	725,022	2,549,649	3,274,671
Buildings, utilities, and other facilities.....	197,880	976,520	1,174,900
Grand total.....	922,902	3,526,669	4,449,571

Financing costs: Costs of this magnitude cannot be absorbed without seriously impairing work programs in other parks. This is particularly true at this time when emergency situations prevailing in other parks will also require financing. Total emergency costs not financed during the past year, and for which funding must be arranged now total in excess of \$9 million, including \$4,449,571 for Glacier. The foregoing tabulation shows that \$3,275,171 of the total is for roads and trails reconstruction. Of this amount, \$2,407,475 is applicable to major roads, or those which are constructed and reconstructed for the Service by the Bureau of Public Roads. The Service has made ap-

plication to the Bureau of Public Roads for an allocation of funds from the emergency reconstruction fund of that Bureau and which is available to meet emergency situations under certain situations pursuant to the provisions of sections 120 and 125(c) of title 23 of the United States Code.

If these funds are secured, only \$867,196 would be required for reconstructing the remaining minor roads, trails and bridges. This amount together with the requirement of \$1,174,900 for buildings, utilities and other facilities totals \$2,042,096. No steps have been initiated to secure these additional funds at this time.

Availability of park facilities for public use: More than 810,000 visitors were recorded in the park during the 1963 travel year. Every effort is being and will be made to accommodate the visitors who are starting to visit the park at this very time. More than 314,000 overnight visitors were recorded last

year, many of whom were campers. Although assurance cannot be given that "business as usual" will prevail, it is reported that the Village Inn Motel at Apgar will be in operation about June 25; the Many Glacier Hotel has already opened; the Belton Bridge (West Glacier), being made serviceable by the Bureau of Public Roads, is scheduled for opening between June 22 and 25; emergency measures are being taken to put the Lake McDonald Hotel kitchen and dining room into operation; and utilities and sanitary facilities are being given high priority in campgrounds, although some campgrounds have been completely destroyed. It may be some time before certain portions of the park can be made available for public use because of loss of road and trail bridges of all types, complete washouts of sections of roads and trails, etc.

A breakdown of the total estimate, by facility affected, is as follows:

Preliminary flood damage estimates, Glacier National Park

Facility affected	Buildings, utilities, etc.	Roads and trails			Grand total
		Major roads	Other	Total	
Protection of human life and property, assessment of damage, etc.	¹ \$55,800				\$55,800
Park headquarters and Apgar	63,800	\$75,675		\$75,675	139,475
Lake McDonald Hotel grounds, utilities, and related facilities	428,800	174,200	\$4,864	179,064	607,864
Sprague Creek campground	5,300		7,432	7,432	12,732
Fiathead			33,783	33,783	33,783
Avalanche campground	800				800
Cutbank			4,729	4,729	4,729
Logging Creek campground	13,000				13,000
Going to Sun Highway		1,672,700		1,672,700	1,672,700
Quartz Creek campground	7,500				7,500
Bowman Lake campground	27,400				27,400
Kintla Lake campground	8,100				8,100
St. Marys headquarters	90,200				90,200
Two Medicine	97,700	349,800		349,800	447,500
Many Glacier campground	49,500	135,100		135,100	184,600
Waterton ranger station	127,900				127,900
Walton campground	7,600		84,459	84,459	92,059
Rising Sun campground	31,000				31,000
Reconstruction of facilities in outlying areas	(11)				
Park, general, buildings, etc.	160,500				160,500
Park, general, minor roads, trails, and bridges			731,929	731,929	731,929
Total.....	1,174,900	2,407,475	867,196	3,274,671	4,449,571

¹ Arbitrarily applied to this category.

INDIAN SANITATION FACILITIES

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I am happy to join in support of the amendment sponsored by the two Senators from Monana. I believe it is highly desirable, and I believe recent events make it almost imperative that it be adopted.

Among the legislative proposals I have cosponsored during my service in the Senate, there was one introduced during the first session at which I had the honor to represent Alaska as a Senator—which has proved to be of special value, and of which I am very proud to have been an advocate.

I refer to Public Law 121 of the 86th Congress. This bill, which became law, has served the useful purpose of authorizing construction, by the Surgeon General, of sewage and sanitation facilities on Indian reservations and Indian communities. The need for this authority was always clear to those acquainted with the myriad problems of providing our Indian citizens with a healthful, progressive environment. There is no doubt of the importance to the advance of underprivileged people to provide sanitary facilities taken for granted by most of our affluent society.

We learn with shock that elementary necessities of sewage disposal and sanitary water supplies are lacking in many places in our otherwise prosperous country. Among the places most deprived of these facilities are the Indian reservations of our Western States and the native communities of Alaska. In Alaska, our problems are complicated not only by lack of funds, but also by serious handicaps of climate and environment that make our sanitation problems especially difficult.

The elimination of unhealthy living conditions of the people which the proposed legislation would benefit is extremely important. It is essential to the President's war on poverty.

In addition, tragic disaster was wrought in Montana by floods of unprecedented magnitude. We in Alaska, who have suffered the greatest disaster through earthquake and subsequent seismic waves, can well sympathize with the plight of our sister State, and with the suffering of its people. Therefore, I am more than happy to join with my distinguished colleague in supporting an increase in the appropriation for the Indian sanitation program of the Surgeon General.

I hope that the amendment will be accepted.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. METCALF. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Was this matter submitted to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. METCALF. No. The flood occurred only on June 8. We have had a great deal of difficulty in obtaining the information. Some of the information came to me only this morning by telephone from Montana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Were any hearings held on the question of the amount requested?

Mr. METCALF. No hearings were held on the amount.

Mr. ELLENDER. Who made the investigation?

Mr. METCALF. These are investigations made by various Federal and State agencies who have been doing a magnificent job of rehabilitation and work on the flood damage in Montana. As I stated, some of the information came to me by telephone only this morning.

Mr. ELLENDER. Where were the funds obtained for the rehabilitation work up to now; does the Senator know?

Mr. METCALF. The State was declared by the President to be a disaster area.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand.

Mr. METCALF. Immediately upon the request of the Governor of our State. Then disaster funds are made available as soon as an area becomes a disaster area, for such items as removal of debris, which work went forward immediately upon declaration of a disaster area.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand.

Mr. METCALF. Other agencies moved in. These are programs that cannot be taken care of by a strictly disaster program.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why?

Mr. METCALF. Because there is involved the destruction of other facilities that do not come under the disaster program.

Mr. ELLENDER. Am I to understand that the damage done here was to the Indian reservation only, and that the Senator is now seeking to obtain money for that?

Mr. METCALF. Yes; in this bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. How is that?

Mr. METCALF. In this bill, which applies only to the Interior appropriation, we are seeking money only to take care of the damage to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and some of the tribal wards of the Government, and also damage to the National Park Service in Glacier National Park.

Mr. ELLENDER. How will the money be spent in the national parks affect the Indian tribes?

Mr. METCALF. That part—

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator has said, a fund is provided in order to take care of disaster loans and emergency rehabilitation. But I am wondering about the extent to which the funds which the Senator is now asking for would be used to rehabilitate any of the damage done off the Indian reservation.

Mr. METCALF. For example, the disaster funds, are being used by the Bureau of Public Roads to build roads on the Indian reservation and in the national park. We are not asking for money for that purpose. We are asking only for additional money necessary to take care of our Indian wards of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, to take care of the Indians traced to their Indian irrigation districts, and also to take care of the special damage in Glacier National Park.

Mr. ELLENDER. In other words, the \$12 million the Senator is asking for would be used to provide rehabilitation for the Indians on their reservations. Is that correct?

Mr. METCALF. On the reservation only; yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. And for no purpose other than that. Is that correct?

Mr. METCALF. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. The rehabilitation work in the park is what I am trying to reach. Why is it that the Senator is requesting money for the Park Service? Why could not the money for that purpose be taken from the regular funds that we have provided in the past for such damage?

Mr. METCALF. Because largely the flood originated in the park. We had thought that we were fortunate to have a heavy snow pack in Glacier National Park. Then 3 days of warm rain came and it washed out bridges and other facilities, as well as roads and trails. In addition to what is covered by the disaster funds of the Bureau of Public Roads, we must remember that we are already going into the tourist season, and we are trying to get the park ready so that we can restore some of these things for the use of tourists.

Mr. ELLENDER. The amount of money that has been set aside by Congress for such rehabilitation in the park has run out, is that correct; or not enough money has been provided?

Mr. METCALF. There is no money available for this sort of rehabilitation.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator means it is not provided for in the law?

Mr. METCALF. It is not provided for in the law or by any appropriation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Where is the authorization for the appropriation? That is the purpose of my question. It seems to me that the Senator is broadening the basis for this request. Insofar as the amount which the Senator is asking for Indian reservations is concerned, I realize that Indian reservations are not included in the disaster relief fund. However, with respect to what the Senator would spend in the parks, that is not the case.

If we were to follow the practice the Senator is suggesting, and if a calamity happened anywhere in the country, any Senator could ask for a certain amount and get a sympathetic reception. In this case, as I have said, it seems to me that we ought to use whatever money we have on hand. Then if the funds available are not sufficient to meet the need, let us ask for a supplemental fund. I do not believe this calls for a special appropriation.

As I see it, there is no authorization for the money the Senator is requesting. If any can be pointed out, I shall apologize to him. I do not know of any authorization to spend money in the parks over and above what is usually provided for.

Mr. METCALF. The Senator has pointed to the essence of the difficulty of the problem. There was such a major disaster in one of our larger parks that we shall exhaust the entire rehabilitation fund which is set aside for disaster relief.

Mr. ELLENDER. Then let us supplement the amount, and not make a special case of it. We have been through many disasters. I went through one in Louisiana only 3 years ago, but we went through the regular channels to get the needed money. Here the Senator would make a special case of it, and money would be appropriated without authorization. The case is being based only on the suggestions made by Government officials and State officials who made broad estimates of what is needed.

It seems to me that, insofar as the rehabilitation of the parks is concerned, it might be the better part of wisdom for us to proceed to supplement the fund rather than to make a special category out of the disaster to which the Senator refers.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. METCALF. I am delighted to yield to my senior colleague.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This unfortunate flood disaster hit the Blackfeet Indians, many of whom are dead or missing. Strangely enough, the name of one of the little girls who died in this disaster was a Blackfeet girl by the name of Lorraine Long Time Sleeping, from the Two Medicine Lake area.

I point out to my distinguished friend from Louisiana that the figures used were requested by my distinguished colleague and myself. I point out further that on Sunday, June 14, I left Washington and landed at the Malmstrom Air Force Base and had a chance to go over the devastated area east of the mountains, including Glacier National Park.

To understand what happened out there one must really see the situation from a helicopter at close hand. The devastation was terrible, particularly among the Blackfeet people, who are members of a hard working nation, and who have made many contributions to the welfare and betterment of our State. They are under the direct control of the Government. They need this assistance. Had there been time, we would have appeared before the Appropriations Committee. However, as the Senator knows, for many weeks the Interior appropriations bill has been on the calendar. This is the first time that we have had an opportunity to bring this matter to a head.

We have asked that this amount be supplied us. These are the figures in addition to those which I brought back after a firsthand consultation with agencies of the Government and representatives of the Blackfeet Nation while I was in Montana.

This is an extremely meritorious case. It does not enter the public sector. It affects Glacier National Park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. I say to my good friend from Montana that I am very sympathetic.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I know the Senator is.

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no doubt about the degree of the disaster. However, as the Senator knows, in the past we have authorized and provided a special fund to take care of this kind of situation. The Senator states that the Indian reservation is not covered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is covered.

Mr. ELLENDER. But the regular law for disaster loans, and so forth, does not apply. Is that correct?

Mr. METCALF. That is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. With reference to the rehabilitation of the parks, it seems to me that so far as the parks are concerned, the funds could be obtained from the regular appropriations. That is the proposition I am addressing myself to. I am sure there are funds already authorized for that purpose, so why not augment those funds and not come to Congress without an investigation being made and without testimony having been taken? It would seem to me it would be more orderly to proceed in that fashion. If we progress as the Senator is suggesting, the chances are that whenever a disaster happened in any part of the country, a Representative or Senator might be prone to come before Congress and say, "This is the damage that was done. We estimate so much is needed. We want so much." This would establish a very bad precedent, I believe.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator realizes that this proposal does not touch the private sector. It covers the responsibilities of the Federal Government.

Mr. ELLENDER. Glacier National Park is a Federal responsibility; it is not a private sector.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is not a private sector.

Mr. ELLENDER. The amendment does not touch the private sector?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Flathead Indian Reservation and the Glacier National Park are Government responsibilities.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I grant that there is much merit in the argument the Senator from Louisiana is making; but there have been two major disasters, and the disaster fund has been completely wiped out. In March there was the disaster in Alaska; in this month there has been the Montana disaster.

The Senator from Louisiana recalled a disaster which took place a few years ago in another national park. Montana also had other disaster damage. We suffered great damage at Yellowstone National Park, and that was taken care of.

Mr. ELLENDER. From a special fund.

Mr. METCALF. By a special fund; but there was money in the fund.

Here are items for the repair of Sprague Creek, Logging Creek campground, Going to the Sun Highway, St. Mary's headquarters, and others, all charge of such funds. They are outside the Bureau of Public Roads fund and the disaster fund.

If we cannot obtain this amount in this bill, and have to await a supplemental appropriation bill, the work that is necessary will not be done this summer.

Mr. ELLENDER. Would there be any way to supplement the fund already established, so that those who have charge of such funds can proceed with the work, rather than having to wait for a supplemental appropriation?

Mr. METCALF. That is not the question before us. We must deal with the bill now before us, and that is the Department of the Interior appropriation bill.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. SIMPSON. Does not the damage in a park area constitute a great economic loss, plus the immediate activities in the park with respect to summer tourist traffic?

Mr. METCALF. The Senator from Wyoming is correct. This is Montana's centennial year. We have received a large amount of publicity all over America, urging tourists to come and help us celebrate our centennial year. One of our principal tourist attractions is Glacier National Park. Its roads and trails, which have been destroyed, will be highly important in the next few weeks, when the tourist season begins. So we should begin to rehabilitate them immediately for the benefit of the tourists who will soon be arriving.

Mr. SIMPSON. Nothing for the private sector is involved in this amendment?

Mr. METCALF. Nothing. The funds sought are for Government responsibilities—the Indian reservation and the national parks.

Mr. ELLENDER. Even in the parks?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. METCALF. Yes. We are not helping people who operate hotels or concessions. These funds are solely for Federal responsibilities—for roads and trails.

Mr. ELLENDER. But the park is supervised and operated by the Federal Government, just as any other park, is it not?

Mr. METCALF. Oh, yes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Are not funds provided for the purposes the Senator is now mentioning?

Mr. METCALF. The Senator is correct; and the Senators from Montana have sought the use of those funds when they were available and could be used.

Mr. ELLENDER. Have attempts been made to supplement those funds rather than to seek direct appropriations?

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is a matter in which time is a factor. In addition to what has happened in Glacier Na-

tional Park itself, 30 miles of the main line of the Great Northern Railway were washed out and destroyed, and 20 miles of Highway No. 2 were destroyed. Those are matters which are being taken care of, on the one hand, by the Great Northern Railway and, on the other hand, by the Bureau of Public Roads and the State Highway Commission of Montana.

If Montana did not have both public and private high dams, the situation would have been far worse and far more devastating than it is. This is a request which cries out because of its urgency. It is something which we believe we must bring before Congress at this time and have discussed on the Senate floor. We would have liked to appear before a committee, but there was not time. We hope the Senate will have the condition investigated upon our request.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, unfortunately, I was in attendance at a committee meeting and did not hear all that has been said; but I think I know what the two distinguished Senators from Montana have had to say about the amendment. I wish to associate myself with the real problem that presents itself in Montana. The disaster there was almost like the Alaska earthquake. It is a marvel to me that hundreds more people were not hurt or killed. The full extent of the damage and loss of life is not yet known.

This area of Montana is such that in order to rehabilitate it quickly it is necessary to act now. We cannot wait. Whatever is to be done, I am hopeful that it will be done with due dispatch.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the Senators from Montana have discussed this proposal with me, as the ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee on Department of Interior appropriations.

While I believe there is considerable logic in what has been said by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and while it is somewhat unusual to propose an appropriation item of this large amount on the floor of the Senate without hearings, without an opportunity for the Senate committee to study the details, I must also say in simple candor that the conditions precedent to the request also were a bit unusual.

The flood occurred and the damage was done after our hearings had been completed. Our subcommittee was the first to complete its hearings, and the bill has been on the calendar for a long time.

The Senators from Montana have made a persuasive plea for urgency in dealing with this subject. Neither I nor any other Senator would be able to evaluate the rectitude of any particular request for a specific amount, because we have not had hearings and have not had an opportunity to consider the proposal in detail. But it seems to me that under these unusual circumstances our committee would be justified in accepting the amendment and taking it to conference, in the realization that between now and the time of the conference there will be time for members of the staff and

members of the House committee and the Senate committee, and others who are interested, to investigate the specific recommendations. If fat is found in them, they can be reduced. They cannot, under any parliamentary situation, be extended beyond this amount. In order to meet an unusual situation of this kind, I think the subcommittee should not oppose the amendment. I suggest that the Senate approve the amendment and send it to conference, where it can receive additional deliberation. If the findings then are borne out as they are believed to be by those preparing the reports, the conferees undoubtedly will approve them.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I am grateful for the remarks just made by the distinguished senior Senator from South Dakota. I point out that the flood took place 2 weeks ago today. It is estimated that as of now the damage will be in excess of \$75 million, which, of course, includes the private sector. So far as the private sector is concerned, it has no recourse except through loans from the Small Business Administration and other Government agencies. Such loans call for the payment of interest at 3 percent.

The Metcalf amendment seeks to place emphasis on Glacier National Park, which is under Government control, and the Blackfeet Nation, which is also under the control of the Federal Government and, therefore, within the sector over which the Government has primary responsibility.

Had it been possible, the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] and I would have been glad to appear before the committee, but because this tremendous flood occurred only 2 weeks ago today, that has not been possible. So we have had to appeal to the Senate as a whole rather than to the particular committee charged with responsibility.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. SIMPSON. As I understand, the damage in both the public and the private sectors were terrific. We have heard much about it. The private sector is undertaking its own rehabilitation and restoration work at the present time, is it not?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

Mr. SIMPSON. Will not much of the summer tourist traffic depend on the private activity with respect to the rehabilitation of roads and other facilities?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It will, indeed.

Mr. SIMPSON. The Senators from Montana did the only thing they could with respect to procuring the best available financing at hand from the various governmental agencies involved.

It seems to me that if there is a method which can be used to place this item in a conference report, so that the money can be appropriated and the work done immediately, because of the impending tourist traffic, it should be used.

This disaster has wider repercussions than the impact in Montana. It affects all of America. People from all over the country will be going to that area. It seems to me that if the conference procedure could be used, it would be of im-

mediate help, not only to Montana, but to other parts of the Nation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I wish to add, in conclusion, that these arguments convince me that it would be appropriate for the Senate to accept the amendment and take it to conference, and consider the items at that time, and, if further study indicates that these are correct items, to proceed accordingly.

I do not believe the Senate wishes to adopt this amendment as a formula for adding such amounts to appropriation bills under normal circumstances. However, these are abnormal circumstances; the situation was created by an act of God.

Therefore, in this instance, I believe the Senate would be justified in approving the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senators from Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BREWSTER in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 5, it is proposed to strike out the numeral and to insert "\$28,368,700."

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I have discussed this amendment with the chairman of the full committee. I wish to give a brief explanation of the reason for this item.

It was impossible to submit the amendment to the Appropriations Committee during its regular sessions, because this is also an emergency matter, not too dissimilar from the one covered by the amendment of the Senators from Montana.

I believe it might be well to read into the RECORD an excerpt from a letter I have just received from the Secretary of the Interior. The letter is dated June 19, and is directed to the chairman of the full committee. I read from the letter the following:

As stated in your letter, impoundment of water in Lake Powell behind Glen Canyon Dam results in problems further down the Colorado River in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The water level at Lake Mead had been lowered previously to the 1,123-foot level which necessitated many emergency measures to provide adequate service to the hundreds of thousands of recreation seekers. If the water level is lowered to 1,083 feet, or by 40 more feet, it will result in wide expanses of mudflats between previously constructed public-use facilities and the water. The further lowering will require major expenditures for the extension of boat launching ramps, waterlines, sewerlines, and powerlines; in addition to dredging for docking facilities, grading of beaches, removal of debris, and general cleanup.

The justification for the appropriation of this sum of money is contained on page 2 of the letter from the Secretary.

The purpose of the amendment is to attempt to take care of a problem facing

us in the next few weeks and months. The lowering of the water level in Lake Mead will cause many hundreds of thousands of dollars of damage to the public facilities in the Lake Mead area.

To date, the Federal Government has expended approximately \$8 million on public facilities at Lake Mead. I believe the investment of private concessionaires is in the neighborhood of \$3 million to \$3.5 million.

The problem has urgency, because the water level of Lake Mead is dropping every day. The Secretary's letter is dated May 11; and on that date, the level of Lake Mead was 1,124 feet. As of today, June 22, the level of Lake Mead is 1,114 feet. It is anticipated that if the filling at Glen Canyon is to continue, the level of Lake Mead will drop to about 1,080 feet by October of this year. It is easy to see the damage that is caused by the lowering of the lake level.

I believe the amendment to be a meritorious one. It is one in which the Secretary of the Interior concurs. I believe this expenditure of money would enable the National Park Service to do its level best in the Lake Mead recreation area to keep these facilities operational and to keep them from being put completely out of business.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I rise to support the amendment, because it is supported by a factual situation which, in my judgment, the Senate cannot ignore.

For years in the Senate, I have tried to stress the point that we must protect the water level of this country. I have pointed out that when the water level of a country recedes, its civilization cannot climb, for civilizations do not climb on falling water tables. That is the indisputable teaching and lesson of history.

In this case we are dealing with an amendment which is engineeringly sound; it is designed to do something about a falling water level in this particular area of the country.

Again I stress the point that the amendment calls upon us to carry out a trusteeship obligation which we, as lawmakers, owe to future generations of Americans living in this area; and I do not know of a single vote I have ever cast, in 20 years in the Senate, in opposition to protecting water levels.

When I think of the many millions of dollars our Government wastes abroad, and sometimes at home, too, I am always aghast when it is suggested that we should not take action to protect the water level in this country, which is one of God's greatest gifts to us, on the preservation of which so much of our long-time civilization depends.

So, Mr. President, I support the position taken by the Senator from Nevada on this amendment, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield for several questions?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. DOMINICK. I did not have an opportunity to hear as clearly as I wished the Senator's statement in regard to the effect of his amendment.

Will he state again the amount of money involved?

Mr. BIBLE. Yes. The amendment would increase the amount now contained in the bill by \$3,262,100. That is an over-the-line item.

Mr. President, I wish to modify my amendment, because by adopting the Mansfield-Metcalf amendment the Senate has increased the previous item to \$28,049,125, on page 11, in line 5. So I should like to have my amendment modified, in line with that amendment, to call for an increase by an additional \$3,262,100, which would bring the first amendment up to \$31,311,225, in order to conform to the amendment previously adopted by the Senate.

When I prepared my amendment, I did not anticipate the adoption of the Mansfield-Metcalf amendment.

Mr. DOMINICK. Do I correctly understand that this money would be used entirely by the Interior Department on public facilities?

Mr. BIBLE. This is correct. This is my understanding. The table of the breakdown itself, I think, will clear it up.

Mr. DOMINICK. Did the Department of the Interior bring this request before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee?

Mr. BIBLE. It did not.

Mr. DOMINICK. It has known about this situation, or a possibility of it, since March. Does the Senator have any idea why it did not bring up anything in this connection.

Mr. BIBLE. I cannot answer that. I should say that as a member of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, I sat rather faithfully through the hearings. Nothing of this kind came before the committee. The committee finalized its action. It was not until May 11 that the Secretary of the Interior announced his decision as to the impounding of the waters at Glen Canyon.

I for one had no knowledge of this particular problem at the time that the matter was before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. DOMINICK. That is the timing that I wanted the Senator to bring out. I think it was important. The Interior Department, as such, did not present a request for that amount of money until after the closing of the Glen Canyon Dam. Is that correct?

Mr. BIBLE. To my knowledge, that is absolutely correct. I have no knowledge otherwise.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Did the Interior Department request this increase or did it merely endorse it following an inquiry from the Senate?

Mr. BIBLE. I think it was done rather simultaneously. Just as soon as the Secretary of the Interior promulgated his ruling or decision of May 11, it became very apparent that if any of these facilities were to be saved in the Lake Mead Recreation Area, additional amounts of money had to be expended. That was called to my attention. I called it to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the Park Serv-

ice, George Hartzog. I presume that they were told about it independently of that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I notice a letter from the Secretary dated June 19. I wonder why that was not mentioned to the committee between May 11 and June 19. Apparently no member of the committee had ever heard of this before this afternoon.

I think this is a very unusual way to proceed. The project may be meritorious but why such a rush?

Why not follow the orderly procedure? After all, this involves a request for \$2.3 million at a moment's notice.

Mr. BIBLE. I am the first to agree with the Senator from Delaware that this is somewhat of an unusual proceeding. This is an unusual situation, one that was not anticipated, one that broke upon us in a matter of 2 or 3 weeks. It is a matter that broke around us after the hearings on the Interior appropriations had been completed.

If there were another appropriation bill that would be coming before the Appropriations Committee for proper action before sine die adjournment this year, I would be the first to admit that we should go before the committee and ask for money at that time. But I do not know of a single appropriation bill that will come before Appropriations Committee with respect to which this would be a proper subject of inquiry.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It may be an appropriate amendment. We do not know. But I wonder why they waited from May 11 to June 19 to call attention to it. What national catastrophe happened that they did not know about it when they were before the committee?

Mr. BIBLE. I think the answer to that question lies in the promulgation of the Secretary of the Interior Department, dated May 11. Even up to that date, until only a few days before that, the exact filling criteria of Glen Canyon was by no means certain. Certain levels had to be maintained at Lake Mead in order to make the Boulder Dam, the Hoover Dam, operational. The Secretary himself is dependent upon the water studies from the Colorado into the months of May and June, and even into the month of July, before he knows definitely what he will do about the Colorado.

I say to my distinguished friend from Delaware that the last 2 years, if I am correctly advised, were probably the all-time dry years along the Colorado. This has made water along the Colorado in extremely short supply.

For those reasons this could not be reasonably anticipated in advance of this date.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I notice that the letter of the Secretary of the Interior is dated June 19, apparently in reply to an inquiry which he received on June 15. It took him but 4 days to agree that he could use another \$2 million. And yet there was a dry spell 2 years ago. Someone must have gone to sleep on the job. I believe that this subject deserves considerably more study. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. First, I shall yield to the Senator from Colorado for a question.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I shall ask one or two more questions in order to clear up my own mind. The money will be expended for waterlines, sewerlines, and dock facilities. Is that correct?

Mr. BIBLE. And landing facilities, and the extension of launching ramps for boats, so that they may be launched into the water.

Mr. DOMINICK. Does the Senator know how much is to be used for the benefit of concessionaires, and how much is to be used for department-operated facilities, if any?

Mr. BIBLE. As the breakdown will show, most of this is contained in Boulder Harbor and Las Vegas Wash facilities. Perhaps, as is often the case, it will benefit the concessionaires as well. But I could not give the Senator the exact percentage.

Mr. DOMINICK. Does the Senator happen to know how much is to be used for waterlines or sewerlines? If any sum is to be used for this purpose no computation was made as to what should be done to provide for it.

Mr. BIBLE. This has been a problem that has plagued us on the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee for many years. I say very frankly that the problem that has occurred at Lake Mead is one that we are attempting to guard against in the future. This attempt is being made so that this very problem at Glen Canyon, for example, may be avoided.

Mr. DOMINICK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It has been called to my attention that an amendment to this section has already been adopted by the Senate. In addition to that, this is above the budget request. On both points, it is subject to a point of order. I make the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears the point of order. The Chair is obliged to sustain the point of order on the ground that it is an amendment to an amendment, the Metcalf amendment, heretofore adopted.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I rise to speak briefly in strong support of an appropriation of \$35,000 which is included in this bill to provide planning funds for a Forestry Soil and Hydrology Laboratory at Oxford, Miss.

This project has been given a high priority by the U.S. Forest Service because of the urgent need to accelerate research on the twofold problem of providing an adequate water supply and preventing erosion of our soils. In the South, we have an abundant rainfall as compared with other sections of the country. But the very abundance of rainfall sometimes creates serious problems of excessive storm runoff and erosion that continue to damage our soil resource and impair the quality of the water supply. We need the abundance of water, but we also need greater protection of our watersheds to stabilize soils and improve water quality.

Some work on these problems is now underway at Oxford. Scientists are adding to the information available to land-owners and the application of results can be observed on a considerable acreage. But a forest hydrology laboratory and related auxiliary facilities are urgently needed to provide the necessary space and equipment for the watershed research program. A laboratory, greenhouse, and service building would enable scientists to move ahead much faster and with greater economy in manpower than is now possible in the crowded, outmoded facilities available. No other forest watershed laboratory of this type is planned for the Southern Coastal Plain.

The laboratory and auxiliary facilities are estimated to cost \$450,000. They would immediately increase the effectiveness of the present research. A building site has been acquired at an excellent location where cooperation with the University of Mississippi and other programs will be very effective. These funds in the amount of \$35,000 which have been approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Appropriations, will provide the necessary planning funds. I strongly support this appropriation so that all architectural and engineering work may be performed this year, with a view to the commencement of actual construction in fiscal year 1966.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I should like to address myself for just a moment to the ruling of the Chair on the point of order raised by the Senator from Delaware. It occurs to me it was a completely correct ruling or decision. I brought the matter to the floor today in order to alert my fellow Senators to a problem in the Lake Mead recreation area.

I have since consulted with members of the committee. I feel that there will be one more opportunity this session of presenting this case before the Appropriations Committee. When the Public Works Subcommittee considers the bill, I believe it may be properly heard at that time.

I defer to and respect the decision of the Chair. As I stated, I think it was a correct decision. I take this opportunity to point out a problem of great seriousness in the Lake Mead recreation area. We shall pursue the suggestions that have been made to have the case developed at the Public Works Subcommittee level.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BIBLE. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. I congratulate the distinguished Senator for the decision he has made. In a sense, I suppose we could say it was made for him. I am very sympathetic toward the problem facing him.

The Department of the Interior has been somewhat remiss in dealing with such problems. The problem with which the Senator from Colorado is faced at the moment is one that could have been foreseen months ago, and is one which almost everybody on the Colorado River anticipated, even though the Department of the Interior did not.

The point was properly sustained. Unfortunately, the chairman, the distinguished Senator from Nevada, has not had an adequate opportunity to make any kind of record on this subject, other than the presentation of the letter of the Secretary of the Interior. I believe the course he has chosen is wise. It is a good one. It will enable him to present before the Public Works Appropriations Committee testimony that is needed in that committee to support his claim, and which I am sure probably will not run him afoul of the rule which has just been used in the Senate—and quite properly.

Mr. BIBLE. I appreciate the sentiments of the Senator from Colorado. I do not wish to go into the problem of earlier filing the criteria set out by the Secretary of the Interior. Suffice it to say that we have a problem, and those of us interested in the full and complete development of the Colorado River must work shoulder to shoulder if we are to harness the power, the water, and the vast resources of this great river.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I send to the desk my amendment No. 491 and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 13, it is proposed to strike out "\$47,315,000" and insert in lieu thereof: "\$52,278,000, of which \$4,963,000 shall be used for the conversion of a portion of Tongue Point Naval Base, Oregon, to a boarding high school for Indian children."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, this amendment is subject to a point of order under rule XVI, in that the amount of \$4,963,000 is requested for the Tongue Point Indian School project. The President's budget request for fiscal 1965, for the item designated as construction for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, was \$51,176,000. The \$47,315,000 approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for construction for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, if increased by \$4,963,000 would total \$52,278,000.

On April 14, 1964, I served notice of intention to suspend rule XVI, and that written notice is at the desk. A two-thirds vote of the Senate to suspend the rule is necessary.

I invite the attention of the majority leader for a moment to a speech that I shall make, which will take all of 2 hours or longer. I propose to speak for the Record so that Senators at least will have available the information to read before they vote, because my speech will be highly critical of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

The people of Oregon and I, in my judgment, have been unfairly dealt with by the Senate Appropriations Committee, not only with respect to this matter, but also with respect to a good many other matters in recent years.

I have no choice but to warn the Senate with respect to what I consider to be unfair, discriminatory policies which have developed in the Senate Appropriations Committee against deserved projects in the State of Oregon. The State of Oregon is at the bottom of the "totem pole" so far as the expenditure of such Federal tax dollars is concerned.

I am fed up with treatment of this type. It is about time for some Senator to rise on the floor of the Senate and point out to the Appropriations Committee that it is not a legislative committee, that it has a responsibility to give careful consideration to authorization bills that come before it, and to deal fairly with the States in regard to such authorization bills.

For too long a time the State of Oregon has suffered at the hands of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and in this speech I intend to make my record. I say to the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the majority leader, that I very much prefer that there be no vote on this question tonight. When I am through, it will be well after 6 o'clock—perhaps 7 o'clock. At least I am entitled to have the points I make in my speech made a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, before Senators come to a vote on the issues which I shall raise in my speech.

Mr. President, the latest injustice which has been done the State of Oregon by the Appropriations Committee, in the opinion of the senior Senator from Oregon, is the rejection, for no good or sound reason, as I shall show before I finish this speech, of an appropriation for Tongue Point.

The Senator from Oregon has waged a battle on the floor of the Senate for the past 2 years on Tongue Point, which is located in the deepest pocket of poverty in the United States. There is no pocket of poverty in Appalachia which compares with the pocket of poverty at Astoria, Ore.; yet the Senate Appropriations Committee uses one false excuse after another to gut the Tongue Point project. The Senator from Oregon received the approval of the late President, President Kennedy, to reactivate it as a Federal facility after the senior Senator from Oregon stopped a group of businessmen in his own State from trying to conduct a political steal against this great facility, in which the American taxpayers have an investment of between \$13 million and \$18 million. In my judgment, the facility is worth more than \$18 million.

In one little part of this great facility there is contained stone of roadmaking quality which cannot be found within a hundred miles of Astoria, Ore. A leading highway official of my State has told me that that stone in that quarry alone is worth from \$1 million to \$1½ million.

Yet this group of businessmen, which is trying to get by with this political steal, wanted to get it for \$920,000. The businessmen followed an illegal subterfuge. They got the mayor of Astoria and the City Council of Astoria to permit themselves to be used as an illegal conduit in an attempt to transfer this property, which had been declared surplus to the needs of our Government, to the city council. Within a short time it was to have been transferred to this group of businessmen, under the guise that they were going to turn it into an industrial area. The senior Senator from Oregon was reliably informed that what they intended to do was to salvage the facilities.

Before I finish the speech I will let the Senate take a look at pictures of this facility. It contains buildings so fine and permanent in their architectural structure that they could be put on Constitution Avenue as Federal Government buildings and be a credit to Washington, D.C. That is the kind of facility the senior Senator from Oregon has crusaded to protect in the Senate for the past 2 years.

I am not at all happy at the treatment that I have received in the Senate with regard to this matter. I have battled in the Senate for men into whose faces I am looking, as well as for many absent Senators. That is why I do not propose to let this matter go to a vote tonight. I have battled in the interest of men on the floor of the Senate who have had equally legitimate claims for help, and I have supported them. I shall continue to support them, in spite of the treatment that they have given me in connection with the Tongue Point issue.

I have a trust in the Senate. Even though I get what I consider to be an inexcusable raw deal, I shall never be a party to giving a raw deal to a colleague in the Senate on any basis of recrimination.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In view of the circumstances, I assure the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon that there will be no vote on the Interior appropriation bill this evening.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator very much. My trust in the Senate is to pass judgment on the merits of each item that comes before us for appropriation, testing the merits against the public interest.

The senior Senator from Oregon is proud of the fact that in 20 years he has never scratched a back in the Senate. He has never traded a vote in the Senate. He has never gone to a Senator and said, "If you will give me support for this, I will give you support for that." I do not believe in that kind of inexcusable politics. What I do believe in and what I will fight for is fair treatment for my State. My State has not had fair treatment from the Appropriations Committee in regard to Tongue Point. I will make the record tonight to show that.

I have not yet even started my fight on Tongue Point. I intend to stop the scuttling of this facility, which the Appropriations Committee is now aiding and abetting by its refusal to carry out an understanding the Senator from Oregon had with President Kennedy. I shall put into the RECORD that understanding.

My State has been raided. My critics in Oregon charge that I have permitted my State to be economically raped by the State of Washington and the State of California, particularly, time and time again.

My State has received the least consideration from the Senate Appropriations Committee and other committees of the Senate of any Western State.

Early in the battle on Tongue Point, when I was asking President Kennedy to have this facility taken off the deactiva-

tion list and put on the list for use as a Federal facility, I told the President he ought to post a man of the West on the wall of every officer of the administrative branch of the Government who has anything to do with determining policy as to the location of Federal facilities, and then put a ring around the State of Oregon with a note on it, with the President's initials attached thereto, reading: "The State of Oregon is still a member of the Federal Union."

The senior Senator from Oregon wonders if that is appreciated in the administrative and executive branch of the Government. I sometimes wonder if it is appreciated by the Senate Appropriations Committee and by some of the authorizing committees of the Senate.

I have pointed out to the people of my State that I believe they are entitled to fair treatment in regard to the allocation of Federal dollars. It has taken me a long time to come to the conclusion that a good many of the critics of the policy of Congress in regard to the allocation of Federal funds have some merit in their criticism.

I do not like to criticize the treatment that my State has received. But the evidence is so cumulative and so massive that this rejection by the Appropriations Committee is the straw that broke the camel's back so far as the senior Senator from Oregon is concerned.

The merits of our request for the establishment of an Indian school at Tongue Point are so overwhelming in support of the school that, in my judgment, the Committee on Appropriations does not have a leg on which to stand. Moreover, the Committee on Appropriations has dredged up some of the most interesting non sequiturs to alibi and rationalize their turning down of the Senator from Oregon in regard to Tongue Point.

Let me, at the early part of this speech, make the point that the Indian school for which the senior Senator from Oregon is fighting will be built. Senators can get that admission from most of the members of the Committee on Appropriations. But where? In Arizona? In Nevada? In Washington? In Alaska? Or in other States having high Indian populations and having Senators who are members of the Committee on Appropriations? Oregon has no Senator who is a member of that committee.

The senior Senator from Oregon is up against partisan criticism, for let me say to Senators that I have enemies in my State who certainly would like to substantiate the charge that the senior Senator from Oregon cannot get fair treatment from the Senate. Their accomplices at the present time, in my judgment, happen to be members of the Committee on Appropriations, no matter how innocent they may be in their intention or desire to do this kind of irreparable damage to the senior Senator from Oregon.

I have never asked, in all my years in the Senate, for a project for the State of Oregon that could not be justified on the merits. I am asking for a project for Oregon now that can be substantiated on its merits. I shall now proceed

to discuss the facts in regard to the project. I am satisfied that any Member of this body who wishes to go into the merits of Tongue Point, who wishes to go into the merits of equally sound projects in this appropriation bill that have been approved, and that I have supported, including those I have supported just this afternoon in the Senate for additions to the appropriations, will find these projects consistent with the 20-year record I have made in getting up on the floor of the Senate and working for, speaking for, fighting for, and voting for sound natural resource development projects that come under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and other committees of the Senate, just as this particular educational project of a special nature comes under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

I have fought for these projects. I think I am entitled to have this proposal considered on its merits and to receive equal fairness on the part of my colleagues; but I have not been getting it.

Of course, there will be a denial of this speech; but I say to my associates in the Senate: You can deny it until doomsday, but the fact is that Oregon is at the bottom of the totem pole. It is far below other States, and without justification. The time has come for the speech that I am making. I have never been guilty of a proposal to raid an installation in a single State, and I never will. Yet Oregon has been put pretty much in the position of having its pockets by Washington, California, and some other States. Its installations have been moved for no good cause. I recognize what political pressure can do sometimes. But I do not believe in political pressure.

I am quite a horse trader outside my work in the Senate. I have traded horses for some 50 years, starting as a youngster. But I do not believe in David Harum tactics in the Senate of the United States, for I do not believe they can be reconciled with good, clean government. I believe every project should be considered on its merits. I favor on its merits the proposed Indian school for Tongue Point.

I say again that such an Indian school will be built. I ask the question: Where? I shall point out that the Committee on Appropriations, even this year, is in favor of building Indian school facilities, each seat of which will be at a substantially higher cost than the cost of the seats involved in this school.

Let me make perfectly clear at the outset the exact nature and purpose of the Indian school which the administration has requested to be established at the deactivated Tongue Point Naval Base near Astoria, Ore.

The proposed Tongue Point Indian School is to be a boarding high school for Indian students, and operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It is designed to meet certain special educational needs of the Indian young people of this country which cannot be met in public schools or at the day schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Indian children who would attend this school live primarily in isolated rural reservation areas, where both schools and roads are often lacking. Some are from broken and undesirable homes, and some have failed in public schools or for social reasons must be removed from their homes in local communities. Almost all the children enrolled in Federal schools must learn English as a second language after they start school.

Let me make it clear to the Senate that we are not dealing with first-graders alone. We are dealing here with the need to put 14-, 15-, and 16-year-old Indian boys and girls in a school, who, in many instances cannot speak a word of English.

Yet we hear alibis from some members of the Committee on Appropriations that we ought to put the children in public schools. What nonsense. What a lack of knowledge of the problem. The Committee on Appropriations was told the facts, and the Committee on Appropriations has flown in the face of the facts. We are dealing with a special educational need of the Indians of this country.

I repeat, almost all the children enrolled in Federal schools must learn English as a second language after they start to school. Generally speaking, accepted standards of health, sanitation, and modern living are completely foreign to the background of this group of children.

These and similar conditions constitute handicaps that must be reckoned with in a school setting. A traditional public school is not prepared to meet problems of this type. The boarding schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs are designed to help the youths overcome such handicaps so that they may become useful citizens in today's world. Thus, Tongue Point and similar Indian boarding schools are designed to fill an education gap. That gap must be bridged if we are fully to assimilate our Indian young people into the world of today and tomorrow.

There are members of the Committee on Appropriations who, I say most respectfully, are apparently so misinformed in regard to the facts involving Indian education that they oppose the proposal of the senior Senator from Oregon on the ground that the school at Tongue Point would be a segregated school. Imagine that. Imagine members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, who have had Indian problems before them for untold years, opposing a school that the senior Senator from Oregon is asking to have located at Tongue Point on the basis of the argument of segregation.

There are 19 special Indian schools. Has the Committee on Appropriations submitted any recommendation to integrate them? Of course it has not. Why? Because they know that under the law that cannot be done. That is why.

Senators know that under existing Indian law we are obligated to supply the schools, and that under existing law the Indian chiefs of these reservations have a right to have the kind of school I am urging.

Mr. President, I do not propose to for-

get my knowledge of Indian law just because members of the Senate Appropriations Committee wish to ignore it. Any member or members of the Appropriations Committee who use the segregation argument are just dead wrong. Yet, as I shall show, that argument was the basis of one of the arguments used by a Congresswoman, and it was picked up by a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee as an alibi and an escape hatch for not voting for this school for Tongue Point.

Mr. President, for the benefit of the members of the Appropriations Committee, which is in sure dire need of information on Indian affairs, I shall read a telegram I have received from Bruce A. Wilkie, executive secretary of the National Indian Youth Council, second vice president of the Intertribal Council of Western Washington Indians, and secretary of the Makah Tribal Council. I respectfully submit that it is impossible to find a better informed person on Indian problems than Mr. Wilkie, who has sent this telegram to me. It is dated June 22 and I ask Senators to listen to it as I read it:

All major Indian organizations support Indian school proposal.

Mr. President, I say to the Appropriations Committee that if any of its members deny that, I should like to have them state the name of any Indian group that opposes this proposal.

Now I shall read the entire telegram:

SEATTLE, WASH., June 22, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

All major Indian organizations support Indian school proposal. Support of the Makah Tribe that of the Intertribal Council of Western Washington Indians, National Indian Youth Council and National Congress of American Indians assured fully. Public school system not successful to a great extent. Lack of opportunity makes difficult for Indians to compete in a public school system atmosphere. Fact: 50- to 70-percent dropout rate in public schools by Indian students. Public schools not geared to familiarity of the Indian community. Many Indian students view the public school situation with apathy. Indian schools provide a familiar atmosphere for the students. Vocational and academic training much easier arrived at because of more familiar surroundings. Opportunity provided through Indian school system gives greater advantages for students. The fact that public schools are not doing the job, that the dropout rate continues to climb among Indian students, that the Indian educational problem is steadily growing worse, that the Indians desire Indian schools because of obvious success, would in our opinion warrant the appropriation to construct or rehabilitate all areas available for Indian school projects. Included in this is Tongue Point Indian school proposal. We can assure you full support of all local, regional, and National Indian organizations. Would suggest you contact Mr. Robert Burnett, National Congress of American Indians, Washington, D.C., immediately.

Best success,

BRUCE A. WILKIE,
Executive Secretary National Indian Youth Council, Second Vice President Intertribal Council of Western Washington Indians, Secretary, Makah Tribal Council.

Mr. President, talk about integration. The problem is to integrate the Indian into our society; but that cannot be done if we send him to a public school, where, because of his rearing to date, he cannot compete. It will be found that our educational authorities recognize this fact.

I know whereof I speak, because, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I have discussed this matter for some years with school administrators who have some Indians in their student bodies. Their testimony always has been the same kind, and has been consistent—namely, that, by and large, the Indian boys and girls, because of the great cultural differences in their early background, are not in a position to compete with other boys and girls in the public schools. Thank goodness there are many exceptions, of course.

Our problem is to see to it that every Indian boy and every Indian girl has a chance to develop to the maximum possible extent of his or her intellectual potential. That is why the Indian chiefs are entitled to what they ask for, under Indian law, now statutory, and under the early treaty law—namely, the kind of educational facilities about which so many of them are adamant. If we give the Indian children the kind of educational training for which I am pleading, we shall hold these young people in school, shall develop their potentials, and shall train them in vocational skills.

Let us never forget—and I shall stress it over and over again in this speech on the Tongue Point Indian school proposal—that a large part of this program will be a vocational training program by which we shall seek to train the Indians, to develop in them the necessary skills, so that they can integrate themselves economically into our society.

Mr. President, there is no hope for the integration of the Indians into our society unless they become employable; and there is no chance that they will become employable unless we take care of the special educational needs about which I am speaking in regard to the Indians.

I believe it is laughable to hear any member of the Senate Appropriations Committee talk about opposition to my bill on the ground of segregation, when I am fighting, through this bill, for the educational program that offers the only hope for the integration of these Indian students into our society. Let us not forget that this is not just an ordinary Indian school; this is not Chemawa; this is not any one of the other 18 Indian schools. This is a proposal to deal with special educational problems involving special Indian students.

Mr. President, this is the way to integrate these people. If they are able to attend this kind of a special school, they will develop the skills and the training and the ability required in order to enable them to go out into our society and hold jobs.

What happens to the school dropouts among the Indian students? What does the record show, Mr. President? The record shows that they go back to the

reservations, and return to the Indian type of living. That does not make them wage earners; that does not make it possible for them to integrate themselves into the economic life of our society.

That is why I am aghast when I hear members of the Senate Appropriations Committee state that one reason why they opposed my bill was that it would put the Indian students together.

Mr. President, I repeat that as a matter of legislative law and treaty rights, they happen to be entitled to this kind of education. Second, I point out that they need this kind of education so that we can ultimately integrate them into society.

I point out further that the argument of any member of the Committee on Appropriations about segregation falls flat on its face unless we have a recommendation from them to take away the funds for the existing special Indian schools that total, as I recall, 19 in this country, of which Chemawa, located near Salem, Oreg., is one.

I shall have something to say about Chemawa when I reach the part of my speech that relates to the fallacious statements of the Representative from Washington, Mrs. HANSEN, in her action on the House side of knifing of the administration's budget request for the Tongue Point Indian school.

It must, of course, be born in mind that policy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to enroll Indian children in public schools whenever possible. This has long been an objective of the Bureau and for several generations countless Indian young people have done so. Today about 60 percent of all Indian children attend public schools. Many of the remaining children are enrolled in day schools operated by the Indian Bureau on the reservations.

As I have pointed out, however, there are cases of special educational needs that cannot be met either at public schools or at the Bureau's day schools. It is these cases that Tongue Point and the other Indian boarding schools are designed to accommodate.

OUR FEDERAL OBLIGATION TO THE INDIANS

I have long taken the position that we should stop treating Indians as wards of our Nation. I believe our Indian people should be absorbed into our society and should assume the rights and obligations of full citizenship. In furtherance of this objective, I have supported in recent years a number of bills designed to terminate Federal supervision of our Indians. For example, I was a strong supporter of the legislation to terminate Federal supervision of the Indians located in western Oregon. This termination was found in Public Law 588 of the 83d Congress. Also, I supported the Klamath termination act which was adopted in 1954 and perfected by amendments in 1957, 1958, and 1959. To the critics of Indian vocational education schools, I say that I shall continue to support termination of Federal supervision and full integration of Indians into our society. But until the day upon which these fine objectives are accomplished, I intend to do everything I can

to support education benefits for our Indian youths so that they can be trained in those skills that will make it possible for them to become integrated into our economic society.

We have a job of education to do among the adult Indians. We must get their support for education. It would be a shocking thing if the Federal Government tried summarily to end Indian reservation rights. I can tell you where we would end up. We would end up in the Supreme Court. And we would take a legal shellacking.

Mr. President, it would be necessary for us—as was done in the two reservation termination bills to which I have just referred—to obtain the consent, the approval, and the cooperation of the tribes themselves.

But, Mr. President, lacking that cooperation and consent, all we would do would be to buy a mass of litigation, going back over many decades of Indian war; and we would lose before the Supreme Court.

I intend to continue to help prepare the Indians for the termination of the reservations, but only so fast as we can place the Indians in a position where the termination will be to their interest and where the Indians will agree to it. In the meantime, I do not intend to sell Indian youths down the river, so to speak. I do not intend to walk out on my Government's obligation to supply facilities, such as the Tongue Point School, to take care of the special educational needs of a large number of our Indian students.

As will be seen before I am through with the speech, the Indian Bureau plans to start out with 1,000 of these young Indian boys and girls, and hopes to enlarge the school within the next few years to take care of 2,000. May I say—and I cannot stress this too much—that the vocational training facilities that can be developed at this school under the administrative jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau do not prevent in the future the inclusion of non-Indians for training within the facility.

Mr. President, that is a way to approach the integration problem. We will find after we get this vocational training program developed that there are a good many non-Indians who can be brought into it. Their needs are almost identical. And they can be treated alongside of the Indian use. That will be helpful to both groups, in my judgment. It will help prepare both groups for employment.

Earlier today, on an entirely different subject matter, I joined with the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] in making a plea for the passage of the G.I. educational bill that is sorely needed now in order to save so many of our young men from being drowned in a pool of unemployability as far as their economic life is concerned. For, unless we can give these young people the ability to develop the skills necessary for employment we will be confronted in the next quarter of a century with thousands and thousands of young people in this country that will be unemployable because they cannot meet the problems of an automated age.

This will be a serious problem among our young Indians, too. That is why I

am at a complete loss to understand the shortsightedness of the Appropriations Committee. That is why I find it impossible to comprehend the failure on the part of the Appropriations Committee to appropriate the necessary money to carry out President Kennedy's pledge to provide these young Indians with an opportunity to be brought together, as special educational problems, in the type of special training that this special Indian school comprehends.

Our national policy for 150 years or more has been to treat Indians as wards of the Federal Government. Until 1871 we entered into, and solemnly ratified in the Senate, numerous treaties with various Indian tribes from coast to coast. Under those treaties, the Federal Government bound itself to provide certain services and benefits and payments to Indian tribes in return to dispossessing them of their sovereign rights as the original occupants of the territory that became the United States.

Here are only a few of the treaties: Treaty with the Sioux on boundaries, August 19, 1825 (7 Stat. 272); treaty with Creek Nation on claims arbitration, January 8, 1821 (7 Stat. 217); treaty with Nez Perce on fishing rights, June 11, 1855 (12 Stat. 957); treaty with Wyandots on hunting rights, August 3, 1865 (17 Stat. 206); treaty with Cherokees on land allotments, July 8, 1817 (7 Stat. 156). After 1873, no further treaties of this type were entered into. All subsequent rights and obligations relating to Indians are now covered by Federal statutes.

Periodically we hear of the huge settlements that the Federal Government has to make as a result of successful lawsuits that various Indian tribes have brought against the Federal Government on the basis of the allegation that their treaty or statutory rights—rights of wardship—have not been carried out under the full terms and commitments of the Federal Government.

There are many unfortunate pages of American history of which we cannot be very proud, spelling out a rather sordid record from time to time of economic exploitation of Indian tribes. I support the proposition that, as rapidly as possible, we should reach a settlement with the various Indian tribes, under the applicable Indian treaties and agreements, so that all Indians will enjoy the benefits of first-class citizenship and complete equality of rights with the rest of us.

However, we should not forget that we cannot impose integration upon them, and we cannot literally abrogate our treaty and contractual obligations to them. Many of the Indians, particularly of the older generation, want none of the status of integrated equality with the rest of us. They prefer to maintain their rights in accordance with the reservation and wardship obligations which the Federal Government negotiated with their forebears.

The program I am working for when I seek an Indian vocational school at Tongue Point will help get many of the young Indians off the reservation and off the streets and into a school program that will prepare them for lives of successful economic competition with American citizens of all colors.

The controlling question that confronts us is simply this: Is the Government of the United States at the present time doing a good job in fulfilling its commitments and obligations under the treaty and contract relationships with the Indians which are legally binding upon the Government? In my judgment, we should be doing a much better job. Therefore, for as long a time as we continue to be obligated as a Government to carry out wardship obligations to the Indians of the country, I intend to do what I can to help the Indians, and thereby help all of us.

TONGUE POINT INDIAN SCHOOL WOULD
FOSTER INTEGRATION

From what I have said already, Mr. President, it should be quite clear that it is definitely not the purpose of the Tongue Point school to separate Indian children from the rest of the community. Quite to the contrary, it is the goal of this school to give these young people the education and training they need in order to live and work as responsible citizens with the rest of the community.

This school and others like it are in the nature of private schools, with curriculums designed to meet the requirements of their special clientele. As many parents find it necessary to determine that their children require special schooling, so the Congress has authorized these programs for particularly handicapped children whose educational needs cannot be met elsewhere.

In order to correct such deficiencies, the fully accredited Indian school at Tongue Point would offer a program of high quality geared to the demands of the modern world and to the particular requirements of the Indian students attending it. While the Tongue Point School would provide for a 1,000 to 2,000 students with a basic high school education on a par with schools throughout the United States, it would also be designed to provide much more. It would differ from the traditional public school in that every effort would be made to gear the curriculum offered to meet the specific needs of Indian students functioning in a modern world.

In addition to English language capabilities, emphasis would be placed on mathematics, science, career counseling, physical fitness, the practical arts, vocational training, and social guidance. The fact that the boys and girls would be on the campus 7 days a week for almost an entire year would permit the intensive personal counseling and guidance that day schools seldom can provide. This is the type of program that presents the challenges, opportunities, and experience necessary to enable students to graduate from school and to qualify for further education and training beyond high school.

With graduation from high school as a minimum requirement for each youngster, the acquiring of professional, technical, or vocational skills to facilitate employment beyond high school would become an important goal for these young people. As I shall point out shortly, the facilities at Tongue Point are particularly well adapted for the development of such skills.

In performing this function, the Tongue Point School would serve as an integral part of the Federal Indian high school system. It would provide initially for 1,000 students, and could easily be expanded to include an additional 1,000, thereby greatly reducing costs per pupil.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs assures me that that is exactly what it is planned to do. In fact, it may be possible within perhaps a year to add another thousand students, because the facilities are there to accommodate that many.

It is not intended to serve any particular reservation or area wherein our Indians reside. The students might come from any part of the country.

I shall have more to say about that later in this speech, because that is one of the objections that has been reported to me by some members of the Appropriations Committee, which I think was dredged up by staff members of the Appropriations Committee, for being against my bill. But the fact is that Indian school after Indian school in this country has Indians coming from a long distance. Chemawa in my own State is an example of it, as I shall indicate later.

I say most respectfully that this is my opinion based on my observations and experience. In my judgment, too, many of the decisions of the Appropriations Committee come from the staff members and are underwritten by the members of the committee. The time has come to bring the staff under control and make clear to the staffs of the committees that they do not make policy, and they do not have the prerogative or right to attempt to make policy. The responsibility rests upon the members of the committee.

In the opinion of the Senator from Oregon, that there is developing on too many committees in the Senate too much of a takeover by staff members of policymaking. In the judgment of the Senator from Oregon, he would not be having the problem he is having in connection with this matter if the staff of the Appropriations Committee had not meddled beyond what I consider to be the prerogative of the staff.

Before this session is over, the senior Senator from Oregon intends to make some suggestions for changes in the rules in regard to the conduct of staff members, not only those on the committees, but also those on the floor of the Senate. I have become a little weary of some of the arrogance and insubordination that has been exhibited within the last year, and the last couple of years, on the floor of the Senate by members of the staff. The staff members had better be told, and understand, that they work for the Senators, not the Senators for the staff members. No staff member of the Senate, or of any committee, has any authority, prerogative, or right to undertake policy determining matters.

Each member of every committee, in my opinion, has a duty to see to it that policy decisions are the decisions of Senators, and not of members of the staff.

INDIAN SCHOOLS NEAR POPULATION CENTERS
FOSTER INTEGRATION OF INDIAN YOUTHS INTO
OUR SOCIETY

It is true that many of the students would have to travel some distance from

their homes to attend the school. If the establishment of an Indian boarding school at Tongue Point were an innovation, there might be some merit in exploring the concern expressed by the House Appropriations Committee over the fact that the school will be at a distance from some of the student's homes. But the Tongue Point school proposal is not novel. The Bureau has successfully conducted such schools for many years.

As I mentioned earlier, there are at present 19 of these schools. The Indian Bureau has long operated a highly successful boarding school at Chemawa near Salem, Ore. It also operates boarding schools in such widely separated States as North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California and Alaska.

Most of these schools, of course, are designated primarily to serve Indian children in nearby areas. In order, however, to provide certain types of special training or education, or to meet unusual personality problems or family situations, it is frequently necessary to place children in schools at some distance from their homes. In fact, some Eskimo children now travel 1,300 miles from the Arctic coast to Bureau schools in southeast Alaska. Some Navajo children travel 1,100 miles to Oregon to attend the Chemawa School. Other Navajos travel as much as 800 miles to Haskell Institute in Kansas or the Chillicothe School in Oklahoma.

Another fact to be recognized in this connection is that most Indians who want career-producing jobs must travel great distances from their reservations. Only a few of the reservations have natural resources sufficient to support their rapidly increasing populations. The students who graduate from Tongue Point would find themselves in the expanding agricultural-industrial complex of the Pacific Northwest. About 3,800,000 people live within a 3,000-mile radius of Tongue Point. Experience at Haskell and other senior Indian schools shows that vocational training graduates ordinarily have no difficulty in getting jobs. Indeed, the Chemawa School in Oregon has a 10-year record of exceptionally successful placement of its graduates.

We must never forget that if our Indian young people intend to break away from the restrictions, the isolations, and the segregation of reservation living, they must travel hundreds of miles from their old homes to take up lifetime careers. The Tongue Point school would be the first step in assimilating these Indian young people into our society so that they can assume first-class citizenship.

Mr. President, a Tongue Point Indian high school will fill a very definite need, a need which is, in fact, rapidly increasing. In the last decade the Indian Bureau has nearly caught up with the fast-growing Indian population's demand for elementary schools. It is now entering a period when high school construction must be greatly increased to accommodate the increasing number of elementary school graduates.

Mr. Nash, Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, testifying before the Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appro-

priations Committee, described how the Tongue Point school would act to relieve these increasing needs of Indian education when he said:

There is no getting around the fact that if the home does not have the value of education, is overcrowded and does not have light and heat and a place to study, they are not going to get good results with home living. If there has to be travel to distant boarding schools, we think it ought to be the older children, and, therefore, we are expecting to send the older children to Tongue Point if the committee gives its approval. And this would open up spaces in existing boarding schools close to home for the younger children. And this is the way in which the Tongue Point would favor the total Bureau system.

All of my comments to this point serve to indicate, Mr. President, just how the Tongue Point school will act to meet the grave and growing needs in the education of the Indian youths of this country. If the Tongue Point Indian school is denied the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian community, these compelling needs will still remain. A new Indian high school of the type envisaged for Tongue Point must be constructed some place in the United States. We are not going to deny our Indian young people this educational benefit to which they are entitled.

WHERE SHOULD THIS INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL BE BUILT?

The question to be answered is where such a school will be built. It is my firm conviction that the Tongue Point installation affords an excellent location for this much-needed school, both from the point of view of the Federal Government and from the point of view of the Indian community and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This view was shared with me by the late President Kennedy before his death and is still shared by Interior Secretary Udall. I am convinced that an appreciation of the excellent opportunity afforded by the Tongue Point facility for the creation of a first-rate Indian school will demonstrate what a grave mistake has been made by the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House in failing to support the Tongue Point project.

Now, Mr. President, I wish to discuss briefly the late President Kennedy's visit to Tongue Point and his enthusiastic support of its reactivation after he discovered that the facts I had previously given to him were borne out by what he saw with his own eyes.

THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S VISIT TO TONGUE POINT—HIS ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT OF ITS REACTIVATION

It was our late beloved President Kennedy who approved the reactivation of the Tongue Point Naval Base when he visited the base on September 27, 1963. The President saw Tongue Point at first hand and he expressed not only surprise, but delight, when he observed a large number of permanent buildings in excellent condition at this installation. It was readily apparent to the President that we have in the Tongue Point installation a fine multipurpose Federal project having scores of years of usefulness.

In his press release of September 27, 1963, the late President made it clear

that he desired prompt reactivation of the base for multipurpose use, and he indicated initially his desire that the base be used for a weapons system acquisition management school and a coast guard helicopter reserve base. I still recall the President's very wise words when he said at the outset of his press release,

I have been convinced that it would be more economical and efficient to use these facilities, and the skills available in the area, than to build new ones elsewhere.

On the return trip from Tongue Point to Tacoma, Interior Secretary Udall, who accompanied the presidential party on the visit to Tongue Point, pleased me very much when he stated to the President that he was very favorably impressed with the Tongue Point facilities, and that in view of its fine potential for Federal use, he planned, upon his return to Washington, to recommend to his assistants that they look into the possibility of using Tongue Point for a contemplated project of the Interior Department. That project turned out to be the proposed new Indian high school that is included in the budget now under consideration by the Senate.

How well I remember the conversation that took place between President Kennedy, Secretary Udall and myself on that trip from Tongue Point to Tacoma, when the President—talking with the Secretary and with me about the use of this facility for such an Indian school as Secretary Udall had suggested—made it very clear to Secretary Udall that he wished him to proceed immediately with a study of it. He told Secretary Udall that he had appointed Ralph Dungan of the White House staff as his special aid to work with me to find a Federal use for Tongue Point.

President Kennedy, some months before his visit to Tongue Point, had appointed Ralph Dungan as his special aid to work with me on Tongue Point, and had notified the General Services Administration that they should stop the proceedings which called for a sale of the facility. He had made it very clear that on the basis of the study already made, subject only to his final confirmation after his personal inspection, he thought Tongue Point should be reactivated and put to Federal use.

During that summer, pending his trip to Tongue Point in September, the President personally issued the order which stopped the General Services Administration from proceeding with the sale of the facility under the surplus property act.

I know how close to the heart of the President this particular project was. On more than one occasion the President told me that he thought the State of Oregon was entitled to the use of the facility as I had recommended, and wanted me to know that he would do what he could to see to it that it was used.

The President was greatly concerned about the poverty pocket in Astoria, Oreg. He discussed it with me several times. In the next to the last conference I had with President Kennedy, we talked at some length about this facility

and the recommendation of Secretary Udall that it be used for this special Indian school.

The President, who used to serve on the committee in the Senate which handled our educational problems, and who was one of my greatest strengths in working as chairman of the Subcommittee on Education, demonstrated time and time again, as a Senator, his interest in Indian education. In the next to the last conference we had he was particularly concerned about the information he had received, as he said, "which completely squares with and verifies the information you have given me concerning the economically depressed condition of the Astoria area."

In that conference he was very much concerned about putting Tongue Point to an economic use to help alleviate the plight of the economic depression that is coming to characterize Astoria, Oreg.

We had an opportunity to do something for the deepest pocket of economic depression and poverty in the United States. The Appropriations Committee of the Senate, as a part of its alibi for not approving this program, which was close to the heart of President Kennedy, has something to say about maintenance costs. I shall come to that in some detail later in this speech.

I wonder if the Appropriations Committee is concerned about maintenance costs in West Virginia, in Appalachia, and in other areas where we know we have a clear obligation to go in and help to install facilities, installations and programs which will retrain people and provide jobs. Even if the committee were right as to the maintenance cost—and it is dead wrong—we have a clear duty to go into this poverty pocket and do something to provide the facilities, the income and the economic resources that will help alleviate the worst economic conditions in that part of my State.

We do not find the Appropriations Committee becoming very much excited and concerned about voting hundreds of millions of dollars for depressed areas around the world, in what in many instances amounts to more or less a wasteful program of foreign aid. But when we come to depressed areas in the United States, we encounter the kind of foolish argument that we are getting from the Appropriations Committee in regard to the problems of this poverty pocket and this depressed area in our own country. They cannot justify it.

I am making this record tonight to express at least one Senator's complete and thorough disagreement with the policies of the Appropriations Committee, not only with respect to this mistake, which they have made, but also, in my judgment, with respect to many other mistakes that they are making in the handling of taxpayers' dollars for some projects to which funds are being appropriated.

In order that the Senate may have complete background information on the considerations that led up to the plan to reactivate this facility, I ask unanimous consent that the President's press release of September 27, 1963, and portions of my newsletter of October 7, 1963, be

included in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the news release and newsletter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

For some time I have been concerned over the failure of the Federal Government to make use of the excellent facilities available at Tongue Point. On the basis of my talks with Senator MORSE and reports by the appropriate officials, I have been convinced that it would be more economical and efficient to use these facilities, and the skills available in the area, than to build new ones elsewhere.

The best first step in reactivating this facility appears to be multipurpose use. It is, therefore, a pleasure to be able to tell you that both the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard will shortly initiate activities here.

Early next year the Department of Defense will establish a Weapon System Acquisition Management School here at Tongue Point. This school will be jointly staffed by our military departments and will provide training for senior civilian personnel and senior military officers for all the services and the Defense Department.

Shortly after this training activity begins, the Coast Guard will establish a helicopter rescue base here.

Both agencies will soon begin their planning in cooperation with the General Services Administration.

I am particularly happy to make this announcement—not only because it will enable the Government to put to effective use part of an excellent facility in which many millions of dollars have been invested over a period of years—but also because it will bring to Astoria economic benefits your community sorely needs.

The establishment of these activities at Tongue Point is a fortunate concurrence of efficient Federal use of facilities and of local needs. It is in no small way a tribute to the alertness and persistence of your senior Senator, WAYNE MORSE. His deep awareness of the interests of the people of Astoria—and of Oregon—and his strong advocacy of efficient Government operations are, I am sure, well known here in Oregon.

Our long efforts to bring Tongue Point back to life have shown again the necessity for persistent attention to economy in Government. Anyone who has seen Tongue Point—as I have today—knows that it makes little sense to build new facilities for new or expanded Federal activities when existing, but unused, installations can be modified to meet the need.

With this in mind, I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to take whatever steps may be necessary to make certain that this kind of choice is made systematically and objectively—with economy and efficiency as the standards.

Again, I want you to know how delighted I am that part of Tongue Point will soon be reactivated, and I can assure you that we shall continue our efforts to take advantage of the full potential of this installation.

SENATOR MORSE REPORTS

OCTOBER 7, 1963.

DEAR FRIEND: On September 27, President Kennedy visited Tongue Point, near Astoria, and announced the renewal of Federal activities at the former naval base.

The Weapon System Acquisition Management School and the Coast Guard Helicopter Rescue Base will not, of course, come anywhere near making full use of the available facilities. However, the President has made clear that Tongue Point is to be reactivated on a multiuse basis. It is the plan to locate at Tongue Point additional Federal activities

just as rapidly as the various agencies and departments find that they have need for any of its facilities.

President Kennedy made clear such a policy when he stated: "I can assure you that we shall continue our efforts to take advantage of the full potential of this installation."

I have been assured that both the General Services Administration and the Bureau of the Budget have been instructed to work to this end. Mr. Ralph Dungan, White House aide to the President, acting under instructions from the President, has been working on the Tongue Point reactivation problem for many months. We are all greatly indebted to Mr. Dungan for his very effective work in response to the representations I have made to the White House on the behalf of the Oregon delegation in respect to reactivation of Tongue Point.

The most important immediate effect of the President's action is that Tongue Point has been saved from being dismantled, its buildings razed, its equipment sold for salvage prices, and the real estate divided up and sold for much less than a fair return to the taxpayers. We who opposed the junking of Tongue Point pressed upon the President and his advisers the importance of retaining it as a Federal facility. This does not foreclose future lease arrangements for use of some portion of the property by Oregon municipal, county, or State governments; nor does it exclude the possibility of lease arrangements with private industry for use of portions of the facility consistent with Federal use of other portions.

The American taxpayers have more than \$14 million invested in this facility. What I have sought to do in my endeavor to save it as a Federal installation has been to protect that economic interest, and by so doing, provide the best assurance to the people and business interests of Oregon and the Astoria area that Tongue Point would be put to such uses as would maximize the economic contribution of the facility to the economy of the area and of the State.

The decision to reactivate Tongue Point for multipurpose Federal use does not mean that overnight, or within the next few weeks or months, Tongue Point is going to be teeming with Federal activity and personnel. It will take time to establish new Federal activities there. But the important thing is that it has been saved for Federal uses. In due course of time, it once again can become an important economic asset to our State, far in excess of any economic return that would have resulted from any of the proposed private projects or uses for the property that were proposed prior to the President's visit.

Speaking for myself, I am very encouraged about the economic potential of Tongue Point. Mr. Harry Swanson, who served as chairman of the local committee of Astoria businessmen, made a very effective statement to the President. He pointed out the varied and manifold facilities that were available, including the docks, warehouses, harbor advantages, extensive housing, administration buildings, shop repair facilities, potential stone quarry and all the other economic advantages of Tongue Point. Mr. Swanson also submitted to the President a memorandum brief which was very effectively prepared. The President read it, and turned it over to one of his aids with instructions that it be given to Mr. Ralph Dungan for his careful consideration.

President Kennedy spoke very favorably about the brief. I want to thank most sincerely Mr. Swanson and his committee for the splendid cooperation they extended to us on the inspection tour of Tongue Point. Their efforts were very helpful to me in presenting my case on behalf of Tongue Point to the President.

We also discussed Mr. Swanson's memorandum after we got back into the helicopter, following the President's visit. Secretary of the Interior Udall pleased me very much by stating to the President that he was very favorably impressed with the Tongue Point facility. In fact, he said, he had no idea that it had such fine potential for Federal use.

Secretary Udall expressed interest in part of the facility for possible use in a contemplated project of the Interior Department. He advised the President and me that when he got back to Washington he was going to recommend to his assistants that they look into the possibility of using Tongue Point for this particular project.

In conclusion, I express thanks again to Senator NEUBERGER, Congresswoman EDITH GREEN, Congressman ULLMAN, and Congressman DUNCAN for the wonderful and cooperative assistance they have given me throughout the many months in which I have made repeated representations to the White House on behalf of Tongue Point. This is but another example of the close cooperation that prevails among the Democrats on the Oregon delegation whenever any matter involving the interests of Oregon is presented to it.

Sincerely,

WAYNE MORSE.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the facilities of this 81-acre Tongue Point installation are not temporary wartime structures. They are not World War II barracks. They include buildings that were made to last indefinitely. They are attractive and ideally situated for an educational institution.

I wish the RECORD to show that there is at the desk of the Senator from Oregon, for inspection by his colleagues, a series of pictures of the Tongue Point facility.

These are buildings that, if they stood on Constitution Avenue or Pennsylvania Avenue or on the Mall, or anywhere else in Washington, D.C., would not be in the slightest degree inferior for Federal use to the buildings in which we are already housing facilities of the Federal Government.

The hospital facility is one of the finest physical hospital plants in that area of the country. It is true that the equipment has been removed. However, with the equipment put back in this facility, I say most respectfully that the hospital could be used.

I ask Senators to take a look at the photographs which are at my desk. This is a fine hospital. It could be used to help the program for the Indians of this country. It is made to order.

If we do not stop the Committee on Appropriations in its handling of the Tongue Point facility, I forewarn tonight that we shall end up with this facility being junked or salvaged for a few cents on the dollar. That is the kind of wasteful action the Committee on Appropriations is preparing for in connection with the Tongue Point project.

I am only pleading that we stop the shortsightedness of the Senate Committee on Appropriations in regard to this facility, that we put it to the use President Kennedy envisioned and make it one of the great centers, not only for Indian education or Indian vocational training, but also for Indian health services, because the facilities are there.

A new Indian high school, of the type envisioned for Tongue Point, must be constructed somewhere in the United States. It will be constructed somewhere in the near future. I know that Members of the Senate, of both parties, are genuinely interested in economy in our Federal budget. So am I. From that standpoint, we cannot afford to bypass the use of this ideal base for the Indian school that has been proposed in the administration's budget.

TONGUE POINT IDEALLY SUITED FOR INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL PURPOSES

The important thing to remember is that many of the facilities needed in a boarding school are already constructed and in operating condition at Tongue Point. Thus, by converting the Tongue Point installation to such a school, some of the initial expense of providing a similar educational facility elsewhere could be saved.

For instance, two buildings, one the former bachelor officers' quarters and the other the former enlisted men's barracks, could provide some of the needed dormitory space. These are permanent, attractive brick buildings. An existing kitchen-dining hall could be equipped and reactivated for the student feeding programs.

The utility systems are in place and while requiring some repair work, are adequate in size to serve the total needs of the school. In fact, I was very much impressed by the following statistics contained in the General Administration's brochure on Tongue Point. It states:

Utilities: Steam generation—central heating plant with six oil-fired boilers, capacity of 60,000 pounds steam per hour at 100-pounds-per-square-inch pressure in distribution. The water system * * * consists of the lines and mains, two 400,000 gallon steel storage tanks and related facilities. Sewage disposal—modern sanitary and storm sewage disposal system, designed to accommodate a population of about 2,500.

Two hangars on the site are in good condition and could be used for practical art shops, storage area, and for indoor play.

I have spoken with vocational educational experts who have inspected the facilities, and they say it is almost unbelievable that such fine, excellent facilities could be available for the use of vocational educational training.

To the nucleus of existing buildings, a new classroom building containing all of the spaces outlined previously would be provided. Two additional dormitories, each providing space for 168 girl students, would be constructed also. The 500 boys and the 168 of the 500 girls who would be initially attending the school would be taken care of by using the bachelor officers' quarters and the enlisted men's barracks for dormitories, as previously stated.

Housing for teaching and operating personnel is available at the base and would require a minimum of expenditure to be placed in fine condition. On the hillside overlooking the base are more than a hundred homes, some duplex, some fourplex, consisting of two-bedroom units and a few three-bedroom units.

These have been kept in excellent condition during the custodianship of the General Services Administration, and the nucleus of fine family community is at hand within easy walking distance of the school. These are attractive homes and would be very much desired by administration and school personnel.

Mr. President, if this facility is sold for any such giveaway price as that for which a group of Oregon businessmen tried to get it by way of a political steal, I will tell you what will happen to those homes. They will be junked. They will be salvaged; they will be torn down. I cannot imagine a more inexcusable economic waste involving this excellent permanent institution.

That is what President Kennedy came to understand. I hope that personal remark will be understood, but I shall always cherish it. President Kennedy expressed to me his deep personal thanks and gratitude for the fact that I made this fight and stopped the sale of Tongue Point. I demonstrated its illegality, and when I did so, the President ordered the General Services Administration to desist from its plans to sell it and to desist from any attempt to remove the illegality by proposing some other form of sale.

In his conversations with me, the President said I had saved a great sum of money for the taxpayers of the country, and that I had offered a program for Federal activity that was sorely needed in an area that he had come to recognize as being a seriously depressed one.

Tongue Point contains an extremely attractive permanent brick hospital which was used during the naval base period as a medical and dental clinic. This building would do justice to any community as a hospital facility and when supplied with the essential hospital furnishings and equipment, it could serve not only the Tongue Point Indian school, but could be put to use by the Bureau in furtherance of medical, hospital and health assistance for our Indians. This remarkable building is far too valuable to be permitted to stand idle or be junked.

Moreover, the Tongue Point facility is particularly well adapted to programs for developing vocational skills. In this connection the announcement in the Tongue Point project brochure prepared by GSA on the subject of shop facilities is especially interesting. The brochure points out that there are three shop facility buildings totaling nearly 70,000 square feet, steam heated, with electrical service and plumbing.

It is conceivable that under the poverty program, which the Congress will soon consider, students at the Tongue Point school will be able to undertake extracurricular activities to develop vocational skills. For example, we have a built-in laboratory on the base itself which will provide an opportunity for full development of skills in forestry management, timber harvesting and conceivably, the manufacture of this timber into wood products. According to the latest estimates there are approximately 10,089,000 gross feet of timber on the Tongue Point Base, which would be within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of

Indian Affairs. Under proper forest management, this timber could be harvested. Some of it could be used in vocational activities at the school.

Listen again to what this great asset consists of in quantity. Ten million eighty-nine thousand gross feet of timber was a part of the scheme to sell this facility for the paltry sum of \$950,000. I did not make some people in Oregon very happy because I stopped that sale. I have learned some interesting lessons in this fight. The number of people who were involved represented an infinitesimal fraction of 1 percent. But I never would have believed that there were so many people in Oregon who apparently had yielded to the temptation to take while the taking was good. That was very disappointing to me.

Nineteen hundred and forty-six was the year when the Morse formula first came into existence. That is a formula which involves the regulation of surplus property. In case after case, I have opposed the disposition of surplus property either for nothing or for a small fractional part of its market value. When I first came to the Senate in 1945, I became greatly disturbed by the number of bills that were dropped into the hopper by Senators and Representatives who were seeking to obtain for their constituents, constituent groups, or local governmental agencies and organizations surplus Federal property for nothing.

As the Record will show, I said at that time, and I have said in all the years since then, that all the taxpayers of the country were entitled to a fair return for the sale of surplus Federal property. In this fight concerning Tongue Point, I pointed out to the people of my State that they did not own Tongue Point. Tongue Point belongs to all the taxpayers of the country. I said that I had a duty as a U.S. Senator to do what I could to protect the economic interests of all the taxpayers of the country and that I had no right to sit in the Senate and permit, without protest, an attempt to commit what I call a stealing of public property at Tongue Point by a payment far below what would have been a fair payment.

Not only was I concerned about the payment that was offered, Mr. President; I was also concerned about the use to which the property would have been put if it had been bought. For in that proposed deal there was no safeguard or assurance that the property would be put to an economically productive use—nothing that would have prevented the purchasers from proceeding to salvage, scuttle, and sell for junk prices these wonderful facilities.

The Astoria area needs employment; it needs income; it needs stimulation of its economy. But junking the facility would not have provided them.

There was some talk by some of the editors—based upon a completely false assumption—to the effect that the proposed purchasers would use the facility for private industry. However, there was no proposal or commitment for its use for private industry.

I say now, as I said then, that if we cannot find a suitable Federal use for the Tongue Point facility and if the Appropriations Committee continues to do what it can to deny me the fair treatment to which I think I am entitled, in regard to putting the Tongue Point facility to an appropriate Federal use, then, of course, I shall do anything I can to help turn the facility over to a private industry enterprise—although, Mr. President, not unless we can have some commitment and some guarantee that the facility will be used to expand the economy of the area, not to make a "quick buck" for a few salvagers and economic scavengers who might be able to get title to the property. I shall continue to fight against such use of the facility; and it is very sad that I have not had the assistance of the Senate Appropriations Committee. What a remarkable position the Senate Appropriations Committee has taken in regard to alleged economic reasons for denying funds to the program which was approved by President Kennedy, and which I have fought so hard to bring about.

I wish to say again to the people of my State and I wish to say again to the businessmen of the Astoria area that if we cannot get a Federal use for this facility, or if we cannot get a combined Federal-State use for it, or if we cannot get a State use for it, I shall continue to be willing to do what I can to help get the facility turned over to private industry—but to private industry, for use as a place at which to expand our economy and to create jobs and wealth for this economically depressed area of my State. So long as I can prevent it, I shall never give support to a sale of this property for salvage purposes.

It is also important to bear in mind that the Tongue Point installation offers unusual opportunities for expansion and diversification of the Bureau's educational services at low future costs. This is highly important, because in the future there will be demands to provide Indian high school students with more extensive vocational and academic training.

Up to this point, I have dealt primarily with the facilities necessary for educating 1,000 high school students. It would, in fact, be feasible at a later date to expand this school by another 1,000 students, without doubling the cost of construction.

This would be possible because the basic utility systems and housing units would not be utilized to full capacity with 1,000 pupils. Tongue Point has a large number of units for family living, ranging from one bedroom to three bedroom suites. Only 120 units would be needed to house teachers and other staff members for the initial 1,000 pupil enrollment. The remainder of the living accommodations could be remodeled, to provide cottage-type quarters for older married Indians or single Indians, who could receive experience in community living, as well as vocational training, high school, or even college level instruction. College instruction would be possible because of the presence in Astoria of a fully accredited community college which offers 2 years of college level work.

If the Bureau's plan for an additional 1,000 students were followed, the construction costs of the Tongue Point installation would be reduced by \$1,000 per pupil. With a greatly decreased per-pupil cost of construction and modest increases in operation and maintenance costs, the Tongue Point facility could be expanded to a 2,000-pupil school.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has demonstrated its ability to adapt its programs to successfully utilize such abandoned military installations for educational purposes. The Bureau operates two such installations now—the Mount Edgecumbe School at Sitka, Alaska; and the Intermountain School, at Brigham City, Utah. Both were built as World War II facilities.

So, Mr. President, there is nothing new in my proposal; it is only for a needed expansion of an Indian Bureau program which has been in existence for a long time. The trouble is that we have not helped the Indian Bureau keep up with the need.

TAXPAYER SAVINGS THROUGH USE OF TONGUE POINT FOR INDIAN HIGH SCHOOL

Mr. President, at this time I wish to say a few words about the savings for the taxpayers by means of the use of the Tongue Point facility for an Indian high school.

Just as important as these considerations of the suitability of the Tongue Point installation for use as an Indian boarding school, however, is the question of the costs involved in the project. It is my firm conviction that the utilization of the Tongue Point station by the Bureau of Indian Affairs would result in a net saving, over the cost of construction of an entirely new school at any location.

In denying the administration's budget request for funds for the Tongue Point Indian school project, the House Appropriations Committee cited two reasons for its adverse action. The first of these was that "the initial savings expected, compared with all new construction, would soon be offset by excessive annual operation and maintenance costs." The second concerned the advisability of "relocating the Indian students to this location, far removed from their homes."

I have already pointed out that the practice of relocating students is not new for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that it has never in the past presented problems to Indian students, and that it is a necessity for the economic and social assimilation of these young people.

I wish now to speak to the first of these objections to the Tongue Point project: namely, that the initial savings in converting the station would soon be offset by excessive operation and maintenance costs. After careful study of the economics of this project, I am firmly convinced that the very large initial savings would, in fact, not be offset by operation and maintenance costs. On the contrary, there is strong evidence that the conversion of Tongue Point to an Indian school would mean a net saving to the Federal Government and to the taxpayers of this country.

Let me make one further point in re-

gard to the matter of cost, which was completely overlooked by the Appropriations Committee. This is a huge installation. It is not contemplated that the installation will be limited in use to an Indian school. It never was President Kennedy's intention that it should be limited to use as an Indian school. It was President Kennedy's intention that only those parts of the facility needed for an Indian school would be used for an Indian school.

Some Government agency must be given administrative jurisdiction over the facility. It was the decision of President Kennedy that the administration of the facility should be turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that it would not be sound administrative policy to have part of the facility administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and another part of the facility administered by some other agency.

Once the Indian school is located there, there still will remain other facilities that could be used for other Government purposes—for example, the dock facility. There are defense facilities, helicopter facilities, and the so-called marine rescue squad facilities. There are certain uses by the Coast Guard to which this facility still can be put. When we talk about the maintenance cost, we must figure on the savings to the Federal Government that will accrue from a totality of the use of the facility. All the Appropriations Committee did was to limit itself to a consideration of the school—and it was wrong on that.

I point out that the objective of the reactivation of Tongue Point, and what the President had in mind, was eventually—within the next few years—to put the total facility to various Federal uses.

Despite the convincing evidence of taxpayer savings and ideal educational opportunities to be afforded through the use of Tongue Point as the site of the new Indian school, the project was attacked by Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, of Washington, and Representative BEN REIFEL, of South Dakota, in the House Appropriations Subcommittee.

They talked about costs in this fashion:

MR. REIFEL. * * * Why can't we here again take a different look at this business and put some dormitories in a place where there are jobs, where there are some good high schools, cooperate with the school board and take these Indian children in? Do we have any cost studies which would show what the cost per pupil would be in a place like that?

I have pointed out that these Indian children cannot be placed in a public school. That fact has been completely overlooked. As I stated earlier, we are dealing with special students that have special educational needs. Many of them have already been unable to adjust to public schools. They need further training in the English language. They need training in a different curriculum in order to place them in a position in which they can integrate into our society on an economic basis.

Reading further, Mr. Nash, the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs said:

MR. NASH. We have our cost experience in the dormitory program around the Navajo

Reservation where we are operating seven dormitories and where we are paying 100 percent of the education costs. Those are younger children, are they not, Mrs. Thompson? How many of these go to high school?

Mrs. THOMPSON. About half of them go to high school.

Mr. NASH. What is our cost experience?

Mrs. THOMPSON. Our cost experience, Congressman REIFEL, is that it costs as much and more in some of the schools especially in the higher grades or where they are carrying on strictly a high school program, than the cost in our own schools.

Mr. REIFEL. Even if it costs more—this is the thing I am getting at—here we have a child for whom we want some experiences that will fit him into our society. If we take one off of the plains of the Dakotas or the Navajo country and take them even to a place like this, again they are segregated out to one side and out away from I don't know how far from a town, 25 or 30 miles?

Mr. NASH. No. It is right on the edge of Astoria, which is a community of about 15,000 people.

Mr. REIFEL. Having had some boarding-school experiences as a child, one is out there, still not a part of the community. It seems to me if you had a dormitory in Chicago, let's say, which is where some of these kids are going to go, and work out something with the school board so those kids could go to whatever school seemed to meet their needs—here are all kinds of schools. Vocational training, art instruction, and fields in which there is an interest, aptitudes, and demand for the developed skill.

You would have a wide choice. Even if it did cost more, you would have a wide choice. Once you got through if you didn't need it any longer, all you would have is an investment in the dormitory. I would think the cost experiences should be looked into. I am not concerned about what the Government is paying for that building out there. Dry it up. Do with it whatever seems otherwise appropriate but don't use the Indian kids as a reason for this sort of thing. If this is to save the Defense Department, or whoever has it, let them take care of it some other way. Don't use the Indian kids for this. Put up a dormitory to take care of the need. It doesn't make any difference what city it is. It seems to me much better than continuing this business of isolation. I think you ought to study those experiences costs you have had. If it is 10 percent more, still it seems to me the important thing is to be concerned about the education of the Indian children.

Mrs. HANSEN. I want to agree with Mr. REIFEL.

Unbelievable. Two Members of Congress are flying directly in the face of decades of experience with the type of children that are involved in this bill. These are special Indian students. There is talk of putting them in Chicago. We would have to put many of them in juvenile delinquent institutions in short order.

These are Indian students, most of whom cannot even speak the English language. They have dropped out of school. Many of them have been tried in the public schools.

I say to the two Members of the House of Representatives that they are completely overlooking the fact that this type of program exists in some 19 other schools. Are they worried about transporting these children long distances? The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been doing it for decades. Why would I challenge the woman Member of Congress from my part of the country? Her posi-

tion on this question is beyond the pale of understanding.

I received a letter from her. She said:

I have many concerns relative to Indian schools and the affairs of our Indian people. In an era of desegregation for our public school systems, I think we should begin to move in this direction also for the oldest Americans of us all.

I speak most respectfully. But by that statement she shows that she is not even aware of Indian law. She is not even aware of our commitments under the old treaties, and the many Indian statutes since 1873. I am surprised that she would raise the desegregation issue in connection with the legal obligation of the Government of the United States to provide Indian children an education in keeping with legal commitments made by our Government over the years. She can walk out on Indian law, but the senior Senator from Oregon has no intention of doing so.

I say to both Mr. REIFEL and Mrs. HANSEN that from their testimony they apparently are not concerned with the question of costs involved in any project so long as the interests of Indian young people are served.

I could not agree more with that, although, let me say for the benefit of members of the Interior Committee, the costs are not to the disadvantage of the Federal Government. But I say to my two colleagues in the House, Mr. REIFEL and Mrs. HANSEN, that the education programs they are recommending for the Indian children are based on a lack of understanding of the need of the particular students we are talking about for training in this school program.

Mrs. HANSEN had some other interesting observations in her letter to me:

The second thing that concerned me about Tongue Point was the contrast in climate between the arid Southwest and our Pacific Northwest as it would affect these transplanted young people. Frankly, I questioned their happiness and welfare as I also would question any white child's happiness and welfare.

No one knows better than I how Astoria needs help but it seems to me that the location of Tongue Point on our magnificent river and so close to Astoria's splendid harbor would lend itself ideally to a Department of Fisheries laboratory, an Oceanographic laboratory, a Geological Survey laboratory, a Geodetic Survey laboratory, or any number of related marine activities which would be of enormous benefit both to your State and mine.

That is an old escape technique—proceed to knife and scuttle a project, and then try to smooth it over by saying, "I think there are some other uses to which the project can be put."

For the benefit of Mrs. HANSEN, let me say that some of the uses to which she refers can still be adopted in the wharf and dock and marine facilities of the Tongue Point project that will not be used by an Indian school. So that part of her argument is entirely irrelevant to the Indian school issue.

But one of the most remarkable observations of Mrs. HANSEN's comments is about the climate. She comes from Cathlamet, Wash. During the war thousands of American boys from all over the country were located at Tongue

Point, and a good many of them sought to stay there after they got out of the service, until they saw there was not an economic opportunity to stay, although some of them stayed and are still struggling on.

If I ever heard a non sequitur argument, it is Representative HANSEN's argument about the climate. It happens to be a wonderful climate. There are Indian children at boarding schools from the arid area of the country in that climate, and they love it. If I ever heard a subjective, emotional, escapism argument, it is that of the Representative from Cathlamet, Wash., up river from Astoria.

I hope the Chamber of Commerce of Cathlamet, Wash., has taken note. It is one of the most beautiful sections of our Nation. To argue that Indian boys and girls would not be happy if they were brought into an area where it rains once in a while is beyond me. There are many Navajos, there are many Indian boys and girls from all over the arid parts of our country, at Chemawa. I visited Chemawa. We Oregonians are called Webfeet. The Indian boys and girls love to be called Webfeet. That is their response to Representative HANSEN, about the rain.

She showed her hand with that argument. As I said to her in a communication, her objective was to scuttle my bill; and I hope her constituency will take note of it.

She goes on to say in her letter:

I feel that the maintenance costs for Tongue Point as an Indian school are going to be increasingly rising and will, over the years, be larger than the maintenance costs for a school specifically designed for educational purposes.

She could not be more wrong.

She continues:

I reiterate, I think the answer for the long-range future of Indian education is in more and better public schools and access to these schools by more and better roads and I know that you, as a longtime friend of education, join with me in wanting only the very best type of program for the Indian child.

I reply to Representative HANSEN that I want the best program for the Indian children, educationally speaking, but her program will not do it. Her program would discriminate against the opportunity of special Indian students who need the special training we seek to give them in Indian schools.

If she wants to talk about discrimination, let me say that the program of Representative HANSEN is a program of discrimination, because it denies to Indian boys and girls the help they sorely need.

I am keenly disappointed that Representative HANSEN has permitted herself to be used in support of a program that will discriminate against the opportunity that these Indian boys and girls need.

I wonder if Mrs. HANSEN would oppose a school in Washington. Mark my word, Mr. President, if the Appropriations Committee gets by with killing this school at Tongue Point, the drive will be on to place the school in some other

State in that area, and that drive will include the State of Washington. I wonder what Mrs. HANSEN will say then.

It is a sorry thing, when there is a need for so many facilities in every State in the West, that my State is to receive the singular treatment that the Appropriations Committee has been giving it in recent years in regard to the expenditure of Federal dollars.

I never have asked, and I never will ask, for a project for my State that is not meritorious; but I am entitled to, and I shall fight for, fair treatment for my State from the Appropriations Committee and every other committee of the Senate whenever I encounter the kind of unfair policy I am encountering in connection with this project, and some of the projects of the past.

Yet, with all due respect, I must ask why is the House Appropriations Committee in its report objecting to the Tongue Point project primarily on the question of cost? Why did this committee, after observing the statements I have just quoted, object to the Tongue Point school on the basis of cost consideration, when President Kennedy, Mr. Udall and, as we shall see, many members of the Indian community have stated that Tongue Point is an ideal location for this school, when the immediate vicinity of Tongue Point is a depressed area in great need of Federal investment, and when, in fact, there is strong evidence that the Tongue Point school will mean a savings to the Government? Why is it that in such an unlikely spot as Chicago, cost is an irrelevant matter, while in such an excellent location as Tongue Point, the mere suggestion that there might be additional costs involved—even though there is strong evidence that the opposite is true—is the controlling factor?

I turn now to the evidence that the establishment of this school at Tongue Point would, in fact, mean a net savings to the Government.

The cost of remodeling and construction to convert some of the fine facilities at Tongue Point into a school for 1,000 Indian young people will be about \$5 million, or a cost of \$5,000 per pupil. The cost of an entirely new school at a new, unimproved location would be from \$7,500 to \$20,000 per pupil, depending on the location. For example, Commissioner Nash of the Bureau of Indian Affairs pointed out that in Alaska the cost of an entirely new Indian school could amount to as much as \$20,000 per pupil. In testimony before the Senate Appropriation Subcommittee Mr. Nash said:

We have a good many facilities that run as high as \$7,500 and when you get into Alaska, where construction costs run about 2½ times as high, you have to go up as high as \$20,000 a seat-bed. But I think a minimum of \$7,500 would be your most comparable figure for new construction in the Southwest.

Let me say something about the project in the Alaskan school. I am for it. In spite of the unfair treatment I am receiving from the Appropriations Committee, I am for it. I have no intention

of opposing a program of a member of that committee seeking to get a needed Indian school in Alaska.

The cost of that school in Alaska per seat-bed will be several times the cost of \$5,000 per seat-bed at Tongue Point. Let us keep our eyes on the Appropriations Committee, because it will be only a matter of time before they will approve the school for Alaska, which goes back to the early criticism of this committee which I made at the beginning of my speech.

I have no doubt what the result would be, if someone from Oregon were on the Appropriations Committee. I know exactly the implication of what I have said; but I know the treatment I have received, too.

Mr. President, I am for putting an Indian school where it is needed. I have gone into the Alaskan situation, and I am satisfied that the Senators from Alaska are entitled to an Indian school in Alaska because the Indians need it. But, do not talk to me about cost, because as Commissioner Nash has pointed out, it can very well go up to \$20,000 per seat-bed.

Of course, the higher costs in Alaska are attributable to the added costs of transportation of materials and supplies, higher labor costs, and the type of construction required due to the severity of the climate, but they certainly stand in stark contrast to the per pupil cost of \$5,000, or possibly \$4,000, at the Tongue Point base.

The Tongue Point school would entail a savings to the Federal Government, at the lowest estimate in initial construction costs, of \$2,500,000, or \$2,500 per pupil.

Economy in the cost of construction at Tongue Point was emphasized by Commissioner Nash in his February 21, 1964, testimony before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. In answer to Senator HAYDEN's question, "How much more would this high school cost if you were to build it as a new facility," Mr. Nash answered, in part:

I think a minimum of \$7,500 would be your most comparable figure for new construction in the Southwest.

And in answer to Senator BARTLETT's question relative to the cost of constructing a new high school in the Tongue Point area, the Commissioner said:

I would say that you could not expect to build there new for less than \$7,500 per seat-bed.

In other words, for a thousand-child school, \$7.5 million instead of \$5 million.

Even this estimate of an original savings of \$2.5 million, however, is conservative. Secretary of the Interior Udall, in his letter to the Appropriations Committees of both Houses in December of 1963, urging the appropriation of funds for the Tongue Point project, estimated "that a savings of approximately \$3 million in construction costs could be made over the construction of a completely new high school plant." Also, as I mentioned earlier, the future expansion of the Tongue Point school to 2,000 students

would lower the initial cost per pupil by an additional \$1,000, from \$5,000 to \$4,000, or close to one-half of the per-pupil cost of an entirely new school.

I digress for a moment to point out that when we come to cost accounting, we must take into account the advantage to the Federal Government by way of financial savings which will accrue from an ultimate total use of the facility by other Government agencies as well as by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs will become the administrator of the entire facility, but the savings which will accrue to the Federal Government as a result of the total use of the property must be taken into account when we come to figure the cost of the Indian school, because the Federal Government will be saved great sums of money by total use of the facility.

As we save the Federal Government money from a total use of the facility, some credit, as we know, in cost accounting, necessarily should accrue to the Indian Bureau as a result of its administration. Then, too, there are some other facilities from which some revenue will be obtained, separate and distinct from the use of the facility either for Indian school purposes, or for defense purposes.

It is not possible to say when, if ever; but the information I have received is that the material will be used in that part of the area in which exceptionally valuable highway stone is located. It may very well bring in income to the Federal Government, from an outright sale, or on a lease-use basis which will accrue to the financial benefit of the Government.

Not only that, but I point out also that there are other facilities, such as the forests, which, under sustained yield care will produce some revenue to the taxpayers of this country, as this is kept as a Federal facility, and will be a part of our forest domain.

I respectfully say that there is no evidence in the report of the Appropriations Committee, and certainly no enlightenment given to me by any member of the Appropriations Committee with whom I have discussed my disagreement with the committee over Tongue Point, that the committee ever took out a lead pencil and went into these aspects of the financial values of Tongue Point to the taxpayers of the country, if we follow the sort of wise management of the facility that I have just outlined.

In our generation, and perhaps never, would the savings in construction costs be outweighed by higher operation and maintenance cost of an Indian school at Tongue Point. In fact, it is my opinion that when the full potential of the Indian school has been worked out and when the compatible uses of Tongue Point base have been put into operation, substantial savings in operation and maintenance costs of the Indian school will continue for the full life expectancy of the installation. I say most respectfully that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees overlooked some very important savings incident to the use of Tongue Point.

Savings that would be derived from the \$2.5 million lower cost of the Tongue Point school conversion are very impressive. Taking an average 4-percent cost of interest to the Government, the \$5 million conversion cost of the Tongue Point base would amount to \$200,000 per year in interest, as compared to \$300,000 per year in interest on funds to be expended in the construction of a \$7.5 million new Indian school, be it Nevada, Arizona, Washington, or elsewhere.

The interest saving to the Government through use of the Tongue Point facility would amount to \$100,000 annually. To that extent any alleged higher operation and maintenance cost of the Tongue Point facility would be reduced.

In addition to these high annual interest savings to the Government, we must also consider relative depreciation costs in order to fairly assess the allegation of higher operation and maintenance expenditures at Tongue Point.

Based on an estimated life of 50 years—and this is conservative for these fine, well-kept buildings—the straight-line depreciation would amount to \$100,000 per year on the Tongue Point property. Straight-line depreciation on a new \$7.5 million school at some other location would be \$150,000. Thus, the lower annual depreciation charge at Tongue Point would be \$50,000 per annum.

Of special interest is the fact that these two lesser annual charges, over a 50-year useful life of the facility, would amount to a total of \$7.5 million.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees have also overlooked the fact that the Tongue Point facility would easily accommodate a number of compatible uses, which would serve to reduce the operations and maintenance costs of the Tongue Point Indian school through the allocation of proportionate costs for the use of other portions of the base as I have already explained.

For example, the Coast Guard has installed a helicopter rescue station at the southeast corner of the base, a considerable distance from the Indian school.

Also, the mooring basin, berthing piers, and marginal wharf adjacent to the river are in excellent condition. Their use would contribute greatly toward reducing the proportionate operating costs of the school.

The quarry operation at the tip of Tongue Point is yet another asset that could be put to use. The revenues from the sale of crushed rock, or from a lease of the quarry, would reduce the costs of the school still further.

All of these factors—interest costs, depreciation and compatible uses—must be considered in comparing the cost of operation and maintenance at Tongue Point with those at an entirely new facility. When the savings from all of these factors are fully assessed, I am certain that a net savings to the Government by the utilization of the Tongue Point installation will be found.

Mr. President, the establishment of an Indian high school and the installing of compatible uses would preserve and put to work an asset that cost the Federal Government an estimated \$13 million to \$18 million. The alternatives—sale of

Tongue Point at "bargain basement" rates—would net the Federal Government less than a million dollars, upon the basis of bid offers that were received last year. It would constitute a shameful waste to junk this base through a sale on the auction block when an investment of \$5 million for the Indian school would give the Federal Government an asset worth more than double the \$5 million invested.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEPRESSED ASTORIA AREA

Finally, it is important to note that the reactivation of the Tongue Point station as an Indian high school would mean savings and benefits not only to the Federal Government, but also to the people of the town of Astoria, which fronts the Tongue Point base property. For the fact is, Mr. President, that the city of Astoria is a poverty pocket. It is a depressed area. The deactivation of Tongue Point in 1961 pulled the economic rug out from under Astoria. We have in the establishment of an Indian school at Tongue Point a much needed Federal use, involving savings to the Government, to which the abandoned facility can be put. For this reason alone we ought to comply with the administration's request for funds for the Indian school at Tongue Point.

What I have said about the Astoria area being a depressed area is of special significance at this time.

The administration supports the very commendable proposition that we should incur extra costs in helping the people of our depressed areas.

I repeat that statement for the benefit of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The administration recommends that in dealing with the poverty stricken areas of this country, we must face extra costs. Apparently it is all right to support extra costs in West Virginia and Appalachia, and apparently it is all right to support extra costs in every other poverty pocket in the country, except in Astoria, Ore.

Mr. President, the Appropriations Committee can follow that policy of unfair discrimination against my State, but never with my approval and support, but constantly with every bit of opposition that I can muster, because it is unfair. The most devastating thing I can say about the conduct of the Appropriations Committee in the handling of this matter is that it has been unfair, because it had the facts. Every member of the committee knows that the senior Senator from Oregon can be counted upon to support the committee in every poverty stricken area of this country in connection with any recommendation it makes to carry out the administration's program for facing up to extra costs.

Being unfair to my State will not cause me to cast a vote of unfairness to any other State. But the poverty pocket of Astoria ought to have been helped when the Committee on Appropriations had an opportunity to help by approving funds for this meritorious school project. In my testimony before the committee, I explained why, in all fairness, consideration should be given to this seriously depressed area.

Consider the substantial assistance we are proposing for West Virginia and the rest of Appalachia. As I say, I am all for it. This fine proposal will involve extra costs. I hasten to add that I fully support these programs in combating poverty anywhere in my country. I said many times last year during consideration of the foreign aid bill that we had better face the fact that charity begins at home. We ought to do something about coming to the assistance of our own underdeveloped areas, our own poverty stricken areas, before we become so anxious to throw millions of dollars abroad when we know that the reports of the Comptroller General, time after time, show a shocking waste of millions of dollars in the foreign aid program.

The projects for aid at home are completely justifiable, just as the Tongue Point project is justifiable from the standpoint of assisting a depressed economic area in Oregon. It is certainly justifiable from the standpoint of a sound educational program for the group of special Indian students who would be served at the special school that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is seeking to establish at Tongue Point, a school which President Kennedy enthusiastically supported and recommended.

Mr. President, I am deeply concerned that the Appropriation Committees have seen fit to haggle over future costs at Tongue Point, when they fail to make a clearcut case concerning their alleged excessive operating costs.

I am convinced that the committees have seized on this alleged excessive operating cost allegation in an effort to kill the project without having established its proof. In fact, I am satisfied that if the Indian high school had been proposed for Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, South Dakota, Washington State or some other State that has strong representation on the Appropriations Committee, the result would have been different.

These are, Mr. President the economic facts relating to the Tongue Point project, which in themselves are compelling reasons for the school. There are, however, other reasons which go beyond the cold economics of the case.

ASTORIA, A CENTER OF EARLY INDIAN CULTURE

Mr. President, what about Astoria as a center of early Indian culture? It is a little realized fact that the area surrounding Tongue Point, Ore., was a focal point in the history of the North American Indian. Tongue Point, adjacent to Astoria, Ore., lies a few miles upriver from the mouth of the Columbia River. At this location it is situated at what was the approximate center of one of the most powerful and highly developed Indian cultures. These Indians were the Chinooks, whose settlements spread from the mouth of the Columbia River upstream for some 200 miles, and along the Pacific coast both north and south for dozens of miles from the mouth of the river.

These peoples numbered more than 16,000 at the time of the arrival of the Lewis and Clark party. As Edward Thomas in his history of the Chinooks says:

The Chinooks of the lower Columbia were one of the most powerful tribes on the Pacific Northwest coast and by virtue of numbers and warlike qualities held sway over much of the region.

The Chinooks were the major traders among the Northwest Indians, and the trade vocabulary which they developed, known as the Chinook jargon, was the commercial language of the Indians throughout the Pacific West from California far up into Alaska. This language was used both among the Indian tribes and later between the Indians and the European and Russian traders.

With the coming of the white traders, the Chinooks assumed a central role in the intercourse between the two cultures, and the mouth of the Columbia became the location of what Thomas calls "the world's greatest fur marts." It was, in fact, at Astoria that John Jacob Astor established the center of his Pacific coast fur empire, which existed through trade with the Indians.

Unfortunately, the subsequent arrival of white settlers from the east coast meant the destruction of the Chinooks, as was the case with so many of the North American tribes. In 1829 the Chinooks were swept by an epidemic that killed four-fifths of the entire native population of 16,000 within the period of a single summer. By 1854, there were only a little over 300 Chinooks left.

Despite the destruction of the Chinook people, the region of Astoria and the mouth of the Columbia remains steeped in the history of the American Indian. Mr. President, I submit that the establishment at this historic spot of a school designed to help the Indian young people adjust to the modern world would be a fitting tribute to the ancient culture which existed there.

OTHER BENEFITS OF TONGUE POINT LOCATION

Besides the historical significance of the area, there are still other reasons why Tongue Point is an ideal location for an Indian school. One of these reasons is the abundance of natural benefits that that location provides. This is an area which my good friend, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], has called "one of the most beautiful spots in the world."

The Astoria area is described in part by Weather Bureau reports as follows:

Astoria's perennially verdant landscape is hemmed by rather low mountains on the north, east, and south. On the west it is open to the Pacific Ocean over 4 miles or more of the low green dunelands and the first 10 miles of the Columbia River. From there northward to the south bank of the Columbia are 18 miles of sandy beaches; and beside them a 2- to 3-mile wide stretch of dunal lands. Homes and farms shelter in the depressions which parallel the crests of the undulating terrain. Here also are shallow fishing and swimming lakes and cranberry bogs.

In short, Mr. President, the Tongue Point area abounds in scenic beauty and recreation areas. A more ideal spot for a boarding school is difficult to imagine.

Students at the Tongue Point Indian school would enjoy one other special advantage; namely, the proximity of the school to metropolitan areas, such as Portland and Seattle and other nearby cities of smaller size.

I especially urge the Representative from Cathlamet, Wash., and the Representative from South Dakota to take note of this, because their statements in the other body have sought to leave the impression that Indian students at a school at Tongue Point would be marooned, far removed from civilization, in a place inaccessible to higher educational institutions and to metropolitan areas.

The Representative from Cathlamet, Wash., ought to know her geography. Let me place in the RECORD some geographical facts that will correct the completely false impression that these Members of Congress have sought to leave in the RECORD.

Students at the Tongue Point Indian School would enjoy one other special advantage; namely, the proximity of the school to the metropolitan areas such as Portland, Seattle, and other nearby cities of smaller size. The Indian students would be able to visit those areas from time to time to enjoy their cultural advantages and to plan for careers involving possible employment there in industry, business, or the professions.

A fine highway connects Astoria and Portland. I have driven over it many a time. It requires only a short period to traverse the distance.

As I said earlier in my speech, Astoria has a fine community college. That community college, I may say as chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, will, like other community colleges, be expanded greatly in the next 10 years.

Do not forget that in the next 10 years, as educational experts without exception have testified before my Subcommittee on Education, more students will be attending community colleges in America than will attend all the standard universities and colleges, public and private, combined. The trend in American higher education is in the direction of community colleges. To seek to leave in the RECORD the false impression that Indian boys and girls would be marooned in Astoria, Oreg., if they were to attend an Indian school there is so inexcusably unjust and unfair that I protest it with great emphasis and vigor.

It is unfair to my State and it is unfair to this area of my State.

In addition, the Tongue Point Base is located just 3 miles from the business center of Astoria, and is adjacent to the city limits of Astoria. It is beyond question that civic, professional, and business groups of Astoria would cooperate in every way to bring to the Tongue Point Indian School the community relationships that are so important to high school students. This would be of vital importance in molding the careers of the Indian young people attending the school; and there would be great interchange between this school and other schools, not only schools in this area, but also schools throughout Oregon. There would be great interchange cultural in nature, and there would be great interchange in athletics.

So I am sorry that an attempt has

been made by some to leave the false impression that we are proposing to send these Indian students to a wilderness area. Instead, we would be sending them to an area of my State most accessible to educational, cultural, and recreational opportunities of an exceedingly high order.

In fact, Mr. President, thus far I have said nothing about the recreational opportunities, except by clear implication. But the recreation opportunities which would be made available to these Indian students are all inclusive—fishing, mountain climbing, hiking, camping—all types of sports. The facilities to be found there can be equaled elsewhere, but they cannot be excelled.

The desire of the community of Astoria to aid the students of the proposed school was proven to me beyond a doubt by a letter I recently received from Mr. Harry Swanson, the very capable president of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce. In reply to the prediction by Representative Reifel that the Indian students would be segregated from the community, Mr. Swanson made the following comments:

We would protest Mr. Reifel's remarks that these students would be segregated from the community. There are five high schools in the immediate area for academic and sports competition. The Community College, and others in both Washington and Oregon, would provide the same activity for older students as the school develops. We also would point to the obvious advantages of the small town homey atmosphere, more closely associated with their present environment, rather than a large sprawling crowded metropolis. Clatsop County abounds in recreational assets, miles of beautiful ocean beaches, mountains, rivers and lakes, suitable for any outdoor activity and enjoyed by thousands of Northwest visitors.

We have been informed by the Lions, Kiwanis, Rotary, Optimists, Exchange, Zontas, and other civic groups, they would work wholeheartedly in welcoming this group to our city and assist the staff of the schools in any endeavor possible. It goes without saying, they would have the complete support of both the Astoria and Seaside Chamber of Commerce, as well as the junior chambers.

One last factor in this case must not be overlooked. This is the support that has been given to the Tongue Point project by many in the Indian community. For example, from Warm Springs, Oreg., Mrs. C. C. Courtney wrote on April 4, 1964:

WARM SPRINGS, OREG.,
April 4, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,

SIR: In reading your latest report dated March 25, 1964 I was pleased to note your efforts toward the use of the Tongue Point facilities for an Indian school.

We in Warm Springs are greatly interested. As it is now, we have to send our Indian students to school in Kansas and Oklahoma. It would be more appropriate and convenient for our students to attend a school in Oregon.

I believe that our tribal education committee, of whom Lloyd Smith is chairman, is also watching news releases on the Tongue Point facilities.

So, good luck on your efforts in the Senate.
Respectfully,

Mrs. C. C. COURTNEY.

From reading that letter, Senators will note that its author enthusiastically sup-

ports the proposal, for which I have been working, to establish an Indian school at Tongue Point.

Mr. Bruce Wilkie, of the Makah Tribe, Neah Bay, Wash., whose telegram I inserted in the *RECORD* earlier today, commented in May of this year on the Tongue Point school. A May 13 newspaper report of Mr. Wilkie's comments, from the *Daily Astorian* reads:

TRIBAL LEADER RAPS CONGRESSWOMAN—J. HANSEN CRITICIZED IN DEATH OF TONGUE POINT INDIAN SCHOOL PLAN

WASHINGTON.—A young Washington State Indian leader today criticized Representative JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Democrat, of Washington, for her role in the killing of a proposal to convert an abandoned naval station at Astoria, Oreg., into an Indian school.

Bruce A. Wilkie, a member of the Makah Tribal Council at Neah Bay, Wash., said the defeat of the \$4.9 million project had been a disappointment to Indians throughout the State.

The proposal to convert the Tongue Point Station into a school for 1,000 Indian youths was pushed by Senator WAYNE MORSE, Democrat, of Oregon, and had the support of the late President John F. Kennedy. It was rejected by both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on the grounds that higher maintenance costs would wipe out any savings over new construction.

However, Mrs. HANSEN—a member of the House group—also questioned the project on grounds that an effort should be made to desegregate Indian schools and because plans called for most of the students to come from the Southwestern States.

Wilkie, here to attend the American Indian Capital Conference on Poverty, said the school was needed and many western Washington Indians had hoped to attend it.

In fact, he said, the Intertribal Council of Western Washington Indians had been about to pass resolutions calling for the opening of the school to Washington Indians when the proposal was rejected by the committees. Wilkie, 25, is second vice president of the intertribal group.

He said he knew of some Indians from the Quinault Reservation in Mrs. HANSEN's district who had hoped to send their children to the school.

"Mrs. HANSEN's idea of desegregation just won't work," Wilkie said. He said Indians preferred separate schools to avoid anxieties resulting from attendance at public schools.

As an example of why attendance at public schools won't work, Wilkie cited six suicides of 14- to 22-year-old youths on the Quinault Reservation during the past 2 years.

"They were all brought about by a feeling of anxiety," he said.

Wilkie said Indians should not be forced to join the dominant American society until they are prepared to accept it voluntarily.

He also said he believed there would have been enough Indian youths in the Pacific Northwest to make up most of the enrollment of the school within a few years. He said a school at Salem, Oreg., was overcrowded and some of the students at that school could have been transferred to the new school.

That was his answer to Representative REIFEL and Representative HANSEN, when Mr. Wilkie commented on what I consider to be their specious arguments against my proposal. This statement by the Indians' leader, as set forth in the newspaper article I have just had printed in the *RECORD*, answers them.

While I have the opportunity to do so, Mr. President, I wish to quote one more article from an Oregon newspaper, which summarizes very accurately the present situation with the Tongue Point project.

The following is an editorial from the *Benton County Herald*:

WE TOOK THEIR LAND

First Americans were the Indians. After Columbus discovered America we gradually kept moving westward until we reached the Pacific Ocean.

We took the land of the Indians and when they wouldn't move we waged war until we had killed most of them and could move them with the aid of soldiers to the many reservations.

By law we must educate the Indians but our duty to teach them has been sadly neglected. In Arizona and in New Mexico we have the Indian families living on some of the most worthless, sunbaked, desert land that there is in our entire Nation.

If the editors of the several newspapers right here in Oregon would have seen the hovels, about the size of a single car garage, in which these Americans which we drove from their homes live they would never write editorials saying: "We don't need Tongue Point for an Indian school." The way we treat the Indians in some States is a disgrace. Unless you have seen their small huts on a treeless desert you can't begin to imagine how terrible the conditions are.

Two local families have Indian girls staying at their homes while they are attending school here. These girls are the lucky ones. They had relatives who lived in Oregon and took them from the reservations in the desert country.

In talking with these girls the editor learned that very few of the children on the reservations can speak English and fewer yet can even write at all.

Senator WAYNE MORSE can get an Indian school here in Oregon at Tongue Point that will have 1,000 students to start with and another 1,000 in a few years.

The establishment of the Indian school will save the taxpayers some \$5 million. It is much more profitable for Oregon to have this school than to sell the site for a mere pittance to a group of men who hope to make a huge profit after they get it.

At Tongue Point it will cost less than half as much to house and properly educate Indian students as is now being paid out in smaller, inadequate schools in desert lands.

It is just plain stupid for Oregon editors to write editorials and news stories saying, "We don't want an Indian school at Tongue Point. There are several other States that do want the Indian school."

Senators in other States will argue in committee meetings, "If Oregon doesn't want this school why give it to them? Our State will be glad to get it."

The Indian school at Tongue Point was promised and was an assured fact until certain newspapers for some unknown reason started a campaign saying: "We don't want an Indian school at Tongue Point."

CONCLUSION

It would be a tragic mistake to discard the administration's proposal to convert this ideal facility to an Indian school. I urge the Senate to correct what I believe to be a serious mistake on the part of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in failing to utilize the Tongue Point Naval Base for the advantage of our Indian young people and the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. President, I have no illusions about the power of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I have not been in the Senate for 20 years without having learned that when one takes on the Senate Appropriations Committee, one takes on a group with a powerful leverage in the U.S. Senate. I voice my opinion; and, Mr. President, my opinion is that many

of my colleagues do not like to cross the Appropriations Committee. I, too, prefer not to cross the Appropriations Committee or any other Senate committee, unless I have cause to do so. But, Mr. President, when I have cause to do so, so far as I am concerned, there is no committee of this body that I consider so powerful that I would run away from taking it on.

Neither have I any illusions when I do so, I may very well be beaten. But, Mr. President, I will not be beaten on the facts, and I will not be beaten on the record. I may be beaten by their powerhouse influence. However, Mr. President, beating me on this occasion will not change the fact that the Senate Appropriations Committee has engaged in an inexcusable discrimination against my State. In my judgment President Kennedy was right when he recommended this appropriation; and Secretary Udall was right when he recommended the appropriation; and the senior Senator from Oregon was right when he recommended the appropriation.

So I will continue to fight for an Indian school at Tongue Point, because I am satisfied that, if I am defeated tomorrow, that will not be the end of the fight; and I am satisfied that when the State of Oregon understands what the Senate Appropriations Committee has done to it, this administration will understand that the State of Oregon understands it.

In the last analysis, fights like this will be won at the ballot box. The American people will not put up indefinitely with unfair treatment in any State or across the Nation.

So I say to the Johnson administration now: "What do you propose to do about the Tongue Point facility in view of the proposal of your predecessor, Mr. Kennedy?" I repeat my question to the Johnson administration: "What do you propose to do about the Tongue Point facility in view of the scuttling of the Kennedy program by the House, and now by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, unless the Senate has the wisdom and the courage to reverse the Appropriations Committee on tomorrow?"

I will tell the people of the State of Oregon what their senior Senator proposes to do. He proposes to keep right on fighting to prevent the salvaging, the junking, the scuttling of an excellent facility which is worth \$13 to \$18 million that ought to be put to work for the benefit of the taxpayers of this country as President Kennedy envisioned it.

I want the people of my State to know that I have been at work on this matter since the unfortunate vote of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. I have been calling the attention of the Johnson administration to what I consider to be a public trust that it owes the people of my State to try to get the Indian school located there. And failing in that, to get other Federal facilities located there in order to help meet the economic emergency that confronts the people of Astoria now living in this economic depressed area.

The depression is caused by the fact that this fine facility was closed as a

naval facility. Let me say again, as I have said in past speeches in the Senate, that the senior Senator from Oregon supported the deactivation of this facility for the then naval use to which it was being put. I studied the facts, and I was satisfied the Navy was right—that the use to which it was then being put had become obsolete to the Navy. I do not need to tell the Senate that there was terrific pressure put upon me to fight the deactivation. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is clear that within a few days after the deactivation, I walked on the floor of the Senate and I announced to the people of my State that the Kennedy administration was correct in deactivating that installation along with some others, because its then use had become obsolete to the need of the Navy.

I never have asked, and I never shall ask, to continue operation of a facility that has become obsolete. The RECORD will also show that the day on which I said that I considered the Kennedy administration was right in deactivating the facility for the then naval use, I stated that we ought to proceed to find some other Federal use for the property. At that time, I went to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I told him of the problem. I told him that I would appreciate his keeping me advised as to any request for new construction on the part of the Defense Establishment, or any other agency for a facility to be built anew, and any situation in which Tongue Point could be used in lieu of a new facility.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee wrote me a letter at the time—which I deeply appreciated—in which he advised me that he was aware of the situation. He stated that he was glad that I had called it to his attention. In effect, he stated in the letter that he would do what he could to keep me advised.

I am very critical of the Appropriations Committee. But I say in all fairness that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee recognized the situation in regard to Astoria and Tongue Point. He recognized that an attempt ought to be made to find a use for it. I am keenly disappointed that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and his colleagues have not seen fit to take advantage of this opportunity to help out with this poverty-stricken pocket in Astoria. But I shall continue to press the Johnson administration for a Federal use of this facility.

I have already presented to the Johnson administration a recommendation in case there is an ultimate loss of this facility—to the great disadvantage of the American taxpayers—as the site for an Indian school, that the facility be used in case a poverty bill is passed, as a western installation center for a poverty program. But we have no assurance that such a program will be adopted. It is still a bird in the bush. But, Mr. President, we had a bird in the hand and the Appropriations Committee let it fly away.

I believe in fairness. I say to the Johnson administration that the Kennedy administration was both under-

standing and fair in its handling of the Tongue Point issue with the senior Senator from Oregon. I hope that I can count on the same fair treatment from the Johnson administration.

Mr. President, I am about to yield the floor.

I have instructions, unless some other Senator wishes to speak, to move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1828) to amend the joint resolution establishing the Battle of Lake Erie Sesquicentennial Celebration Commission so as to authorize an appropriation to carry out the provisions thereof, which was, on page 2, line 7, strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$13,533.23".

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 21 minutes) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 23, 1964, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 22, 1963:

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Subject to qualifications provided by law, the following for permanent appointment to the grades indicated in the Coast and Geodetic Survey:

To be captains

Don A. Jones	Howard S. Cole
David M. Whipp	Raymond M. Stone
Francis X. Popper	

To be commanders

Arthur R. Benton, Jr.	Roger F. Lanier
Eugene A. Taylor	John B. Watkins, Jr.
William D. Barbee	Jack E. Guth
Herbert R. Lippold, Jr.	Robert E. Williams

To be lieutenants (junior grade)

Charles G. Bufe
John W. Carpenter

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law and regulations:

I. FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be medical directors

Pasquale J. Ciccone	Erwin S. Rabeau
William A. Walter, Jr.	Donald B. Tower
Carl G. Baker	Edwin M. Lerner II
Gerald D. Barton	Joseph F. Wilson
Arnold W. Pratt	Raymond T. Moore
Robert W. Hartley	Stephen Hajdu
Roger M. Cole	Jack Orloff
Katherine M. Herrold	Howard C. Goodman
Leroy E. Duncan, Jr.	

To be dental director

Louis L. Murzin

To be sanitary engineer directors

Francis A. Jacobs	Norman E. Tucker
William Q. Kehr	Frederick K. Erickson
Henry J. L. Rechen	Israel Bernstein
Carl A. Lindstrom	Arve H. Dahl
Charles L. Weaver	Jens A. Jensen

To be senior sanitary engineers

William N. Long	Lester E. Blaschke
Gordon G. Robeck	Donald A. Pecsok
Gerald N. McDermott	Robert P. Morfitt
James A. Westbrook	William H. Davis
Wilbur J. Whitsell	Ronald G. Macomber
Charles E. Sponagle	

To be sanitary engineers

Joseph P. Schock	Thaddeus A. Wastler III
Robert E. Novick	
Robert H. Neilly	Ian K. Burgess
Richard L. O'Connell	Leo A. St. Michel

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers

John A. Little	Guntis Ozolins
H. Clayton Ervine	Paul B. Smith
R. Frank Grossman	Robert S. Runkle
Ralph W. Buelow	Malcolm C. Bruce
Albert C. Printz, Jr.	Elmer G. Cleveland
Donald F. Maddox	John E. Hagan III
Jack R. Farmer	Clarence C. Oster
Lowell A. Vandenberg	

To be assistant sanitary engineers

Sidney E. Clark	Bernard R. Sacks
William J. Keffer	Kenton Kirkpatrick
Leroy C. Reid, Jr.	L. Russell Freeman
Donald S. Baker	James W. Carpenter, Jr.
Fred O. Bridges	Wayne A. Blackard
Walter S. Smith	Robert L. Thoen
Walter W. Liberick, Jr.	Darwin R. Wright
Edgar D. Preissner	

To be pharmacist director

William E. Dudley

To be senior pharmacists

John A. Scigliano	Henry W. Board
Richard F. Bolte	Alfred A. Rosenberg
Allums F. Smith	

To be scientist directors

John A. O'Donnell	William F. Buren
Charles S. Richards	Melvin H. Goodwin, Jr.
Andrew R. Fodor	
Sanford M. Birnbaum	

To be sanitarian director

William C. Miller, Jr.

To be senior sanitarians

Wilfred H. Johnson
Donald R. Johnson

To be veterinary officer director

Ernest S. Tierkel

To be senior dietitians

Eileen M. Reid	Geraldine M. Piper
Rebecca T. Crockett	E. Grace Gibson

To be senior therapist

Nellie L. Evans

To be senior health services officers

Jessie P. Dowling	Marion Andrews
Marjorie C. Zukel	Jason N. Calhoun
Jeanne E. Wright	Wallace W. Jonz

To be nurse directors

Margaret E. James
Helen M. Daney
Elsie E. Richardson

To be senior nurse officers

Tabitha W. Rossetter	Grace E. Mattis
Philomene E. Lenz	Mary G. Demian
Madge M. Neill	Mary S. Lester
Jennie H. Rakich	Dorothy L. Connors
Margaret M. Cahalan	Ina L. Riddlehoover
Lillian S. Dick	Lucile G. Buderer
Florence E. Gareau	Mary S. Romer
Mary E. Allen	Mary E. McGovern
Mildred E. Barnett	Verna B. Grimm
Margret F. Carroll	Hilda A. Nivala
Mary J. McGee	Myra I. Johnson
Frances S. Wolford	Merilys E. Porter
Catherine N. McDuffie	

To be nurse officers

Margurite M. Albrecht
Barbara T. Lanigan
Dorothy C. Calafiore

To be assistant nurse officers

Sara G. Giles
Richard A. Lindblad

The following candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law and regulations:

I. FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be senior surgeons

G. Gilbert Ashwell Joseph A. Gallagher
Winthrop E. Hoyle Alexis I. Shelokov
Robert M. Chanock Miriam D. Manning
Jack D. Davidson Sigurd E. Dahlstrom
Tracy Levy Robert N. Philip
Sarah E. Stewart John K. Irion
Kamehameha K. L. John M. Lynch
Wong David R. Kominz
Ernest C. Siegfried Daniel Steinberg
John M. Buchness William H. Stewart
John J. Walsh Franz W. Rosa

To be surgeons

C. Lowell Edwards Douglas K. Powers
Michael W. Justice Carroll B. Quinlan
John R. Trautman Louis Gillespie, Jr.
Gordon S. Siegel Charles E. Koch, Jr.
Emery A. Johnson Albert D. Bloomstrom
Jack C. Robertson Andrew F. Herne
Clement P. Cotter Lawrence F. Dietlein,
Robert W. Weiger Jr.
James M. Miller William R. Martin
Herschel C. Gore, Jr. Maurice B. Burg

To be senior assistant surgeons

John R. Furman George A. Reich
Robert K. Heide David L. Child

To be senior dental surgeons

Stanley Raynor Biagio J. Cosentino
Oswald Spence John E. Frank
Robert L. Weiss James E. Kelly
Carl J. Witkop, Jr.

To be dental surgeons

Selvin Sonken Robert J. Lucas
Anderson F. Williams Edward M. Campbell
Christopher E. Ken- Gunnar E. Sydow
nemer Anthony A. Rizzo

To be senior assistant dental surgeons

Rudolph E. Micik Robert F. Williams
Ronald J. Wroblewski Louis S. Vodzak
Jack L. Cox Sheppard M. Levine
William S. Driscoll Fred D. Greenblatt
Paul J. Carr Robert H. Dumbaugh
Richard P. Frank Joseph Schwartz
Richard F. Rappl John A. Matis

To be pharmacists

Thomas D. DeCillis
Frank W. Hollister
James E. Bleedinghelser

To be senior assistant pharmacists

Ray D. Crossley, II Michael J. Tuohy
Jerome A. Halperin Arthur C. Willman
Gary J. Wold Jon R. May
Donald E. Hill

To be assistant pharmacists

James C. Yatsco
Gerald A. Mankowski

To be senior scientists

Harold J. Fournelle Leo Kartman
William R. Carroll Jack J. Monroe
Roy W. Chamberlain Bill H. Hoyer
Robert K. Ness Robert Holdenried
Clarence A. Soter Ernestine Thurman
William F. Durham Charles R. Maxwell

To be scientists

Herbert F. Hasenclever Robert S. Shellow
Gerald Berg Julius A. Kasel
William J. Goodwin, Donald S. Boomer
Jr. Kenneth W. Walls

To be sanitarians

Joe L. Perrin
William A. Mills

To be senior assistant sanitarians

Vernon R. T. Bergman
George J. Butler

To be senior veterinary officers

Robert E. Kissling
Karl R. Reinhard

To be veterinary officers

Paul Arnstein
Anton M. Allen
Kenneth D. Quist

To be senior assistant veterinary officer

Leonard C. Marcus

To be dietitians

Vilma C. Grassi
Mary E. Ferrell

To be therapists

Walter S. Sekiya
John B. Allis
Dean P. Currier

To be senior assistant therapist

Lauren E. Lane

To be assistant therapist

George H. Hampton

To be health services officers

John E. Baker, Jr. Cecilia C. Conrath
Daniel Sullivan Mary L. Skinner
Ernest D. Ficco

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 24, 1964
For actions of June 23, 1964
88th-2nd; No. 126

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Interior appropriation bill and Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Sen. Yarborough supported proposed legislation to restrict beef imports. Sen. McGovern commended proposal to establish National Commission on Food Marketing. Sen. Talmadge commended watershed program. Sen. Neuberger expressed concern over dangers of cigarette smoking. House subcommittee voted to report bill for statistical sampling in examination of vouchers. Rep. Talcott inserted articles in defense of Mexican farm labor program.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10433 (pp. 14260-5, 14269). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 14269). House conferees have not yet been appointed See Digests 62 and 63 for items of interest to this Department.
2. TREASURY-POST OFFICE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 10532 (pp. 14272-82). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 14282). House conferees have not yet been appointed. This bill includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

3. WATERSHEDS; FLOOD CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 2370, to authorize maintenance of flood and arroyo sediment control dams and related works to facilitate the Rio Grande canalization project and to authorize appropriations for this purpose. pp. 14282-3
Sen. Talmadge commended the watershed program and stated he had requested the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service to send to each Senator a copy of the compendium on watershed project benefits. pp. 14235-6
4. INTEREST RATES; CREDIT. The "Daily Digest" states that the Banking and Currency Committee "by a vote of 8 to 6, recommitted to the Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization the bill S. 750, to require the disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit." p. D496
5. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed as reported S. 502, to preserve the jurisdiction of the Congress over construction of hydroelectric projects on the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam. pp. 14270-1
6. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2630, to provide for the construction of the Kennewick division extension, Yakima project, Wash. (S. Rept. 1099), and S. 2533, to authorize construction of the Manson unit, Chelan division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. (S. Rept. 1101). p. 14227
7. LANDS. The Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 1892, to repeal the Pittman Act, with authorized grants of certain public lands in Nevada. p. D497
Sen. Bible announced that the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee would hold hearings July 1 and 2 on H. R. 8070, to establish a Public Land Law Review Commission. p. 14231
8. RESEARCH. Passed with amendments H. R. 4364, to provide for the free entry of a mass spectrometer for the use of Oregon State University. pp. 14271-2
9. BEEF IMPORTS. Sen. Yarborough supported enactment of proposed legislation to place restrictions on beef imports and inserted a resolution of the Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assoc. favoring restrictions. p. 14241
10. FOOD PRICES. Sen. McGovern expressed concern over "the growing spread between retail prices of food and the prices received by the farmers," and commended the proposed establishment of a National Commission on Food Marketing to study the matter. p. 14236
11. TOBACCO. Sen. Neuberger expressed concern over the possible harmful effects of cigarette smoking and inserted several items on the matter. pp. 14266-9
12. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Hickenlooper submitted amendments intended to be proposed to H. R. 11380, the foreign aid authorization bill. p. 14231
Sen. Long, Mo., commended the foreign aid program and inserted an editorial commending the program. p. 14266
13. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Muskie inserted an article discussing the effects of air pollution. pp. 14231-4
14. FLOOD RELIEF. Sen. Bartlett reviewed actions taken by Federal agencies, including this Department, to provide assistance to Mont. as a result of recent floods. pp. 1428-9
15. COTTON; FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received from the Export-Import Bank a

88TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10433

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1964

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
7 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
8 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
9 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$45,-
10 372,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For acquisition and construction of buildings, appurte-
13 nant facilities, and other improvements, \$1,100,000, to re-
14 main available until expended.

15 PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

16 (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

17 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
18 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
19 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

20 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

21 For expenses necessary for management, protection,
22 and development of resources and for construction, opera-
23 tion, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and
24 other improvements on the revested Oregon and California
25 Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon

1 and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adja-
2 cent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of
3 existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an
4 amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all
5 receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested
6 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain
7 available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appro-
8 priated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands
9 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to
10 the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided*
11 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-
12 struction on lands other than those administered by the
13 Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public
14 Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That
15 the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimburs-
16 able charge against the Oregon and California land-grant
17 fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the
18 Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second
19 paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August
20 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

21 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

22 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
23 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
24 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
25 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,

1 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
2 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys re-
3 ceived, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said
4 Act, and the amount designated for range improvements
5 from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to
6 the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787,
7 dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
10 shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor
11 vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft;
12 purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary struc-
13 tures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings
14 and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has
15 title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for
16 the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in con-
17 nection with the revested Oregon and California Rail-
18 road and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands
19 (other than expenditures made under the appropriation
20 "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed
21 from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title
22 II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876),
23 of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California
24 land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May
25 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated

1 the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*,
2 That appropriations herein made may be expended on a
3 reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those
4 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management
5 and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral re-
6 sources for the State of Alaska.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare
10 services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with
11 States and other organizations, including payment (in ad-
12 vance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance,
13 and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institu-
14 tions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indi-
15 ans; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards
16 for information or evidence concerning violations of law on
17 Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts
18 and craft shops and museums; ~~(1)\$95,200,000~~ \$97,578,500.

19 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

20 For expenses necessary for management, development,
21 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
22 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
23 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
24 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian
25 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts

1 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 2 arts and crafts, as authorized by law; ~~(2)\$40,178,000~~
 3 ~~\$40,490,000~~.

4 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

5 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for
 6 loans as authorized by Public Law 88-168, approved
 7 November 4, 1963, \$900,000, to be immediately available.

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
 10 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facil-
 11 ities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation
 12 of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering serv-
 13 ices by contract; ~~(3)\$46,700,000~~ \$55,009,000, to remain
 14 available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum
 15 herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land
 16 within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New
 17 Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the
 18 boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*,
 19 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acqui-
 20 sition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada,
 21 Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the bound-
 22 aries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That such
 23 amounts as may be available for the construction of the Nav-
 24 ajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the
 25 Bureau of Reclamation.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, ~~(4)\$17,000,000~~ \$17,210,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$4,331,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$88,000.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water

1 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
2 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts;
3 pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and
4 committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including
5 mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem
6 in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but
7 not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the
8 Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7
9 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash
10 grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum,
11 who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal
12 Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein,
14 tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the cur-
15 rent fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the
16 governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved
17 by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds derived from
18 appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims
19 Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be available for
20 advances, except for such amounts as may be necessary to
21 pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of
22 program planning, until after legislation has been enacted
23 that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used:
24 *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation

1 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition
2 of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon,
3 Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boun-
4 daries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition re-
5 sults in the property being exempted from local taxation, ex-
6 cept as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat.
7 627).

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

9 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
10 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
11 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
12 twenty passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for
13 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
14 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of
15 which one hundred and seventy-five shall be for replacement
16 only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians;
17 advance payments for service (including services which
18 may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under
19 contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936
20 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat.
21 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over
22 certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing
23 or permanent treaty provisions.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

3 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
4 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
5 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
6 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
7 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
8 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
9 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
10 River Basin) ; (5) ~~\$29,000,000~~ \$29,150,000, including not
11 to exceed \$680,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

12 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
13 FACILITIES

14 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
15 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
16 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
17 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
18 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
19 law by the National Park Service, \$23,100,000, including
20 not to exceed \$200,000 for travel and transportation of
21 persons.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and improvement, without regard to
24 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) ,
25 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair

1 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
 2 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
 3 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
 4 of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of
 5 water rights; ~~(6)\$23,800,000~~ \$28,049,125, including not to
 6 exceed \$335,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to
 7 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
 8 this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any
 9 land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For an additional amount for "Construction", for acqui-
 12 sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related
 13 personal property, ~~(7)\$3,700,000~~ \$4,700,000, to be im-
 14 mediately available: *Provided*, That the limitation under this
 15 head on the amount available is increased to ~~(8)\$11,300,000~~
 16 \$12,300,000.

17 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

18 AUTHORIZATION)

19 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
 20 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
 21 203, ~~(9)\$29,000,000~~ \$29,122,500, including not to exceed
 22 \$500,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain
 23 available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds
 24 herein provided shall be expended for planning or construc-
 25 tion on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park.

1 Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor
 2 roads and trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia;
 3 and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway
 4 from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland,
 5 or in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

6 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 8 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 9 regional offices, \$2,325,000, including not to exceed
 10 \$115,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 13 available for the purchase of not to exceed ~~(10) ninety-four~~
 14 *one hundred and fifteen* passenger motor vehicles ~~(11) of~~
 15 *which ninety-four shall be* for replacement only, including not
 16 to exceed fifty for police-type use which may exceed by \$300
 17 each the general purchase price limitation for the current
 18 fiscal year.

19 BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recrea-
 22 tion, ~~(12) \$2,700,000~~ \$2,322,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170) ; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and

1 American Samoa; ~~(13)\$45,300,000~~ \$16,300,000, to remain
 2 available until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and
 3 local governments herein provided for are authorized to make
 4 purchases through the General Services Administration:
 5 *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the
 6 administration of Territories may be expended for the pur-
 7 chase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and
 8 surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial trans-
 9 portation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

10 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

11 For an additional amount for "Administration of Terri-
 12 tories", for loans and grants as authorized by Public Law
 13 88-170, approved November 4, 1963, ~~(14)\$10,000,000~~
 14 \$11,464,000, to be immediately available.

15 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

16 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
 17 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
 18 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement
 19 approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat.
 20 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as
 21 amended (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the
 22 High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
 23 Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the
 24 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust
 25 Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues,

1 for support of governmental functions; \$17,500,000, to re-
2 main available until expended: *Provided*, That the revolving
3 fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises
4 shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1965:
5 *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
6 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instru-
7 mentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory,
8 shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accord-
9 ance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act,
10 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and
11 Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*,
12 That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific
13 Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General
14 Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropria-
15 tions available for the administration of the Trust Territory of
16 the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase,
17 charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface
18 vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation
19 purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying
20 out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship Agree-
21 ment approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That not-
22 withstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory
23 of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the
24 current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for
25 distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any

1 State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without
2 exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be
3 available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24,
4 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the
5 Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

6 ALASKA RAILROAD

7 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

8 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
9 available until expended for the work authorized by law,
10 including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
11 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
12 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
13 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
14 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
15 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
16 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized
17 by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C.
18 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That
19 no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund
20 in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act
21 of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
22 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
23 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
24 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
25 said Act for grade GS-16.

1 VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

3 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
4 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
5 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
6 law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-
7 out regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section
8 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amend-
9 ed, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set
10 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*,
11 That not to exceed \$156,000 shall be available for adminis-
12 trative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
13 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1965
14 budget estimates for such expenses.

15 MINERAL RESOURCES

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

18 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to per-
19 form surveys, investigations, and research covering topogra-
20 phy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
21 United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas
22 as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427) ; clas-
23 sify lands as to mineral character and water and power re-
24 sources; give engineering supervision to power permits and

1 Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental
 2 regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases,
 3 permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the inter-
 4 state shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15
 5 U.S.C. 715); and publish and disseminate data relative to
 6 the foregoing activities; ~~(15)\$65,930,000~~ \$67,682,000, of
 7 which ~~(16)\$10,800,000~~ \$11,000,000 shall be available only
 8 for cooperation with States or municipalities for water re-
 9 sources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
 10 priation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of
 11 any topographic mapping or water resources investigations
 12 carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
 15 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifty pas-
 16 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimburse-
 17 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 18 guard service for protection of confidential files; con-
 19 tracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the
 20 making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it
 21 is administratively determined that such procedures are in
 22 the public interest; construction and maintenance of neces-
 23 sary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands
 24 for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S.

1 National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensa-
 2 tion and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological
 3 Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the
 4 United States in the negotiation and administration of inter-
 5 state compacts.

6 BUREAU OF MINES

7 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 8 RESOURCES

9 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
 10 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
 11 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
 12 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
 13 substitutes; ~~(17)\$30,100,000~~ \$30,295,000, including not to
 14 exceed \$700,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

16 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
 17 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and control-
 18 ling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, ~~(18)\$9,300,-~~
 19 ~~000~~ \$9,485,000.

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 22 the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the field
 23 administrative offices, \$1,410,000, including not to exceed
 24 \$54,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available

1 without fiscal year limitation, \$14,000,000, in addition to
2 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

3 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
6 production and conservation of coal in the United States
7 through research and development, as authorized by law (74
8 Stat. 337), ~~(19)~~~~\$6,336,000~~ \$6,836,000, to remain available
9 until expended, of which not to exceed \$336,000 shall be
10 available for administration and supervision.

11 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the dis-
14 covery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its terri-
15 tories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for
16 minerals, including administration of contracts entered into
17 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
18 Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including
19 not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical
20 services, to remain available until expended.

21 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
24 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, includ-
25 ing cooperation with the petroleum industry and State

1 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
 2 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$660,000.

3 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

4 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
 7 sioner, \$425,000.

8 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

9 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic stud-
 11 ies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and
 12 utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales,
 13 sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection,
 14 compilation, and publication of information concerning such
 15 resources; promotion of education and training of fishery
 16 personnel; and the performance of other functions related
 17 thereto, as authorized by law; ~~(20)\$17,832,900~~ \$19,069,-
 18 900, and in addition, \$2,125,000 to be derived from the
 19 Pribilof Islands fund(21): *Provided, That \$400,000 of this*
 20 *appropriation shall be available pursuant to the provisions of*
 21 *section 4(b) of the Commercial Fisheries Research and De-*
 22 *velopment Act of 1964.*

23 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

24 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

25 For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury
 26 Department shall determine to be excess to the normal

1 requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of
2 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law,
3 \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
4 That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other
5 appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing
6 currencies.

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
9 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
10 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery re-
11 sources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
12 \$4,788,000, to remain available until expended.

13 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for general administration of
15 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
16 in the regional offices, \$667,000.

17 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

18 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
19 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
20 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,442,000, to be
21 derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

22 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

23 LOAN FUND

24 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$277,000
25 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for admin-
26 istrative expenses.

1 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
2 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
4 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
5 and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except
6 whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other
7 authorized functions related to such resources; operation of
8 the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National
9 Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the
10 herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife
11 Refuge; ~~(22)\$33,550,000~~ \$34,330,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
14 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
15 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wild-
16 life resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests
17 therein, ~~(23)\$6,074,700~~ \$7,275,300.

18 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

19 For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation
20 account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16
21 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), \$8,000,000, to remain available until
22 expended.

23 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for general administration of
25 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such
26 expenses in the regional offices, \$1,384,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed ~~(24)one hundred and twenty four~~ *one hundred and twenty-nine* passenger motor vehicles ~~(25)~~*of which one hundred twenty-four shall be* for replacement only (including sixty-eight for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until expended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$703,000 shall be available for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

For construction, operation, and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), ~~(26)\$2,250,000~~ ~~\$2,300,000~~, of which not to exceed ~~(27)\$230,000~~ ~~\$250,000~~ shall be available for administration.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, ~~(28)\$4,173,000~~ \$4,230,600, and in addition, not to exceed \$142,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, ~~(29)\$4,065,000~~ \$4,110,500.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year,

1 and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruc-
2 tion of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection
3 with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimburse-
4 ment to be credited to appropriations currently available at
5 the time of receipt thereof.

6 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
7 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
8 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will con-
9 tribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall
10 be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in
11 the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932
12 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs
13 of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services ren-
14 dered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
15 time such reimbursements are received.

16 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
17 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
18 tions Act, 1965 shall be available for services as author-
19 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C.
20 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to
21 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount
22 not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of air-
23 craft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints;
24 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
25 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the

1 Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the
 2 Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations
 3 which issue publications to members only or at a price to
 4 members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

5 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
 6 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available
 7 for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
 8 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

9 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 FOREST SERVICE

12 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

13 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
 14 tion, as follows:

15 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
 16 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the ad-
 17 ministration, improvement, development, and management
 18 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
 19 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for
 20 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year
 21 for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other
 22 forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands;
 23 ~~(30)\$148,596,000~~ \$150,419,000, of which \$5,000,000 for
 24 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for
 25 insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pur-

1 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
 2 to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions:
 3 *Provided*, That not more than ~~(31)\$500,000~~ \$730,000 may
 4 be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1,
 5 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Provided further*,
 6 That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improve-
 7 ments", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
 8 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

9 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 10 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 11 where, as authorized by law: ~~(32)\$30,019,000~~ \$32,728,000.

12 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 13 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 14 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in
 15 forest management and processing, and for advising timber-
 16 land owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others
 17 in the application of forest management principles and proc-
 18 essing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$16,955,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 22 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 23 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest development
 24 roads and trails, \$70,300,000, to remain available until
 25 expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant

1 to authority contained in title 23, United States Code,
2 section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the
3 Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
4 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
6 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
7 expended under the provisions of such Act.

8 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

9 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

10 For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National
11 Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14,
12 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), \$150,000, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 SPECIAL ACTS

15 For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil
16 erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior
17 boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance
18 with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual
19 appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in
20 not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts,
21 Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52
22 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch
23 National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat.
24 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest,
25 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205), as

1 amended, \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
2 of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland
3 National Forest in San Diego County, California, Act of
4 June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernar-
5 dino and Cleveland National Forests in Riverside County,
6 California, Act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000;
7 Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940
8 (54 Stat. 402), \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That
9 no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition
10 of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national
11 forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the
12 approval of the local government concerned.

13 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

14 For artificial revegetation, construction, and mainte-
15 nance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradi-
16 cation of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests
17 in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950
18 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as au-
19 thorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until
20 expended.

21 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

22 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
23 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
24 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
25 expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed ~~(33)one hundred and fourteen~~ *one hundred and forty-four* passenger motor vehicles ~~(34)~~*of which one hundred and fourteen shall be* for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of

1 twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced
2 outside of the United States.

3 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
4 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the
5 Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-
6 519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries
7 of an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall
8 these lands be acquired without approval of the local govern-
9 ment concerned.

10 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
13 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
14 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
15 ~~(35)\$65,000~~ \$70,000.

16 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
19 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
20 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and sec-
21 retary of the Commission in attending meetings and
22 Committee meetings of the Commission either within or
23 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
24 approved by the Commission, \$120,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
2 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
3 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
5 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68
6 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed thirty-
7 three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of
8 passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints;
9 payment for telephone service in private residences in the
10 field, when authorized under regulations approved by the
11 Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with
12 respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this
13 appropriation), 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public
14 Health Service Act; **(36)**~~\$61,500,000~~ \$61,935,000.

15 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

16 For construction, major repair, improvement, and
17 equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
18 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
19 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection
20 of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
21 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
22 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
23 U.S.C. 2004a) ; **(37)**~~\$8,000,000~~ \$10,385,000, to remain
24 available until expended.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
3 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
5 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

6 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sala-
7 ries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allow-
8 ances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
9 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

10 Appropriations contained in this Act available for sala-
11 ries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attend-
12 ance at meetings which are concerned with the functions
13 or activities for which the appropriation is made or which
14 will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or man-
15 agement of those functions or activities.

16 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
19 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
20 Claims Commission, \$310,000, of which not to exceed
21 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

22 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
25 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
26 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and uniforms or allowances there-
 2 for, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~(38)\$650,000~~
 3 \$725,000.

4 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
 5 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

6 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
 7 ning Commission for acquisition of land within the District
 8 of Columbia for the park, parkway, and playground system
 9 of the National Capital, as authorized by section 2 of the
 10 Act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463), ~~(39)\$500,000~~
 11 \$550,000, to be immediately available ~~(40)~~: *Provided, That*
 12 *of such amount \$50,000 shall be available only for the pur-*
 13 *pose of making relocation payments comparable to those pro-*
 14 *vided for in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended*
 15 *(42 U.S.C. 1450-1464).*

16 LAND ACQUISITION, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE
 17 PERFORMING ARTS

18 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
 19 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the site of the
 20 John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, as au-
 21 thorized by the John F. Kennedy Center Act (72 Stat.
 22 1698) , as amended, ~~(41)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,175,000, to be im-
 23 mediately available ~~(42)~~: *Provided, That of such amount*
 24 *\$175,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making*
 25 *relocation payments comparable to those provided for in title I*

1 *of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-*
 2 *1464).*

3 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

4 JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to en-
 6 able the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center
 7 for the Performing Arts to carry out the purposes of the
 8 Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698), as amended,
 9 including construction, such amounts which in the aggregate
 10 will equal gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities,
 11 and other property, (43) held by the Board under such Act
 12 at the beginning of fiscal year 1965 and received by the
 13 Board during that fiscal year: received by the Board for the
 14 benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing
 15 Arts prior to July 1, 1965: Provided, That the total amount
 16 appropriated by this paragraph shall not exceed \$15,500,000.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution,
 19 including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of
 20 collections from Government and other sources; international
 21 exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the
 22 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
 23 tions in high altitudes; administration of the National Collec-
 24 tion of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including
 25 not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section

15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$15,000,000.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including construction and not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL

ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, ~~(44)\$1,275,000~~ \$1,776,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779).

1 NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

2 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifi-
3 cations for the construction of a suitable building for a Na-
4 tional Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institu-
5 tion, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20
6 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services
7 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,364,000.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

10 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
11 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
12 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
13 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
14 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
15 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
17 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the
18 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
19 and art associations or societies whose publications or services
20 are available to members only, or to members at a price lower
21 than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of
22 uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or
23 allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by
24 law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase or rental of devices and
25 services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and
26 maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and

1 grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
2 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
3 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
4 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
5 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
6 \$2,147,000.

7 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
9 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
10 (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
14 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), in-
15 cluding payment in advance for membership in societies
16 whose publications or services are available to members
17 only or to members at a price lower than to the general
18 public; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or
19 allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131);
20 \$500,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation
21 for "Land acquisition and construction".

22 CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
25 the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended,
26 \$25,000, to be immediately available.

1 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

2 CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

3 For planning a memorial on Corregidor Island, as
4 authorized by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36
5 U.S.C. 426), \$100,000, to be immediately available.

6 (45)ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
9 *section 46 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 152-153),*
10 *including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of*
11 *August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$33,000, to be immediately*
12 *available.*

13 (46)COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
16 *Public Law 88-271, approved February 20, 1964, \$250-*
17 *000, to be immediately available and to remain available*
18 *until June 30, 1966.*

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

20 The per diem rate paid from appropriations made avail-
21 able under this title for services as authorized by section
22 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other
23 law, shall not exceed \$75.

1 This Act may be cited as the “Department of the
2 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 17, 1964.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 23, 1964.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1964

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

assurance at that time. It is my wish to convey to the Senators from Montana and to the people of that State the particular sympathy and solidarity the people of Alaska feel with you at this time—and to give assurance of every support and assistance we may render to your rehabilitation and rebuilding efforts.

ADDRESS BY HON. COLGATE W. DARDEN, JR., AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a speech made by the Honorable Colgate W. Darden, Jr., who has served with distinction in the House of Representatives, as Governor of Virginia, and as president of the University of Virginia.

This speech was delivered at the finals of the University of Virginia on June 7, 1964.

It is worthy of the careful consideration of the great magnitude of American citizens who are now fearful of the continued concentration of power in the Federal Government.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FINALS: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, JUNE 7, 1964

Mr. Reckor, Mr. president, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot tell you what a joy it is to be here again in this beautiful place taking part in these time-honored exercises. However, I must confess that a part, at least, of my pleasure comes from the fact that I am without the slightest responsibility for the organization and dispatch of this day. No one knows, save one who has lived through it, how many ways can be devised to harass and plague those who have in hand an occasion such as this.

You who are graduating and I have, at least, two things in common. First off there is our devotion to this great university. While it has been 42 years since I was graduated, after a war interrupted my stay, my affection for it has never wavered. Also I think it likely we share, in varying degrees, a dislike of graduating addresses. I have been against them ever since the sizzling afternoon in 1922 when in the new McIntire Amphitheater I cooked, along with my classmates, while a distinguished diplomat spoke to us for well over an hour and a quarter. Since then I have worked to have done with this relic of barbarism, but with only limited success. Tradition dies slowly in America and very slowly in Virginia. I have been able, however, to set a limit on my own activities and I trust when this paper is ended you will be encouraged to believe that progress is being made.

It is a well-publicized fact that you are graduating at a time of considerable tension and danger. Of course this is true but it is by no means a full statement of the case. You are also graduating when interesting and very far-reaching changes are taking place, with breathtaking speed, in almost every human undertaking. And by and large these changes represent improvement. However, whether for good or ill, on they will come and to fail to understand that ceaseless change in an inexorable law of nature is to invite disaster.

Just as those of my generation have lived through rapidly moving events that have profoundly altered our lives, it will be your

fortune—your good fortune I hope—to live through events fully as significant and as interesting. I trust they will be far happier than those which we have known. If we can escape large-scale war, it is entirely possible that the last half of the 20th century will go down in history as a period of peace and unparalleled progress, just as the first half is clearly entitled to the dubious distinction of being the bloodiest half century in man's long pilgrimage.

Among the important events of this unfolding half century none will be of greater consequence to you than the far-reaching change now taking place in our political system—the decline of the role of the States. It is to this I wish to direct your attention. I think the Federal system is in danger, owing to this growing weakness of the States. Our present direction is not good, and something must be done to redress the balance if the States are to function properly.

While I hope it is not necessary, it might be well for me to make it clear that I speak as no capitious critic of the Federal Government. My own view is that all governments tend toward tyranny and are likely to end in oppression unless carefully watched. I find myself in complete accord with the position taken by Mr. Madison when he says in discussing the division of powers between the States and the National Government: (XIV Federal Papers)—“The public good, the real welfare of the great body of people, is the supreme object to be pursued; and no form of government whatever has any other value than as it may be fitted for the attainment of their object.” I hope you will remember these wise words.

A disturbing illusion of our times has to do with the durability of democratic institutions. The view that they will survive no end of neglect finds acceptance in a surprisingly large number of places. The truth is history is littered with examples of utter and complete failure of efforts at self-government, not the least, among the casualties being Athens, and other Greek communities to which we in the west owe so much. Certainly this century has been marked by the decline of free institutions and the rise of authoritarian government. We are witnessing a disquieting march toward one man dominance.

No more sympathetic or acute observer of western political institutions than Viscount Bryce has lived in this century. Northcote Parkinson in his recent “The Evolution of Political Thought” quotes Lord Bryce as having said in a work published a few years after his death that “The question whether man will rise toward the higher standard which the prophets of democracy deemed possible has been exercising every thoughtful mind since August 1914, and it will be answered less hopefully now than it would have been at any time in the hundred years preceding.” According to Parkinson, Lord Bryce goes on to say, in the same work: “In the form it has almost everywhere taken, that of government by representative assembly, democracy shows signs of decay;” and that “what is common in all these cases is the disposition to trust one man or a few led by one, rather than an elected assembly.”

Whether we like it or not government now touches almost every phase of our lives. It concerns us much more directly than ever before. This altered relationship, in my opinion, is here to stay. We shall not return to an earlier order but we can, if we are alert, maintain the wholesome balance which a federal system insures. And in this way we can preserve for the individual the personal freedom which is, or should be, the object of government.

Our real opportunity, therefore, lies in coordinating more effectively the activities of the Federal, State, and local governments. If

the purpose of government be the protection of the individual, if we agree it is organized to make secure certain “unalienable rights” among which are “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” as was thought by a distinguished Virginian who is not without honor in these parts, then I believe it is not difficult to understand the danger inherent in the decline of the States and the rise of consolidated power in the form of a steadily growing National Government.

Our country is simply too big to be managed with dispatch and satisfaction by a central establishment. The interests of our people, farflung as they happen to be, are too varied; our ways of living, influenced by great variations in climate, are too different to permit this. The country can be run from Washington, of course, but as time goes on it will require increasing force and compulsion which are alien to what we have known. The variety and the color which make for a richer and happier civilization will tend to disappear under consolidation. The sheer joy of living still found in such abundance in our land, notwithstanding the substantial problems with which we wrestle, will give way to the drab conformity which is the handmaiden of governments lacking in flexibility and responsiveness.

If we continue to follow our present course, Federal officials will come to exercise control in the several States. These officials, whatever may be their own inclinations, will supersede our local officials insofar as the actual exercise of power is concerned. The Governors and the State assemblies may remain, but it is likely they will be little more than rubber stamps whose duties will be largely ceremonial or inconsequential.

I do not think I am unduly apprehensive as to what presently is taking place. A number of competent observers believe that the decline of the States has already reached the point from which they cannot recover. The late Prof. Leonard White of the University of Chicago, a distinguished historian, had grave doubt as to their future. Writing in 1953, he said: “If present trends (in Federal-State relations) continue for another quarter century the States may be left hollow shells, operating primarily as the field districts of Federal departments and dependent upon the Federal Treasury for their support.” Men may differ as to the extent of the deterioration of the States but only the thoughtless or the naive can fail to see that deterioration is taking place and that positive steps must be taken if the States are to be maintained as strong parts of a Federal system.

The system of government struck off by our forebears owes much to fortuitous circumstance, and it is remarkable and unique in many respects because of this. We probably owe our Federal system to the fact that there were 13 separate English colonies along the Atlantic coast instead of 1. These separate sovereignties, vying with each other and jealously guarding their rights, made almost inevitable the Federal organization. In this we were fortunate, for it has served us remarkably well.

One of the substantial benefits flowing from this form of government is that the political machinery remains close to the people. This permits them to adjust it to their particular needs and wishes. It also provides separate laboratories in which research in government may be pursued. And it insures constant instruction in the art of self-government and experimentation with new ideas. This will not, of course, eliminate corruption and failure, people being what they are, but it does make them somewhat more manageable. And by limiting their effects and range it is less likely they will engulf the country.

Another great worth of the Federal system lies in the fact that it provides a means of distributing power in a manner that makes it quite difficult for anyone to seize control and establish himself and the clique around him as masters of the state. Do not underestimate the importance of this. I shall return to it very briefly at the close of this paper.

Granting the risk of oversimplification in my desire to save time, it is not difficult to identify the legislation which has so altered the relationship between the Federal Government and the States. It is the program of Federal grants-in-aid. While the controversy over civil rights involves fundamental issues having to do with the authority of the several States, it would be a mistake to think that a resolution of it would resolve the threat to them. In this connection it is worth noting that Professor White's work, to which I have made reference, appeared before the 1954 school decision. Were the civil rights issue resolved tomorrow to everybody's satisfaction, it would not, in any way, affect the validity of the conclusions reached by Dr. White as to the vulnerability of the States. Nor would it make less urgent the need for prompt action in their behalf.

Although Federal grants as subsidies to the States go back to the early days of our country, they were little used until the shattering economic collapse of the thirties laid bare the vast dislocations in our economic life and created many new problems of its own. Between the depth of the depression and the outbreak of World War II, the aid programs were spoken of as temporary and were generally so regarded, their purpose being to overcome the ravages of the economic storm.

Since World War II they have been expanded at a startling rate and they have become, or are, rapidly becoming, direct Federal programs rather than undertakings designed to aid the States; nor are the grants thought of as emergency or temporary in nature. They may be directed at situations which lie beyond the financial resources of some of the States, while involving obligations which the State wishes to meet; or they may provide services which a particular State regards as unnecessary. In certain instances grants are made to urban areas to meet demands for which the State disclaims responsibility. In each case the result is the same, the Federal Government comes between the State and its citizens.

There is underlying all of this the fact that an urban and industrial civilization imposes stresses and strains far different and far more numerous than those found in an agrarian economy. And we are no longer an agrarian society even though not infrequently the political influence of a small rural population outweighs substantially the influence of a much larger number of urban dwellers owing to improper apportionment. One of the products of this—a situation almost inevitable in a changing society—is that the States are encountering no little difficulty in responding to the legitimate demands of all their citizens. Whether the difficulty be lack of money or lack of sensitivity and responsiveness, the problems continue to accumulate and they are formidable.

While it may be accurate to say that a lack of concern or understanding lies at the bottom of State failure in some instances, it will be found, I believe, that it is a lack of money which is the real cause of inaction in most instances. It is for this reason, I think Federal programs are necessary and that they will continue. The 16th amendment providing for the Federal income tax, and the spectacular growth of commerce and industry, make necessary some plan providing equitable use of tax funds gathered over large areas but actually paid in at relatively few places and in relatively few States. We,

in Virginia, long ago devised such a plan for use of State tax revenue for support of our schools.

It is only fair to point out that the plight of the States cannot be charged entirely to the Federal Government. The truth is the States are being bypassed by a growing Federal Establishment, in many instances with complete approval by the States themselves, in some instances at their urgent request. President Eisenhower stressed this in his talk to the Governors' conference, meeting in Williamsburg, in our own State, a few years back. He suggested that this added measurably to the problem, as in fact it does. Out of his talk came commendatory resolutions and the appointment of study commissions by the conference to continue studies heretofore undertaken by commissions set up by the President. The studies—and excellent ones have been made—have not been translated into action. Nor will they be unless the States take the initiative and cling to it with unbelievable tenacity. Governments—or the men who make them up—are not inclined to reduce or diminish in any respect their authority or power. The Federal Government is no exception. If the States are to be saved they must save themselves. And interestingly enough they still possess the power to do so if only they can summon the will to act.

There is ready at hand an organization through which the States can act, it is the Council of State Governments which has available a vast amount of information on this subject and no little experience in dealing with Federal-State relations. Moreover, the effort can be bipartisan since the decline of the States is of concern to Democrats and Republicans alike. We should start by making aid programs joint ventures in fact. The funds required should be supplied by the localities, the State and the Federal Government, and administration should be a State responsibility, acting with and through the localities. Federal funds should be safeguarded through inspection and audit by the General Accounting Office. This will hold in check irregularities, distressing in number and in the amounts of money involved, such as have come to light in the interstate highway program. Much of the waste, and I think not a little of the graft, which have been uncovered in this undertaking have come from the State and localities being too little committed to the undertaking. The Federal Government has put up almost all of the money and in some cases proper concern has not been shown by the State and local officials. States and localities, like individuals, are, as a rule, more alert where their own funds are at stake.

There are many other areas which might be examined but none so important, in my opinion, as the grants—and I have no wish to oppress you with suggestions. However, I cannot leave this subject of grants without saying that the States must be more responsive to the needs of their people, and this means a concern for the entire population, rural and urban alike. Unless we are prepared to do this nothing will halt the onward march of the Central Government.

By the same token the States and the Federal Government must be prepared to exercise restraint in undertaking programs. We have grown so accustomed to deficit spending by our National Government that we tend to overlook the dangers in it. We excuse our lack of responsibility and justify the overspending by saying it is for very worthy causes. This is utter folly. Our outlays must be brought within and kept within our tax revenues unless we are prepared to sacrifice our currency and with it the savings of our people and in the end the stability of government itself. I am not unaware of the beguiling argument that a rising national income will set things right in the end. The

fallacy of this position is rooted in a failure to understand how deep seated is the illness which threatens us. Continued deficits indicate a lack of self-discipline which prosperity will not cure. For many years we have had the rising national income but the deficits have continued.

And now a final word on the wisdom of distributing power and the value of strong States as safeguards of liberty. Whatever may be said for self-sacrificing leaders, it is well to bear in mind that power is a heady wine and that it is not wise to tempt an ambitious or unscrupulous man to seize control by making, in any way, the venture easy for him. A highly centralized government can be much more easily manipulated and controlled than can 50 or more States and a National Government sharing authority. And of this you may be sure—there will always be available manipulators willing to assume control while professing that they are acting in the common good. Consequently any plan which makes the seizure of power difficult—unfortunately it cannot be made impossible—while at the same time lending itself to orderly and sound administration is well worth nurturing and protecting. This our Federal system does. And we should be at pains to preserve it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At 2 o'clock the Interior Department appropriation bill will be taken up, unless it is taken up sooner.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now resume consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Chair lays the bill before the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I call up an amendment and ask unanimous consent that the reading of it be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The business before the Senate is the amendment offered earlier by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, my amendment is pending, but I desire to cooperate with the leadership. I understand it is satisfactory to withdraw my amendment at this time in order to take up the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Michigan. It is agreeable, provided that my amendment will be called up next.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator for his cooperation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment which I offer be waived, and that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment offered by Mr. HART is as follows:

On page 22, line 22, in lieu of "\$18,669,900" insert "\$19,069,900".

On page 22, line 24, before the period insert a colon and "Provided, That \$400,000 of this appropriation shall be available pursuant to the provisions of section 4(b) of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964".

Mr. HART. Mr. President, after the Interior appropriation bill was reported in the Senate and placed on the calendar, President Johnson signed into law S. 627—Public Law 88-309—a bill to assist the commercial fishing industry.

The purpose of Public Law 88-309 is to stimulate research and development projects by the several States in the development of the Nation's commercial fisheries on a matching fund basis through a coordinated aid program, to assist in the reestablishment of a commercial fishery that has failed due to a resource disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes, and to assist in the development of new commercial fisheries.

Under section 4(b) of Public Law 88-309 there is authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$400,000 per year for the next 2 fiscal years and \$650,000 per year for the next 3 succeeding years to be available for allocation by the Secretary of the Interior to the States suffering a commercial fishery failure due to a resource disaster "arising from natural or undetermined causes."

Mr. President, last fall several deaths were traced to the botulism E in smoked fish. The Food and Drug Administration immediately issued a warning against the eating of smoked fish caught or processed in the Great Lakes area. As a result of this warning—widely misinterpreted as applying to all fish from that area—a whole industry was dealt a devastating blow. Fishermen and processors in the Great Lakes area who were hit by the botulism disaster are now actually out of business. Some 20,000 persons in the industry have been out of work since last fall. Chubs on hand at that time were either destroyed or preserved in freezers. At the present time 3 million pounds of frozen fish are still in storage.

These fish, even though frozen, have deteriorated to the point where they cannot be used for human food and, for the most part, cannot even be used for pet food. The only use to which they can now be put is for reduction, that is, fish meal. Until these existing stocks can be moved, the commercial fishing in-

dustry of the Great Lakes will remain at a virtual standstill.

Section 4(b) of Public Law 88-309 authorizes the purchase of these stocks so that new fish may be caught, processed under new Federal and State-approved regulations, and moved into the market.

The \$400,000 authorized under 4(b) will do this job and offers the only concrete and immediate assistance available to the industry in this region.

This is truly an emergency, disaster situation which should not await the possible passage of a supplemental appropriation at a later date.

Appropriation of these funds by July 1 would get our fishing boats away from the docks and out fishing over the summer months. A delay until a supplemental bill is moved through the Congress could well mean a year's delay in effectiveness of the assistance authorized by Congress under this section.

Mr. President, the amendment adds an item of \$400,000 for a very specific and extremely important purpose. Not many Americans knew about botulism E until a few months ago. Then overnight nearly everybody knew about it and understood—though not correctly—that they were not supposed to eat any fish that came from the Great Lakes Basin.

A detailed analysis has been made of the factors which are required to rehabilitate the Great Lakes fishing industry. The most significant single step that could be taken, from the viewpoint of both the wholesalers and the fishermen, would be to provide the means whereby the fish can be taken out of the hands of the wholesalers who are now "stuck" with it.

Some 20,000 persons—processors as well as fishermen—are involved. Every day that passes is a day lost.

I have been counseled by competent advisers in the Senate to wait until the supplemental bill comes up. Speaking for the Great Lakes Basin, our fear is that if we wait until the supplemental bill come up, it may well be that the best days, weeks, and even months, of the fishing season will be gone.

In view of the extreme emergency, I hope the chairman of the committee will accept the amendment and do his very best to insure its retention.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I understand, Public Law 88-309, May 20, 1964, provides the authorization for approval of this appropriation.

Mr. HART. Yes; and it was enacted only after careful hearing in the House. The appropriation bill which the Senator is presenting was completed before the authorizing legislation was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. So it could not have been considered by the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HART. It could not.

Mr. HAYDEN. Under those circumstances, I have no objection to taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that suggestion for 1 second?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As I understood the chairman of the committee, he had no objection to accepting this amendment. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. It can be taken to conference, because a serious emergency is involved.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wonder if the Senator from South Dakota, under those circumstances, will not agree?

Mr. MUNDT. I am not prepared to say yes or no. I would like to have a little time to find out something about it.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION—RETURN OF PAPERS ON H.R. 10456 FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in view of an unusual situation which has developed, I ask unanimous consent that the House be requested to return H.R. 10456, the authorization for the Aeronautics and Space Administration, to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The House will be requested to return the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, with regard to the Hart amendment, I have talked with some of the members of the subcommittee on the other side of the aisle. None of them had an opportunity, except the present speaker, to hear the explanation of the Senator from Michigan.

The situation which he describes seems to have the element of urgency in it. But none of us have sufficient information to know whether the proposed solution is the correct solution or not. So I propose that the amendment be taken to conference, with the understanding that we would not be bound as conferees to support the amendment at the confer-

ence. This would give us an opportunity between now and then to go into the details, study the problem, discuss it with the conference committee, and endeavor to find a solution.

If it then appears wise, and the House conferees accept it, we can go along. I would not wish to accept the amendment with the usual understanding that the Senate conferees are bound ethically to support the Senate position, inasmuch as we do not understand it fully.

I believe that would be a satisfactory solution. If the suggestion is satisfactory to the Senator from Michigan, I would have no objection to proceeding on that basis.

Mr. HART. I thank the distinguished Senator from South Dakota very much. If our case is inadequate or not good, I do not wish to press the amendment either. I have every reason to believe that after the Senator and his associates have an opportunity to analyze the proposal, they will share with me the conviction that it makes good sense. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MUNDT. I hope and expect that the Senator is exactly correct. I do not want to get into the position of being bound, as conferees normally should be, ethically to support the position of the Senate until and unless we have more information on the basis of what we are supposed to support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER LIMITING DEBATE ON RECONSIDERATION OF NASA AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the papers on H.R. 10456 are returned from the House and it is again made the pending business, there be a time limitation of 1 hour for debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10433) making ap-

propriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], relating to the Tongue Point Naval Base, on page 6, in line 13.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is with regret that, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, I must oppose the motion of the Senator from Oregon to add nearly \$5 million to this bill to establish an Indian school at Tongue Point, in the State of Oregon. The facts do not justify such an appropriation.

The committee first considered recommending these funds even though it had disapproved a proposal that the work on the school be started by reprogramming of fiscal year 1964 money. In the opinion of the committee funds actually were not available for reprogramming for two reasons: first, last year because the Congress in approving the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction budget underfinanced the approved program by over \$3 million; and, second, the Department in submitting the reprogramming request, advised that four of the projects from which funds to construct the Tongue Point facilities were to be taken would be rescheduled in fiscal year 1965—and they were.

The committee, besides denying the Tongue Point reprogramming proposal, adjusted the fiscal year 1965 construction budget to give the Bureau of Indian Affairs funds to construct all other schools proposed and approved and to make up the underfinancing imposed by the Congress in prior years.

The Tongue Point proposal came to the Congress through the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the result of a request from the White House. Information provided to the committee was that the White House urgently requested remodeling of the Tongue Point facilities because it was less expensive to acquire the school by conversion of a surplus naval facility than by construction anew. However, in the committee hearings, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said that although in two other instances the Bureau successfully operates schools which were acquired by conversion of facilities originally constructed for another use, he would prefer a school constructed for educational purposes.

Admittedly, to convert the Tongue Point naval facility to an Indian school would be less expensive than to build a new school plant. However, the estimated cost of operating and maintaining the converted facilities is approximately twice as much as the cost of operating and maintaining new facilities. While it has been pointed out that the additional operation and maintenance costs have to be considered along with other factors, such as interest, the committee, nevertheless, felt that in a matter of a comparatively few years the increased operation and maintenance costs would more than equal the savings

in construction which could be realized by conversion of the naval facility to an Indian school.

I should point out, also, that the Tongue Point facility seems to lack quite a bit of being satisfactory for school purposes. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised, in response to inquiry, that the \$2,921,000 which was requested through reprogramming would be used to build a new dormitory facility for girls, new academic classroom facilities, a new auditorium-gymnasium complex, and to demolish some buildings in the area not suitable for school purposes in order to make way for the new construction. The \$2,042,000 requested for fiscal year 1965 was to be used to renovate a bachelor officers' quarters to a girls' dormitory, to renovate employees' quarters, to renovate a barracks to a dormitory and dining hall-kitchen complex, to renovate the administration building and the public health clinic, and to remodel one of the school shops.

In addition to acquiring furnishings and equipment, which would have to be done whether the school was newly constructed or not, funds also had to be provided for utilities, site work, and engineering plans and surveys.

An additional factor which entered into the committee's consideration of this matter is that the committee is convinced that Indian children of high school age can be provided greater benefits if they are placed in State-operated public schools, rather than being sent to an isolated community or placed in an all-Indian school.

The committee, on page 6 of its report, urges the Bureau of Indian Affairs to give special attention to education of Indian children in public schools, preferably adjoining Indian reservations. The committee points out the desirability of constructing dormitories in towns near Indian reservations and negotiating contracts with State officials, so that the children of the nearby reservations can receive their high school education in the public schools. The committee feels that this will afford the best opportunity for the Indian children to become fully fluent in the English language and to learn the habits, customs, and practices of the predominantly non-Indian population among whom many of the Indian children will be expected to work and live when they have completed their educations. In other words, they learn more on a playground than they do in a classroom, so far as the American way of life is concerned.

American Indians everywhere have two primary objectives: one, they wish to retain control of the land areas which have been reserved for their use and benefit; and, second, they wish their children to become equipped through adequate education to live anywhere in the United States like other Americans. Not infrequently Indian children who complete their schooling, sometimes even in public schools, return to the old tribal ways of life on a remote part of their reservation. This is much more likely to occur if the children are not given an opportunity to know the advantages to themselves and their future families of

living and working among the general population.

For all of these reasons, the committee did not approve the proposed reprogramming of funds for the Tongue Point Indian high school; and for many of the same reasons the committee does not recommend the appropriation of funds to accomplish the conversion of the Tongue Point naval facility into an Indian boarding school. I hope the Senate will not reverse the committee's action.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am extremely disappointed in the statement by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, for he has failed to meet a single one of the issues involved in this controversy, but has, instead, restated the fallacious statements that have come from the Appropriations Committee, which I answered in great detail last night. I shall recapitulate them very briefly.

First, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee does not even mention the fact that there are 19 Indian boarding schools in this country, and that Indian students are attending those schools. They are traveling hundreds of miles—in one case over 1,100 miles—to do so.

Mr. President, this is a long-established policy of our Government, and necessarily so, because of the second point about which the chairman of the Appropriations Committee does not even whisper, and that is that under existing law, both treaty and statutory, Indian chieftains are entitled as a matter of right to have that special type of training if they wish it. A good many of the tribes do not look with approval upon sending Indian children to public schools, and they do not have to send them.

The third point overlooked by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in his reply to me is that we are dealing with a school to meet special educational problems of the Indian children. We are dealing with a proposal to start with 1,000 Indian students who could not be taken into a public school. Most of them cannot even speak the English language. Many of them have not gone to school. Many of them are 14, 15, and 16 years old and have not yet gone to school.

The Indian Bureau is greatly disturbed about those special students. We need the kind of special boarding school that President Kennedy recommended, the Secretary of the Interior recommended, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs recommended.

Mr. President, to talk about placing those children in public schools—and there have been many attempts to put them into public schools, only to have them drop out—merely runs away from the fact.

I now come to the fourth observation of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, which was in regard to the cost. In my judgment, he cannot add two and two and make five. Last night I placed in the RECORD in great detail the facts to show, so far as maintenance cost of the Tongue Point facility is concerned, that over the years there would be less maintenance cost than if a school

for that purpose were built in Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, or somewhere else.

Mr. President, mark my words. That school will be built within the next few years, because we shall have to meet the special educational needs of those Indian students.

Mr. President, consider the photographs that I have placed in the rear of the Chamber. I recognize that many Senators do not wish to face the realities of the situation. They think that they have the votes—and they probably have—to do this injustice to the State of Oregon, and through the State of Oregon, to the senior Senator from Oregon. But, Mr. President, those are photographs of the permanent buildings at Tongue Point.

Consider the photograph of the hospital alone. There is a crying need for improved health facilities for young Indians in this country, and that hospital facility could be one of the best hospitals in America. Young Indians who need health treatment could be sent there.

What is the danger? The danger is that those facilities will be junked, that those facilities will be scuttled. Those facilities, when junked, will waste the taxpayers' money to the tune of many millions of dollars.

The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has said that a girls' dormitory and a classroom or two will have to be built.

Mr. President, we shall have to build fewer facilities if Tongue Point is put to work as an Indian school.

Contrary to the implication of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the head of the Indian Bureau and the Secretary of the Interior have assured me that Tongue Point would make an excellent facility for an Indian school.

Building the few additional facilities that we need and using the facilities that we have already would save the American taxpayers in the capital outlay a minimum of \$3 million. I know that in the view of some that amount of money is chicken feed. What is \$3 million?

Mr. President, we ought to consider the project on its merits.

I come now to my last point. The senior Senator from Oregon has been struggling for a couple of years to save that facility for appropriate Federal use, and thereby to save the American taxpayers a great sum of money and to provide for Indian children, whose specific needs require a school such as the one proposed, the kind of education to which they are entitled under existing law and treaties.

As I said last night in my lengthy speech, President Kennedy went into this subject. In yesterday's issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will be found President Kennedy's press release at the time he inspected Tongue Point and agreed that that facility ought to be put to use. Secretary Udall was with us.

On the helicopter trip from Tongue Point to Seattle or Tacoma, Secretary Udall, in effect, said, "Mr. President, I am greatly impressed with what I have seen, and I wish to look into it to see if

it would not make a sorely needed facility for a special Indian school that will stress above all else vocational training."

The President was delighted with the suggestion, and with my own ears I heard him tell the Secretary of the Interior to proceed with an investigation, which he did.

The President subsequently called me to the White House and said that he would enthusiastically support the recommendation of Secretary Udall. The Secretary made the recommendation, only to have it rejected by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. President, we need the facility for the Indians. But we are entitled to the renovation and the reactivation of Tongue Point for Federal use for another reason. As I said yesterday, that facility is located in the deepest pocket of poverty in the United States. Senators could have no idea of the depressed economic condition of Astoria, Oreg., and the surrounding area until they see it. Store front after store front contain "For Rent" or "For Sale" sign. A large number of the people who previously lived in the area have moved out.

I have enthusiastically supported, and will continue to support, assistance to depressed areas in this country, such as West Virginia and Appalachia. I say to the majority leader of the Senate that yesterday I supported substantial increases in the bill in order to help a very serious condition in Montana—and it should be helped. Of course, that puts the figure over the budget allowance. It was subject to a point of order. But I would not think of raising a point of order, because we have a moral duty to come to the assistance of pockets of poverty and economic depression in this country.

Why are Senators walking out on Oregon? Why is Oregon to be an exception to the kind of relief that we need? I do not know whether or not it is because the senior Senator from Oregon never trades a vote. I do not know whether it is because the senior Senator from Oregon refuses to scratch backs in the Senate. But the Senate cannot justify penalizing my State merely because Senators may not be able to get agreements out of me on some other questions.

The sad fact is that the Appropriations Committee of the Senate is proposing to do a gross injustice to the people of my State. The committee has a duty to do something about Tongue Point; and it has the recommendation and proposal of President Kennedy to do it. So far as I know, President Johnson is for it, because he still retains Ralph Dungan as a special White House aid to put Tongue Point to use. In the recent past Ralph Dungan made it clear that the White House still hopes Tongue Point will be put to use as an Indian school.

If Senators want to know what the Indians think and want, and what their views are with regard to their rights, yesterday I placed in the RECORD a telegram I received from Bruce A. Wilkie, executive secretary, National Indian

Youth Council; second vice president, Intertribal Council of Western Washington Indians; and secretary of the Makah Tribal Council. I am going to read that telegram to the Senate, and then I am going to read a letter I received this morning from the National Congress of American Indians, and then rest my case.

I do not intend to rest in my determination to prevent a political steal of Tongue Point by certain business interests in my State that want to get hold of this facility, make a "quick buck" and then junk and scuttle it.

In my judgment, the Appropriations Committee of the Senate ought to welcome an opportunity to put to good Federal use a facility as fine as this one. Such a school would be an excellent Federal use.

Listen to what the Indians say. Mr. Wilkie telegraphs me:

SEATTLE, WASH., June 22, 1964.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

All major Indian organizations support Indian school proposal. Support of the Makah Tribe that of the Intertribal Council of Western Washington Indians, National Indian Youth Council and National Congress of American Indians assured fully. Public school system not successful to a great extent. Lack of opportunity makes difficult for Indians to compete in a public school system atmosphere. Fact: 50- to 70-percent dropout rate in public schools by Indian students. Public schools not geared to familiarity of the Indian community. Many Indian students view the public school situation with apathy. Indian schools provide a familiar atmosphere for the students. Vocational and academic training much easier arrived at because of more familiar surroundings. Opportunity provided through Indian school system gives greater advantages for students. The fact that public schools are not doing the job, that the dropout rate continues to climb among Indian students, that the Indian educational problem is steadily growing worse, that the Indians desire Indian schools because of obvious success, would in our opinion warrant the appropriation to construct or rehabilitate all areas available for Indian school projects. Included in this is Tongue Point Indian School proposal. We can assure you full support of all local, regional, and National Indian organizations. Would suggest you contact Mr. Robert Burnette, National Congress of American Indians, Washington, D.C., immediately.

Best success,

BRUCE A. WILKIE,

Executive Secretary, National Indian Youth Council, Second Vice President, Intertribal Council of Western Washington Indians, Secretary, Makah Tribal Council.

It leaves no doubt as to what the Indians want. It is a devastating answer to the argument of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee that we ought to send the Indian children to public schools. We are dealing with a group of students who could not possibly make a go of it in public schools. We are dealing with a group of students who have already reached the age of 14, 15, and 16 with practically no schooling. Most of them cannot speak the English language. That is the problem that confronts the Indian Bureau. There must be a special school for them.

Let me make one answer to the argument about segregation. I am for integration. I have voted to bring to an end Indian reservations whenever the Indian tribes are ready to plan a deactivation of the Indian reservations. But it cannot be imposed on them. The Indians must be prepared for it.

We are dealing here not only with legal Indian rights, but with a very serious social problem in this body politic of ours. The young Indians are entitled to the proposed Tongue Point School. I am at a loss to understand why some Members of the Senate are so adamant about denying this educational opportunity to our Indian young people.

Yesterday, without many of us even knowing about it—and that was our fault, although we were absent from the Chamber—more than \$5 billion of the American taxpayers' money was voted to try to put a man on the moon.

If one wants to take a look at a paradox, let him take a look at this one. The Senator from Oregon is pleading his heart out for some \$5 million to start an Indian school at Tongue Point, thus carrying out a recommendation and finding of President Jack Kennedy. I cannot get \$5 million for an Indian school, but an appropriation of \$5 billion to put a man on the moon can be rushed through the Senate.

If I ever heard of an absolute waste of the taxpayers' money in these times of economic problems in our country, that was it.

I have received a letter from Robert Burnette, executive director of the National Council of American Indians. It is an unsolicited letter. I did not solicit the letter. It reads:

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: On behalf of the Indian people of the Northwest, we urge you and your colleagues of the Senate to give and support the Tongue Point Indian School of Astoria, Ore.

We support this measure because there is already too many Indian children out of school because there are no facilities to care for them. The most recent statistics show that there are 9,000 school age Indian children out of school simply because there are no seats available.

I digress from the letter long enough to point out that the Indian Bureau intends to put 1,000 of these needy students in the school, and then perhaps to increase the number to 2,000. There are hopes that the enrollment can be enlarged after that. That is a small part of the 9,000 to which Mr. Burnette is referring, but it is a start.

There are proposals to build Indian schools elsewhere, and the senior Senator from Oregon supports them. There is a proposal to build an Indian school in Alaska that will cost several times per seat what the school at Tongue Point would cost. I am supporting the school in Alaska, and shall continue to support it, in spite of the fact that the Senator from Alaska, on the Appropriations Committee, is not giving me support for this school. I do not want his support on any trade basis. I want support on the merits. He supports a meritorious school, and so do I.

I am shocked by this attitude in regard to meeting the needs of Indian students in this country.

I return to the letter. Because I have digressed from it, I shall ask that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. The letter continues:

Much of this is due to the fact that in 1954 the Bureau of Indian Affairs began placing Navajo children in boarding schools throughout the country. The Navajo children never enjoyed the opportunity of education up until 1954.

Let me say to the chairman of the committee that some of the Navajo Indian children go to the Chemawa Indian school at Salem, Ore.

I have not seen any proposal from the chairman of the committee or a member of the committee to proceed to abolish the 19 Indian schools in this country to which Indians students must travel from across the country.

Returning to the letter, I read:

We urge that Congress do everything possible to make education facilities available for all Indian children and the Tongue Point school is a major facility that must be made available if we are to fulfill our pledge and obligation of free schooling for all children of this country.

We sincerely thank you for your major interest in the Tongue Point school and hope that you can convince your colleagues that this school facility is of major importance in the Northwest area.

We heartily endorse your proposal 100 percent.

Most sincerely,

ROBERT BURNETTE,
Executive Director.

Mr. President, I have made my case on my first motion. I have asked for fair treatment—for my State, not for myself. I shall take care of myself with my colleagues in the Senate. I shall never ask them for fair treatment. But I shall ask for fair treatment for the people of my State. The people of my State are entitled to better treatment than the Appropriations Committee has given them by the recommendations which they have brought to the floor of the Senate.

I have answered every argument of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The facts are against them. I have obtained the facts from the Department of the Interior, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and from the Indian organizations themselves.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in full in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 23, 1964.

Hon. Senator WAYNE MORSE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: On behalf of the Indian people of the Northwest, we urge you and your colleagues of the Senate to give and support the Tongue Point Indian School of Astoria, Ore.

We support this measure because there is already too many Indian children out of school because there are no facilities to care for them. The most recent statistics show that there are 9,000 school-age Indian children out of school simply because there are no seats available.

Much of this is due to the fact that in 1954 the Bureau of Indian Affairs began placing Navajo children in boarding schools throughout the country. The Navajo children never enjoyed the opportunity of education up until 1954.

We urge that Congress do everything possible to make education facilities available for all Indian children and the Tongue Point School is a major facility that must be made available if we are to fulfill our pledge and obligation of free schooling for all children of this country.

We sincerely thank you for your major interest in the Tongue Point School and hope that you can convince your colleagues that this school facility is of major importance in the northwest area.

We heartily endorse your proposal 100 percent.

Most sincerely,

ROBERT BURNETTE,
Executive Director.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have just received a telegram from the mayor of the city of Astoria, which supports my position on the need for finding a Federal use for Tongue Point, in order to provide Astoria with deserved economic relief. The telegram reads as follows:

ASTORIA, OREG., June 23, 1964.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D.C.:

The city of Astoria extends its thanks for your continuing effort to provide a facility at the Tongue Point Naval Base. We extend our cooperation and sincerely hope that the utilization of the base will become a reality in the near future. The use of this facility will mean a great deal to our local economy which has suffered over the past several years.

HARRY M. STEINBOCK,
Mayor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I sincerely hope that the Senate will adopt my amendment. I ask for the yeas and nays, if enough Senators are present. Otherwise, I shall ask for a quorum.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN]. If he were present, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] are absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] are necessarily absent, and if present and voting, would each vote "nay."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is detained on official business, and his pair has been previously announced.

Also, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PEARSON] is detained on official business and if present and voting would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 11, nays 71, as follows:

[No. 440 Leg.]

YEAS—11

Dodd	Magnuson	Neuberger
Douglas	McGovern	Yarborough
Hartke	Morse	Young, Ohio
Inouye	Nelson	

NAYS—71

Aiken	Gruening	Miller
Allott	Hart	Monroney
Anderson	Hayden	Moss
Bartlett	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Beall	Hill	Muskie
Bennett	Holland	Pell
Bible	Hruska	Proxmire
Boggs	Humphrey	Ribicoff
Brewster	Jackson	Robertson
Burdick	Javits	Russell
Byrd, Va.	Johnston	Saltonstall
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Simpson
Carlson	Jordan, Idaho	Smathers
Case	Keating	Smith
Church	Kuchel	Sparkman
Cooper	Lausche	Stennis
Cotton	Long, Mo.	Talmadge
Curtis	Long, La.	Thurmond
Dominick	McCarthy	Tower
Ellender	McClellan	Walters
Ervin	McGee	Williams, Del.
Fong	McIntyre	Young, N. Dak.
Fulbright	McNamara	
Goldwater	Metcalf	

NOT VOTING—18

Bayh	Engle	Pastore
Cannon	Gore	Pearson
Clark	Kennedy	Randolph
Dirksen	Mansfield	Scott
Eastland	Mechem	Symington
Edmondson	Morton	Williams, N.J.

So Mr. MORSE's amendment was rejected.

WIDOW SWINDLING

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, the Special Committee on Aging, of which it is my privilege to serve as chairman, has been devoting considerable attention to frauds and misrepresentations directed against senior citizens. Our work in this area is carried on by our Subcommittee on Frauds and Misrepresentations Afflicting the Elderly, the chairman of which is the able junior Senator from New Jersey. Under Senator WILLIAMS' aggressive leadership, this subcommittee has held several hearings and more hearings are planned for the next few weeks and months.

These hearings have shown the importance of publicizing the methods

used in such heartless exploitation of America's seniors. To the extent that these schemes can be exposed, potential victims are alerted and helped to protect themselves against them.

An excellent article on this subject appeared in the February 2, 1964, issue of the Parade magazine. It is entitled "A Heartless and Growing Racket—Widow Swindling." It was written by Mrs. Margo Tupper, a former resident of the State I am privileged to represent here. In order that some senior citizens who did not see this article when it appeared in Parade may read it and be warned, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A HEARTLESS AND GROWING RACKET: WIDOW SWINDLING

(By Margo Tupper)

One of the most scandalous and contemptible of the con games being practiced today is growing at an alarming rate. Its victims are the Nation's 8,500,000 widows, who are heartlessly bilked out of sums ranging from a few dollars to a lifetime's savings by an ever-growing army of swindlers.

The situation has become so serious that postal inspectors from all over the United States gathered recently behind closed doors in Washington to decide how to cope with it.

According to the Post Office Department, complaints which in 1959 were in the hundreds today number way up in the thousands. An examination of the records show that of the cases filling the files of the Special Senate Committee on Aging and the Federal Postal Inspection Service, more than 60 percent involve widows.

Senator GEORGE A. SMATHERS, Democrat, of Florida, chairman of the Committee on Aging, estimates that widow-gyping brings in some \$100 million annually. "In many cases widows have been left with substantial amounts of property," says Senator SMATHERS. "They can be easily located, simply by reading the obituary pages. Because they are lonely and in need of affection—and have little if any business experience—they make an easy target for the wily con man."

Says Chief Postal Inspector H. B. Montague, "The person who makes a practice of cheating widows is the lowest of the low and must be brought to justice."

There are at least a thousand different ways of gyping widows. The funeral is hardly over before the first of the sharpies move in—usually tradesmen claiming that the deceased husband had ordered, and not paid for, a present for his wife, ranging from a piece of costume jewelry to an expensive fur coat. More virulent, however, are the long-term swindlers, who seize on the widow's yearning for income or companionship to cheat her over a period of years.

The most extensive of their schemes is the fraudulent "work at home" come-on. This swindle, which is also often directed at other lonely persons, usually begins with an enticing ad. "Are you interested in making from \$8 to \$20 a week?" it reads. "Work at home in your spare time. No selling."

The victim is often persuaded to buy an expensive piece of equipment, such as a sewing or knitting machine, with the promise that the product she turns out will be purchased by the company. But, on the pretext that the product does not meet the company's standards, the finished articles are rejected. When she becomes disillusioned and wants to quit the whole thing, she finds that her contract has been sold to a finance company and she has to pay, without recourse.

PROFITS ARE ENORMOUS

For example, the Strick-Matador Corp. of Buffalo, N.Y., was charged by the Post Office Department with being the instigator of a nationwide plot whereby knitting machines, imported for about \$40, were sold through dealers to widows and others for \$550, including finance charges. Since purchasers realized little or nothing from their investment, they were swindled out of more than \$5 million.

The king of the work-at-home swindlers, before he was tripped up by postal inspectors, was Nels Irwin, operating out of Los Angeles. With the help of his 80-year-old stepfather and another associate, Irwin extracted some \$3 million from his victims.

While work-at-home schemes prey upon the widow with little income, the dance studio racket swindles the more prosperous. Widows by the hundreds are waltzing and mamboing their way to the poorhouse.

They are sweet-talked, charmed and humbugged into signing almost unbelievable agreements. Kenneth B. Wilson, president of the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., cited the case of a 71-year-old widow who mortgaged her home to make the final payment to a dance studio on a number of "lifetime" memberships totaling \$32,000. She bought one membership while in a hospital with a knee injury which made it doubtful that she would ever walk again, let alone dance.

Some dance studios even sponsor parties at the home of the widow, who pays all expenses. The real purpose of the party is to give dance instructors, who are primarily salesmen, a chance to induce her friends to become lifetime members with a promise of parties and companionship for the rest of their lives.

Widows also are setups for fraudulent land schemes. Land which is worthless or nearly so is often advertised as ideal for building homes. Widows who want to invest their savings in land for speculative purposes or simply to build a home for themselves all too frequently find themselves the owners of costly but useless property. The sale of Florida real estate, which at high tide might be 2 feet under water, has become something of a national joke. Yet as recently as September 1962, a real estate promoter was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for falsely advertising swamplands in the Florida Everglades as desirable building sites.

Today the land swindlers have moved their operations to the great Southwest, where millions of acres of arid desert land remain unsold. Walter F. Mondale, Attorney General of Minnesota, told the Committee on Aging that widows and other elderly people are being sold lots "situated somewhere in the Arizona or Nevada desert, miles from other communities and at a price which may run as high as 30 times the actual value of the land."

Other rackets in full swing are medical quackery, matrimonial clubs and phony charities.

Cora Galenti Smith, self-styled beauty scientist of Los Angeles, was found guilty last year on two counts of mail fraud regarding a facial rejuvenation process. Her magic formula was nothing more than a strong solution of carboic acid, and numerous victims, many of them widows, were permanently scarred and horribly disfigured.

Hilmer E. Barnes, of Clarinda, Iowa, is now serving a 10-year stretch for obtaining \$16,000 from widows in four different States. Misrepresenting his family background, financial condition, education, and age, he induced women to correspond with him and agree to marry him. The indictment stated that Barnes got the women to give him money as a loan to establish a business or through blackmail, by threatening them with

pictures which had supposedly been taken in compromising situations.

CHECKS FOR THE DISABLED

Last July, a wealthy widow of Delaplane, Va., was fleeced out of \$31,000 by two men claiming to represent a fictitious organization for disabled Korean war veterans. After donating \$6,000 she was prevailed upon a few days later to write a check for \$12,500 for construction of a building in which to rehabilitate veterans. Soon after cashing that check the con men phoned the widow and told her they had spilled ink on it and asked her to send them another. She did so, but her chauffeur became suspicious and called bank officials. They called the police and the men were arrested. All the widow got out of the deal was a bronze statue inscribed, "From the boys."

To protect against such cases of mail fraud, the Post Office Department is seeking strengthened laws. It is augmenting its staff of 75 inspectors with 25 more, who will concentrate exclusively on mail frauds involving widows.

One major difficulty is getting swindled persons to cooperate in prosecution. "Widows scream to high heaven about a fraud involving a few dollars, but it is most difficult to get them to testify when thousands of dollars are at stake," says William F. Callahan, Director of the Mail Fraud Investigations Division of the U.S. Post Office. "It's largely a matter of pride and fear that ridicule at having been taken for a sucker will ruin their community standing."

Mr. Callahan gives this advice to widows: "If you feel that you have been a victim of a swindle, have lost money or property through deceit, always consider whether the mails have been used in any way as part of the deal. If letters or post cards were used, if any correspondence took place between you and the other person or firm, the Federal mail fraud law may have been violated and the Government will investigate. Bring all details to the attention of your postmaster who will contact the postal inspector for you."

HOW MUCH FOREIGN AID IS NECESSARY?

Mr. LONG of Missouri. Mr. President, when the Senate takes up the Foreign Assistance Act, the principal question will be how much aid is necessary to stimulate growth and stability in underdeveloped countries. Yet, I hope that this year we will give full recognition to the unique good will enjoyed by our Nation—good will that is, in part, traceable to our foreign aid program. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an excellent editorial on this subject from the Columbia Missourian be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Columbia (Mo.) Missourian,
June 9, 1964]

AID RETURN

Many Americans are sometimes smug and self-satisfied about foreign aid, always putting it in the category of international charity. Yet money and materials are now coming back to us from governments and private citizens abroad.

These returns are contributions to honor the late President Kennedy. They will be used to help erect the Kennedy Memorial Library, build the Kennedy Cultural Center, provide scholarships in Kennedy's name, and create a Kennedy memorial in England.

French Government officials have con-

tributed \$100,000 for the library, to be built near the campus of Harvard University in Boston. Venezuela also has contributed \$100,000 for this purpose. French citizens, meanwhile, have started a drive for additional funds, and a similar drive is being conducted in Germany.

Italy has sent a large amount of marble for use in the Cultural Center, to be built in Washington, D.C.

The British are creating Kennedy scholarships to Harvard, and to Radcliffe College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, both in Boston. Britain also has set aside an acre of Runnymede, site of the signing of the Magna Carta, as the place for building a Kennedy memorial.

Somehow these actions seem to call for some degree of humility and gratitude from Americans. They show, in essence, that the United States was fortunate to have as President a man who could become such a symbol of hope and freedom to our foreign friends.

ACTION ON CIGARETTE FRONT

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee today began hearings on various House measures, similar to my own in the Senate, dealing with cigarettes, particularly centering on the proposals of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare concerning cigarettes, disease, and education. My testimony before the House committee emphasized my view that Congress, either directly or by implication, should do nothing which would obstruct or impede the implementation of these agency programs.

This morning the New York Times carried two items of special and timely significance to this issue. I was pleased to note that the editorial strongly supports the view that the Federal Government has the main responsibility to inform the public about the dangers in smoking. The editorial also wisely reminds the reader that following the expected promulgation by the FTC of the labeling requirement of cigarette packages, several other avenues of education remain open to the administration and should not be neglected.

The news article reviews some of the issues raised at the current meeting of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association. Several of the State medical society delegations submitted resolutions urging that the AMA strengthen and clarify its stand on the hazards of cigarette smoking. One of the resolutions from the California delegation of the association expressed serious misgivings about the acceptance by the AMA of the \$10 million from the tobacco interests to conduct research on the effects of cigarette smoking. My colleagues in the Senate will be interested to note that resolutions on smoking and health came from the delegations from California, Wisconsin, Florida, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, Washington, Colorado, and Oregon.

Mr. President, 2 weeks ago the Surgeon General, Luther L. Terry, addressed the National Conference on Smoking and Youth. He challenged the conference with this theme:

thereafter when you return to your own organizations and communities and put the recommendations of this conference to work.

To counteract the ubiquitous social contagion of smoking, to give our children adequate exposure to influences against smoking, will require effort and resources from all of us. Every health agency, every school, every youth organization and youth-serving organization has a great responsibility to bring the message to youth and to bring it to them repeatedly.

Your organizations reach into every corner of every community. You represent the majority voice of our society—the parents, the schools, the churches, major health organizations, and every major youth group and youth-serving group. You have the strength and numbers to make your voice heard, in order that youth everywhere will read you loud and clear.

You also have the incentive. In the United States, as well as some other countries, the middle third of the 20th century has witnessed an explosive epidemic of deaths from certain diseases. The toll of death and disability rises sharply every year and the peak is not in sight. We now know that cigarette smoking is a major effective cause of this epidemic.

If this generation of children and youth takes up smoking, as they assuredly will unless they are convinced otherwise, millions of them in later years will suffer needless illness and disability, and will die before their time.

I ask you in all earnestness, can this generation of adults stand idly by and let this preventable mass tragedy unfold?

This is the big question. May I wish you all success in making a real beginning toward a real answer.

TRIBUTE TO SENATORS NOW SERVING WHO AUTHORED GI BILL 20 YEARS AGO

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I rise today in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the World War II GI bill. In doing so, I would like to pay tribute to those Members of the 78th Congress whose wisdom prompted our Government to make one of the best investments in its future, dollar for dollar, that we have ever made. In particular, I would like to single out seven of our present Senate colleagues who were among the sponsors of this foresighted bill 20 years ago. To the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. MILL], the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. ARKEN], the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], I would like to commend their faith in our young veterans by cosponsoring the original GI bill.

Yesterday, as I invited the Members of this great legislative body to repledge our faith in our young servicemen by investing in their future educational opportunities, I was greatly pleased by the statements made by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], as they rose in support of the now pending cold war GI bill. I share the views of these two Senators that this bill is an investment not only in the potential of our young people, but also in basic human values; and the unemployment rolls to-

day demonstrate the necessity for the enactment of this bill.

Mr. President, I am proud to join with these two able Senators in pledging my faith in our young cold war veterans and their future, and in placing myself in their company and the other Senators who comprise the 39 cosponsors of S. 5, the cold war GI bill. I only ask that this body follow the tradition of the 78th Congress so that 20 years hence, we can be proud of the accomplishments brought about by the passage of this worthy legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 10433) was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Presiding Officer appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. McGEE, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a statement prepared by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., IN SUPPORT OF FUNDS APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE FOR A SEA CLAM RESEARCH PROGRAM

I strongly support the committee's action in adding to the bill \$230,000 to initiate a survey and research program for the surf or sea clam.

The surf clam industry started only 25 years ago, with one boat's harvest of 100 bushels of clams. Today it is a \$25 million industry which has been increasing at the rate of 6 percent a year. In 1962, 1,500,000 bushels of surf clams were processed. The

industry produces clam chowder, chopped clams, minced clams, clam stew, clam sauce, and clam juice.

There is a very considerable investment in boats and factories for processing and manufacturing, and the industry creates employment not only directly in its boats and factories, but also indirectly for other industries through its use of trucking and railroads, its purchase of cans, cartons, machinery and other items. There are 1,200 employees working in the industry's plants and on its boats. About three-quarters of the industry's activity is centered in New Jersey, but the Eastern Sea Clam Packers Association also has members in New York, Delaware and Maine.

This growing industry now faces a crisis, and in fact industry representatives estimate that presently harvested areas may be used up by the fall of this year or months thereafter. This is not due to depletion of the beds by overharvesting, or failure to use proper conservation practices. It all results from our lack of biological knowledge of this species of clam.

The industry has already been cooperating to the fullest extent with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Last year a vessel and crew were furnished to the Bureau for exploratory fishing operations for surf clams. This was under a cooperative research agreement with the Eastern Sea Clam Packers Committee of the Oyster Institute of North America. Through February of this year the Bureau had spent about \$6,000 while the industry contribution has been \$10,000. This original agreement has been completed and a new agreement for additional exploration went into effect several months ago. This effort will be for \$25,000, of which the Bureau's share will be \$10,000 and the industry's \$15,000. The study is designed to find new areas of sea clams in commercial abundance.

This work is not the answer to the situation, however, since it is merely an emergency stopgap effort and will not solve the long-range problem. What is desperately needed is the research program which the Bureau has planned, with projects on (1) the life history and growth and (2) the population distribution and dynamics of the sea clam. We are completely ignorant of information on their spawning, development, growth, and mortality.

One of the basic problems, according to biologists at the Bureau, is the inherent instability of most shellfish grounds. In the case of surf clams, this is complicated by the fact that they are not gathered in bays and estuaries along our coasts, as other clams, but in the ocean. They live in depths ranging from 30 to 200 feet. The Bureau's biologists say that the surf clam resource of the middle Atlantic coast may cover an area more extensive than the present extent of the fishery. But as yet we do not know where the present beds originated, or where the surf clam population is located during its estimated 18- to 20-year life span.

Research to date has concentrated on measurements of development to the spawning stage and growth of laboratory held clams and from samples of the commercial catch. The commercial jet dredge was found to be size selective, so a new dredge was designed for more adequate biological samples and is being built. Methods for tagging or marking surf clams are also under study, so that a direct means of measuring growth and death rates on commercial beds would be possible.

It is evident that we are at the very beginning in seeking knowledge of the life history of the surf clam, and I urge approval of the committee's addition of \$230,000 to make possible the initiation of this crucial study of this important resource.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of two measures on the Legislative Calendar to which there is no objection, and that at the appropriate place explanations of the measures may be inserted in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF PREVAILING WAGE SECTION OF THE DAVIS-BACON ACT, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT, AND NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 932, H.R. 6041. The bill has been cleared with the minority leadership.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 6041) to amend the prevailing wage section of the Davis-Bacon Act and related sections of the Federal Airport Act and the National Housing Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 6041) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. McNAMARA. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 963), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H.R. 6041, which was passed by the House on January 28, 1964, is designed to modernize the Davis-Bacon Act by bringing its standards into conformity with modern wage payment practices. It recognizes that fringe benefits which were unknown when this act became law a third of a century ago now constitute an integral part of the wages of millions of workers. It further recognizes that these fringe benefits must be reflected in prevailing wage determinations under the act if its underlying principle—that Federal funds should not be used to depress prevailing local wage standards on federally supported construction work—is to continue to have real meaning.

PASSAGE OF DAVIS-BACON AMENDMENTS: A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Senate has acted wisely in passing H.R. 6041 without amendment. This legislation passed the House of Representatives in January by the overwhelming vote of

387 to 50. It was favorably reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee by a vote of 13 to 2.

It has been my privilege to join with the distinguished assistant minority leader, Mr. KUCHEL, in the 87th and 88th Congresses in proposing similar legislation. On January 23, 1963, I introduced S. 450 on behalf of myself and Senators KUCHEL, CLARK, HART, ENGLE, DOUGLAS, MORSE, CASE, JAVITS, KEATING, PROUTY, SCOTT, BARTLETT, GRUENING, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, METCALF and INOUYE.

The objectives of the original Senate legislation (S. 450) and H.R. 6041 are similar. The Davis-Bacon Act was first enacted in 1931 and was revised in 1935, to represent what was then a comparatively effective instrument for preventing the purchasing power of the Federal Government from undermining existing labor conditions in the construction industry.

Since 1935, however, experience has revealed many drawbacks in the framework for administering the Davis-Bacon Act. In fact, changing conditions in the construction industry have required a new look at the way the act operates today. That is the purpose of this bill—namely, to provide a basis for taking a new and more realistic look at the Davis-Bacon Act.

Since 1935 the Secretary of Labor has confined himself to determining the basic hourly wage rate as the only prevailing rate required by the act. Nowadays, however, this basic hourly wage rate falls far short of reflecting the actual hourly labor costs on construction jobs. Collective agreements throughout the industry now cover many additional payments for the welfare of workers—payments which did not exist in 1935. For example, most agreements in many areas of the country now provide for payments, on an hourly or payroll basis, to so-called health and welfare funds, so as to provide much needed sick and hospital and medical benefits to construction workers and their families. Payments are also frequently required to be made to pension funds and to supplementary unemployment benefit funds. Many agreements also require payments to various training funds of direct benefit to journeymen and apprentices whose skills are the lifeblood of the construction industry and the mainstay of those who depend upon this great industry for their livelihood.

As the report of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare points out, recent surveys have shown that the payments to these funds are not only a substitute for direct wage increases which workers would otherwise have received as a part of their basic hourly wage rate but, in addition, that these payments now are a very large part of the hourly wage costs in the construction industry.

These payments cannot be ignored or discouraged because they exist to benefit workers for whom they are made. Yet under the interpretation of the present act they are ignored and discouraged. Day after day the law is extending an open invitation to outside contractors to bring low wages and cheap labor into

higher wage communities because these lower labor costs give them a successful bidding advantage on Government work.

This type of unfair wage competition was the very reason for the enactment of the Davis-Bacon Act in the first place. It is the purpose of this legislation to upgrade the act so that it will once more carry out its original purpose.

Passage of H.R. 6041 will now place all construction contractors on equal competitive terms. It will not interfere with the prevailing wage rates paid in the community but will protect local contractors from unfair competition.

It has been a personal privilege to serve as principal sponsor of this legislation in the Senate. It is also my pleasure to compliment the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] for the prompt and expeditious manner in which he has handled this legislation. This is a significant improvement and modernization of the labor law of this country.

PRESERVATION OF CONGRESSIONAL JURISDICTION OVER CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS ON COLORADO RIVER BELOW GLEN CANYON DAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 968, S. 502. This bill, also, has been cleared with the minority leadership.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 502) to preserve the jurisdiction of the Congress over construction of hydroelectric projects on the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment in line 6, after the word "ending", to strike out "December 31, 1968" and insert "December 31, 1965: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall change or affect for the purposes of any action which may be taken subsequent to such date the present status, equities, position, rights, or priorities of any parties to applications now pending"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no licenses or permits shall be issued under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a-823) for the reach of the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and Lake Mead during the period ending December 31, 1965: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall change or affect for the purposes of any action which may be taken subsequent to such date the present status, equities, position, rights, or priorities of any parties to applications now pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

June 23 1964

11. MEAT IMPORTS. Received a La. Legislature resolution urging Congress "to take immediate action to stop the importation of foreign meat into this country." p. 11557
Sen. Hruska inserted Nebr. Stock Growers Assoc. resolutions favoring restrictions on beef imports, labeling of foreign imported beef, inspection of imported beef at point of origin, and an investigation of the domestic marketing of beef. p. 14657
12. TOBACCO. Sen. Robertson inserted and criticized the FTC rules on advertising standards for cigarettes. pp. 14576-7
13. STOCKPILING. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures on Federal stockpile inventories as of April 1964, including CCC commodity inventories. pp. 14557-66
14. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Muskie inserted an article discussing dangers of air pollution. pp. 14569-70
15. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Muskie inserted a statement by the Administrator of the Area Redevelopment Administration in reply to criticism of ARA in a recent Reader's Digest article. pp. 14570-5
16. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 2082, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept transfer of about 4,420 acres of land in the Everglades National Park from the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration. p. 14580
Passed without amendment H. R. 5514, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to sell a tract of public land to the Kaibab Lumber Co., Ariz. (this includes a parcel of National Forest land). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14580
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger expressed concern that proposals for transmission line interties between the Pacific Northwest and the Southwest may not contain provisions for Federal construction and ownership and urged public hearings on the matter. p. 14583
18. CONTRACTS. Sen. Bartlett expressed his support of H. R. 6041, to amend the Davis-Bacon Act so as to include fringe benefits in the Labor Department's calculation of prevailing wages paid by Federal construction contractors. pp. 14594-6
19. NATIONAL PARKS. Sen. Yarborough inserted an editorial, "Overcrowding Threatens Nation's Park Systems." pp. 14598-9
20. EDUCATION. Sen. Morse urged enactment of legislation to increase Federal aid to schools in federally impacted areas. pp. 14608-20
21. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey stated that the public debt limit bill and the military construction authorization bill will be considered today, Fri., and that the Senate will not meet on Sat. p. 14653.

HOUSE

Agriculture

22. LOANS. The / Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7073, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act so as to increase the limitation on the amount of loans which may be insured under Sec. 308 (H. Rept. 1517) p. 14553

23. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Disagreed to Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 10433, and appointed conferees. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 14458
24. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriation Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11812, making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965 (H. Rept. 1518) (p. 14553). At the request of Rep. Smith, Va., the Rules Committee was given until Mon. to file a privileged report waiving certain points of order on this bill (p. 14499).
25. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Talcott criticized the area redevelopment program and inserted an editorial stating that the program has made "no real impact" on the "areas that need it most." pp. 14498-9
amendment
26. STOCKPILING. Passed without / H. R. 11004, to authorize the sale, without regard to the six-month waiting period prescribed, of zinc proposed to be disposed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. p. 14489
27. POVERTY. Rep. Frelinghuysen urged a thorough Rules Committee hearing on the proposed poverty bill (pp. 14495-6).
Rep. Cleveland inserted an editorial implying that the people in N.C.'s Appalachia area "do not know they are poverty stricken" (pp. 14496-7).
28. MEAT INSPECTION. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for financing meat and poultry inspection on a fees basis and authorize the establishment of management funds into which fees and charges can be deposited and be available for use in meeting the costs of these programs; to Agriculture Committee. p. 14553
29. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from GAO a report on an "examination of a public utility contract relating to facilities leased to provide electric power for the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md." p. 14553
30. TRANSPORTATION. Passed with amendment S. 6, the urban mass transportation bill. H. R. 3881, a similar bill, which had been passed previously with amendments, was tabled after S. 6 was amended to contain the House-approved language. pp. 14462-87
31. CREDIT UNIONS. Rep. Patman inserted his recent speech on legislative developments as they pertain to Federal credit unions. pp. 14546-8
32. AUTOMATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 11611, to establish a National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress. p. D511
33. LABOR STANDARDS. The General Subcommittee on Labor of the Education and Labor Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 9824 (amended), to extend the Fair Labor Standards Act (a clean bill to be introduced). p. D511
34. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Boggs announced that on Tues., June 20, and the balance of the week, the foreign aid appropriation bill, and the resolution to provide for the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendment to the civil rights bill will be considered. p. 14487
35. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 29. p. 14487



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House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Robert M. Taylor, minister, the Central Presbyterian Church, Downingtown, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee not so much from custom as from need. Cleanse our minds and hearts and help us to acknowledge Thy lordship over all of life.

Fill us with renewed awe that Thou hast called us to be partners with Thee in governing the orderly processes of civilization. Free us from the tyranny of the temporal so that we may be attuned to the whisper of Thy wisdom.

Put Thine arm of love around us; make us sensitive to the leading of Thy holy spirit, and fill us with a renewed dedication to seek and pursue Thy purposes of powerful love for all men.

Be with the Members, officers, and others involved in the work of this House. Guide the President, his Cabinet, the Senators, the judges, and all others who strive in their lives to vote "yes" for Thee. We pray that Thy grace may be sufficient for all of Thy servants, drawing out of each that true greatness which serves before it seeks to be served and which pauses to listen to Thee before being pressured by a babel of tongues and tensions.

O God, we know how many are depending on us and praying for us. We also know how much Thou art depending on us and wooing us. Fill us now with that courage and that love which are needed to be Thy representatives in a Nation that is truly under God.

In the name of Him who came to bring us life and that more abundantly. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of

the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10456. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. HOLLAND, Mrs. SMITH, and Mr. CASE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 8462. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain real property of the United States heretofore granted to the city of Grand Prairie, Tex., for public airport purposes, contingent upon approval by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, and to provide for the conveyance to the United States of certain real property now used by such city for public airport purposes.

TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS TO NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10456) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to a conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MILLER of California, TEAGUE of Texas, KARTH, HECHLER, MARTIN of Massachusetts, FULTON of Pennsylvania, and CHENOWETH.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 164, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

PERMIT VESSEL "SC-1473" TO ENGAGE IN THE FISHERIES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 6007) to permit the vessel SC-1473 to engage in fisheries.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the bill?

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this bill is designated to document under the American flag, for fishing purposes, a vessel that was built during World War II by the Navy through a subcontractor in Canada and which is a derelict in the Charleston Harbor. An American citizen has bought it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vessel SC-1473 may be documented as a vessel of the United States and may engage in the foreign and coastwise trade and in the fisheries as long as such vessel is owned by a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE INDIANA PORT

(Mr. ROUSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, Indiana is rapidly taking her place as one of the great industrial States of this Nation. The proposed Indiana deepwater port on Lake Michigan will add to her growth potential.

The port is necessary if this country is to keep pace and remain competitive with a world which is rapidly modernizing her shipping facilities. It is necessary if shipping is to keep up with the rapid growth of the industry of the midwest and the needs of our agricultural economy. It is necessary if Indiana is to take her place as a progressive and ever-growing State.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress at its 51st annual national convention, upon the recommendation of the national projects committee, voted unanimously to endorse the Burns Waterway Harbor, Ind. It was the judgment of the committee that the project is sound, necessary and sufficiently advanced in status; and that its construction is justified by the public interest it will serve.

Indiana is grateful for this endorsement and the stimulus it will provide for congressional approval of this project.

SPEAKER'S FEES PAID TO JOHN MORLEY BY UNSUSPECTING CALIFORNIANS

(Mr. VAN DEERLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, for 14 years to my knowledge, leading luncheon clubs in San Diego and elsewhere in southern California have been paying speaker's fees to one John Morley. Mr. Morley represents himself as a foreign correspondent. Occasionally he has appeared in the military attire of a war correspondent.

The gist of his message never varies. It is that America is the victim of diplomatic stupidity bordering on treason.

Morely keeps his poison up to date. Thus, on Tuesday of this week, he cited a purported conversation with Henry Cabot Lodge to deprecate the American effort in South Vietnam.

I have recently checked this man's credentials. I find that John Morley is not accredited to the Washington press corps, and that he is unknown to the State Department. He is unlisted by the National Press Club. The major organization of foreign correspondents—the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.—has never heard of him, let alone listing him as a member. All these facts have been confirmed to me in writing.

I do not begrudge Mr. Morley the generous fees paid him by unsuspecting Californians. But I must warn that the views he expresses do not come from an accepted member of the profession Mr. Morley claims to represent.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI

(Mr. FARBSTAIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FARBSTAIN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week I spoke for diligent efforts by the authorities in Mississippi and by the Federal Government to try to locate the young men who have been participating in a voter registration drive, and other civil rights activities, in the State of Mississippi. It appears that their rescue is hopeless; and another dastardly crime against law-abiding citizens has occurred. I hope events prove me wrong.

It is a sad commentary that citizens of this great country should not receive the necessary protection when they announce their intentions to engage in what is recognized to be legal activities within a community. It appears obvious that the local authorities in the State of Mississippi are either unable or unwilling to afford the protection necessary.

Under these circumstances, I believe that the Federal Government can do no less than to see that vigorous measures, whatever they may be, are taken to protect the lives and well-being of American citizens within the borders of any State; and in this particular instance in the State of Mississippi.

I have received communications from numerous of my constituents who inform me that because they feel it is their responsibility, as American citizens, to make our country a land of freedom and equality for all, they are undertaking as a summer project assistance to citizens in the State of Mississippi. They have been urging me to obtain Federal protection for them.

I therefore urge that Federal marshals, and stronger measures, if necessary, be taken to protect those of my constituents who are going to travel and work in Mississippi this summer. This is their right as citizens of this country. This is the country's obligation to its citizens.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 12, the Governor of Oklahoma, the Honorable Henry Bellmon, led in Oklahoma Day exercises at the New York World's Fair. I know that the hundreds of Oklahomans who were in attendance at this exercise were very proud of the exhibit, and of the unveiling of an outstanding work of a sculpture by one of Oklahoma's great Indian artists, Willard Stone, highlighting the participation of our State in the world's fair.

I know there have been some critics of the world's fair, but in my judgment and the judgment of my family, it is an outstanding exhibition which does full credit not only to the United States but also to the many exhibitors who participate in it. I predict it will be recognized

as one of the outstanding world fairs of our time.

I think we of the Congress can take great pride in the U.S. pavilion at the world's fair. It came as a surprise to me that at least one Member of this body had been critical of that exhibit, for the reaction to the U.S. pavilion among the members of our family was uniformly good. We were especially impressed by the inspiring message carried by that great exhibit. I think it strengthens and increases the pride and patriotism of every American to have the opportunity to see such an outstanding exhibit, and I congratulate its creators as well as the directors of the fair itself.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KIRWAN, DENTON, MAHON, HARRISON, and REIFEL.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight Friday to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 10433.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

GRAND PRAIRIE, TEX.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 8462) to authorize the conveyance of certain real property of the United States heretofore granted to the city of Grand Prairie, Tex., for public airport purposes, contingent upon approval by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, and to provide for the conveyance to the United States of certain real property now used by such city for public airport purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That (a) subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Act, the city of Grand Prairie, Texas, shall be authorized to convey to the highest bidder all right, title, and interest of such city in and to certain real property transferred to such city for public airport purposes by the United States. Such real property consists of a tract of land containing 127.99 acres, more or less, comprising a portion of the 195.82-acre tract situated in the county of Dallas, State of Texas, described in the deed dated May 22,

- 16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey stated that the Federal pay bill will probably be called up Wed., and that bills on the calendar will be considered Mon. and Tues. p. 14726
- 17. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 29. p. 14746

HOUSE

- 18. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Conferees filed a report on this bill, H. R. 10433 (H. Rept. 1519)(pp. 14748-50). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on Forest Service items.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

- 19. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Prouty inserting an article which demonstrates that expansion necessary to counteract increasing unemployment lies in the private and small business sector of our economy. p. A3511
- 20. TARIFF. Speech in the House by Rep. Gurney expressing fear that an "indiscriminate across-the-board wholesale cutting of tariffs" will damage industry and agriculture in this country, particularly the beef and citrus industries. pp. A3515-6
- 21. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Fraser inserting an editorial commending the President "on his judicious leadership in the field of foreign aid." p. A3521
- 22. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Talcott critical of ARA's "overall economic development plans." p. A3422

BILL INTRODUCED

- 23. POVERTY. S. 2958, by Sen. Nelson, to conserve the human and natural resources of the Nation; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 14664-8

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

- 24. HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS. H. R. 10465, to continue until June 30, 1966, the existing provisions of law for the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders. Approved June 25, 1964 (Public Law 88-323).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

- June 29: Addition of land to Kings Canyon National Park and establishment of Canyonland National Park, H. Interior (Florance and Grover, FS, to answer questions)
- Retirement credit for cooperative State service and civil service benefits for ASCS county employees, H. Civil Service (Barnes, OP, to testify).
- Food stamp bill, S. Agriculture (exec).
- USDA appropriations, S. Appropriations.
- Relation of pesticides to Miss. River fish kill, S. Gov't Operations (USDA witnesses).

Water resources research centers, conferees (exec).

Cigarettes and smoking bills, H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce (tobacco industry witnesses).

Foreign aid bill, S. Foreign Relations (exec).

June 30: Proposed Public Land Review Commission, S. Interior (Baker to testify)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Conference Report, 1965

Item	Estimated Available, 1964	Budget Estimates, 1965 a/	House Bill, 1965	Senate Bill, 1965	Conference Report, 1965
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ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:

Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management <u>b/</u>	<u>c/</u> \$147,484,000	\$149,919,000	\$148,596,000	\$150,419,000	\$149,944,000
Forest research	25,853,000	29,944,000	30,019,000	32,728,000	31,685,000
State and private forestry cooperation	15,917,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	16,955,000
Total, Forest protection and utilization	189,254,000	196,818,000	195,570,000	200,102,000	198,584,000
Forest roads and trails	63,200,000	72,000,000	70,300,000	70,300,000	70,300,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Special acts	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Wasatch national forest	250,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Cooperative range improvements	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Assistance to States for tree planting	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, Annual appropriations	254,474,000	270,738,000	267,790,000	272,322,000	270,804,000

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily "Payments to States" and "Roads and Trails for States" payable from national forests receipts) <u>d/</u>	51,818,740	53,518,000	53,518,000	53,518,000	53,518,000
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- a/ Includes effect of amendments to the 1965 budget included in H. Doc. 240, dated March 9, 1964.
- b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) 5,000,000 for emergency fire fighting and (2) \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control.
- c/ Includes \$650,000 appropriated in the Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1964. In addition, the Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1964, also appropriated \$13,000,000 for fighting forest fires.
- d/ In addition, prior year balances are available.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965

JUNE 26, 1964.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10433]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 26, and 27.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 11, 19, 21, 24, 25, 29, 34, 39, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$95,868,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$40,390,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$52,009,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$29,075,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$27,373,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment, insert the following: *one hundred and four*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$67,165,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,819,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$33,810,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,016,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,223,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$149,944,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$680,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$31,685,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment, insert the following: *one hundred and twenty-nine*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$67,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$61,620,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,335,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$665,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,525,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 46 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 152-153), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$33,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 40, 42, 43, and 46.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
GEORGE MAHON,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
BEN REIFEL,
Managers on the Part of the House.
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
GALE W. MCGEE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$95,868,500 for education and welfare services instead of \$95,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$97,578,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill consists of an increase of \$100,000 for maintenance of law and order on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, South Dakota, and \$568,500 for assistance to the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana, required as a result of the June 8, 1964, flood.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$40,390,000 for resources management instead of \$40,178,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,490,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$200,000 for development of wells and related water facilities and fencing on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, New Mexico, and \$12,000 for preparation of a tribal roll for the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$52,009,000 for construction instead of \$46,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$55,009,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: A net decrease of \$100,000 in the funds required to fully finance the revised budgeted construction program; \$175,000 for a fire station building and water treatment plant at the Flandreau Indian School, South Dakota; \$540,000 for construction of a dormitory at the Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota, and \$4,694,000 to replace facilities destroyed on the Blackfeet Reservation, Montana, by the June 8, 1964 flood. The latter amount includes \$1,000,000 for transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation to cover planning costs and contractors' earnings during fiscal year 1965 for the replacement of the Lower Two Medicine Dam.

The effect of the conferees' recommendation is to finance fully the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction program. It is the conferees' expectation that reprogramming of these funds for projects other than those presented in regular budget hearings shall be requested only

when an unforeseen situation occurs which will result in actual loss or damage if the desired project is delayed until the next appropriation year. The conferees direct that during the next year's budget hearings there be presented statements of accomplishments and savings achieved during the current fiscal year.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$17,000,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House, instead of \$17,210,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed includes \$210,000 for construction and improvement of the South Fork Spur and Bridge and Maverick Springs Road on the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming.

The conferees are in agreement that the general administrative expenses of the Bureau to be financed from program funds shall not exceed \$1,462,000 for the headquarters and area offices.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$29,075,000 for management and protection instead of \$29,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,150,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase allowed over the House bill is for commercial power and telephone service connection charges.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$27,373,600 for construction instead of \$23,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$28,049,125 as proposed by the Senate. The increase allowed over the House bill includes \$2,073,600 for restoration of Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., and \$1,500,000 for restoration of Glacier National Park facilities destroyed or damaged by the June 8, 1964, flood. The latter amount includes \$1,134,100 for buildings and utilities and \$365,900 for minor roads, trails, and bridges. In addition, it is expected that \$359,800 will be expended for this latter purpose from funds available under the appropriation "Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)."

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8: Appropriate \$4,700,000 for land acquisition at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House. In addition, \$2,300,000 will be available by transfer, making a total of \$7,000,000 for land acquisition at Point Reyes National Seashore. The conferees agree that \$1,000,000 of the funds available for land acquisition at Minuteman National Historical Park shall be used to acquire lands at Cape Cod National Seashore.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$29,000,000 for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House instead of \$29,122,500 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided, \$122,500 is for construction of roads and trails in the Jewel Cave National Monument, S. Dak. In addition, \$359,800 of the funds provided shall be made available for repair and restoration of minor roads, trails, and bridges destroyed or damaged by the June 8, 1964, flood in Glacier National Park.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11: Provide for purchase of 104 passenger motor vehicles instead of 94 as proposed by the House and 115 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$2,700,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$2,322,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are aware of efforts now being made to assure that activities of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation do not duplicate or overlap activities of other agencies of the Department of the Interior, and concur in the Senate report language requiring a report on the criteria to be established to eliminate and avoid duplication.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$15,300,000 for administration of territories, including \$9,000,000 for rehabilitation of Guam, as proposed by the House, instead of \$16,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$10,000,000 supplemental for administration of territories for rehabilitation of Guam as proposed by the House, instead of \$11,464,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16: Appropriate \$67,165,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$65,930,000 as proposed by the House and \$67,682,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$135,000 for the National Atlas; \$100,000 for quality of water studies under the Federal-State program; and \$1,000,000 for construction of a nuclear research laboratory at Denver, Colo.

The amount allowed includes funds for the rehabilitation of the stream gaging stations on the Colorado River at Lees Ferry and at Grand Canyon.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$30,100,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the House instead of \$30,295,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$9,300,000 for health and safety as proposed by the House instead of \$9,485,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$6,836,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,336,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for additional contracting in connection with conversion of lignite to gas.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21: Appropriate \$18,819,900 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$17,832,900 as proposed by the House and \$19,069,900 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$87,000 for acquisition

of a vessel and additional reservoir research in South Dakota; \$50,000 for more adequate management and enforcement of fishing regulations in international waters; \$50,000 for initiation of a research program on shellfish processing and utilization at Ketchikan, Alaska; \$200,000 for initiation of a research program on North Atlantic lobsters; \$200,000 for initiation of a program to survey and research the sea clam; and \$400,000 to provide financial assistance, under section 4(b) of Public Law 88-309, to the Great Lakes commercial fishing industry.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$33,810,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$33,550,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,330,000 as proposed by the Senate. The net increase provided over the House bill includes: A decrease of \$50,000 for operation and maintenance of the Izembek Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, and increases for the following: Establishment of a cooperative fishery unit at the University of Arizona, \$40,000; expansion of North Central Reservoir research, \$45,000; fishery management studies, Yellowstone National Park, \$50,000; and for operation of a vessel and experimental facilities at the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, New Jersey, \$175,000.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$7,016,200 for construction instead of \$6,074,700 as proposed by the House and \$7,275,300 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$100,000 for the Fish Genetics Research Laboratory, Beulah, Wyo.; and construction at the following national fish hatcheries: Natchitoches, La., \$175,500; Leetown, W. Va., \$180,000; Bozeman, Mont., \$183,000; Corning, Ark., \$99,000; Carbon Hill, Ala., \$36,000; and Springville, Utah, \$168,000.

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25: Provide for the purchase of not to exceed 129 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 124 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27: Appropriate \$2,250,000 for construction, operation, and maintenance as proposed by the House instead of \$2,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$4,223,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$4,173,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,230,600 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$25,000 to update the Federal reclamation laws annotated and \$25,000 to establish a solicitor's office at Cheyenne, Wyo.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$4,110,500 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,065,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$36,500 for the Office of Survey and Review and \$9,000 for the Division of Management Research.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$149,944,000 for forest land management instead of \$148,596,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,419,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$700,000 for construction of recreation-public use facilities, primarily for repairs in connection with the recent Montana flood; \$23,000 for planning a combined regional office and experiment station in Radnor, Pa.; \$250,000 for detection and evaluation under insect and disease control; \$80,000 for extension of Ouachita National Forest, Okla.; \$100,000 for extension of Clark National Forest, Mo.; \$95,000 for construction of facilities at Charleston Mountain, Toiyabe National Forest, Nev.; and \$100,000 for construction of a visitor information center, Cranberry Glades, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.

Amendment No. 31: Provides limitation of \$680,000 on land acquisition instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$730,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$31,685,000 for forest research instead of \$30,019,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,728,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$60,000 for planning the combination regional office and experiment station in Radnor, Pa.; additional staffing at the following: Watershed Management Laboratory, Tempe, Ariz., \$180,000; Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Athens, Ga., \$150,000; Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Alexandria, La., \$200,000; Forest Service Laboratory, Bottineau, N. Dak., \$75,000; Watershed Management Laboratory, Parsons, W. Va., \$75,000; and forest products marketing program, Duluth, Minn., \$100,000; \$100,000 for research on harvesting small-diameter timber, Bozeman, Mont.; \$70,000 for research on reduction of production costs for pine gum, Olustee, Fla.; \$100,000 for insect and disease research, Gulfport, Miss.; \$90,000 for research on maple sugar production, Burlington, Vt.; \$125,000 for watershed and range studies, Logan, Utah; \$75,000 for research on timber measurement problems, Portland, Oreg.; \$150,000 for fixtures and equipment, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.; and \$116,000 for preparation of designs and specifications for research facilities at the following locations: Fort Myers, Fla. (\$16,000); Albuquerque, N. Mex. (\$50,000); and Carbondale, Ill. (\$50,000).

The conferees are in agreement that the funds provided for the forest roads and trails program include provision for not to exceed 25 new permanent positions.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34: Provide for purchase of not to exceed 129 passenger motor vehicles instead of 114 as proposed by the House and 144 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$67,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$65,000 as proposed by the House and \$70,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$61,620,000 for Indian health activities instead of \$61,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$61,935,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$20,000 for enrollment of qualified students at the Sioux Sanitarium Professional School of Nursing and \$100,000 for expansion of the dental program of the Division of Indian Health.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$8,335,000 for construction of Indian health facilities instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,385,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$85,000 for planning a new hospital at Belcourt, N. Dak., and \$250,000 for replacement and rehabilitation of Indian sanitation facilities destroyed during the June 8, 1964, Montana flood.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$665,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$725,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$550,000 for land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system as proposed by the Senate instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for the purpose of making relocation payments to present occupants of the land to be purchased for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$2,175,000 for land acquisition, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for the purpose of making relocation payments to present occupants of the land to be purchased for the center.

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendment No. 43: Reported in disagreement. The House conferees will offer an amendment to concur in the Senate amendment with clarifying language providing that gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities, and other property received by the board of trustees for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts prior to July 1, 1965, may be used for matching the appropriation in the bill for construction of the center providing such matching funds are available or have been used for expenditures directly incident to the planning, contracting, and construction of the center. The conferees are in agreement that funds expended for fund raising purposes are not eligible for inclusion in the matching requirements.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$1,525,000 for construction and improvements, National Zoological Park, instead of \$1,275,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,776,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$33,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

Amendment No. 46: Reported in disagreement. The conferees will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$250,000 for salaries and expenses.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
GEORGE MAHON,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
BEN REIFEL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

○

Maj. Gen. Carl Darnell, Jr., O19213, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Harvey Julius Jablonsky, O19390, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. James Richard Winn, O19491, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Oliver Clark Harvey, O38776, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Julian Alexander Wilson, O30359, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Charles Wythe Gleaves Rich, O19910, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Walter August Jensen, O19006, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. George Thomas Powers 3d, O19137, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Elmer John Gibson, O19822, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Frank Joseph Sackton, O30553, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Walter Brown Richardson, O30597, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. Bruce Edward Kendall, O30623, U.S. Army.

Brig. Gen. James Bowdoin Stapleton, O19656, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Byron Ludwig Steger, O19661, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Estes Blount, O19612, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Joe Morris Blumberg, O29332, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army).

The Army National Guard of the United States officers named herein for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a) and 3392:

Brig. Gen. Alfred Carlisle Harrison, O311380, Adjutant General's Corps.

Brig. Gen. Erwin Case Hostetler, O336226, Adjutant General's Corps.

Brig. Gen. Robert Louis Stevenson, O343589, Adjutant General's Corps.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Roberts White, Jr., O348796, Adjutant General's Corps.

The following-named cadet, graduating class of 1964, U.S. Military Academy, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 4353:

To be second lieutenant

Giordano, Frank R.

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be generals

Gen. Paul Donal Harkins, O17625, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

Lt. Gen. William Childs Westmoreland, O20223, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

U.S. NAVY

The following-named officers of the line of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade indicated subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

To be rear admirals

William C. Abhau
Walter V. Combs, Jr.
Earl R. Crawford
Walter F. Schlech, Jr.
Thomas S. King, Jr.
Ed R. King
Richard L. Fowler
John J. Lynch
John P. Sager
David B. Bell

Emery A. Grantham
Donald M. White
Roger W. Mehle
Frederick H. Schneider
Jr.
Ralph W. Cousins
Donald G. Baer
Richard G. Colbert
Walter L. Curtis, Jr.
John E. Dacey

Woodrow W. McCrory
Nathan Sonenshein
Philip A. Beshany
Robert W. McNitt
Raymond F. Dubois
Ralph Weymouth
Evan P. Aurand
Vincent P. de Poix
Thomas J. Walker, III
Frederic A. Bardshar
Lawrence B. Gels
Clarence E. Bell, Jr.

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade in the staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

MEDICAL CORPS

To be rear admirals

Herbert H. Elghmy
Joseph L. Yon
Robert O. Canada, Jr.
Horace D. Warden

SUPPLY CORPS

To be rear admirals

Harry J. P. Foley, Jr.
Jack J. Appleby
Winston H. Schleaf

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

To be rear admirals

William M. Heaman

DENTAL CORPS

To be rear admirals

Maurice E. Simpson

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

James A. Washington, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for a term of 3 years expiring June 30, 1967.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The nominations beginning Charles W. Abbott to be lieutenant colonel, and ending Arthur E. Zink to be first lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 1, 1964.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The nominations beginning Russell L. Allen to be captain, and ending James W. Fagan to be first lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 22, 1964.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1964

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 29, 1964, at 12 o'clock noon.

Pursuant to an order of the House on Thursday, June 25, 1964, the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, is herewith printed, as follows:

[Submitted by Mr. KIRWAN]

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1519)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10433) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 26, and 27.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 11, 19, 21, 24, 25, 29, 34, 39, and 41; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$95,868,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$40,390,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$52,009,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$29,075,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,373,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "one hundred and four"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$67,165,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$18,819,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$33,810,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,016,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,223,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$149,944,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$680,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$31,685,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "one hundred and twenty-nine"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$67,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$61,620,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,335,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$665,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,525,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 46 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 152-153), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$33,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 40, 42, 43, and 46.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
GEORGE MAHON,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
BEN REIFEL,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ALAN BIBLE,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
GALE W. MCGEE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Public land management

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$95,868,500 for education and welfare services instead of \$95,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$97,578,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill consists of an increase of \$100,000 for maintenance of law and order on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak., and \$568,500 for assistance to the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., required as a result of the June 8, 1964 flood.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$40,390,000 for resources management instead of \$40,178,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,490,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$200,000 for development of wells and related water facilities and fencing on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, N. Mex., and \$12,000 for preparation of a tribal roll for the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$52,009,000 for construction instead of \$46,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$55,009,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: a net decrease of \$100,000 in the funds required to fully finance the revised budgeted construction program; \$175,000 for a fire station building and water treatment plant at the Flandreau Indian School, S. Dak.; \$540,000 for construction of a dormitory at the Wahpeton Indian School, N. Dak., and \$4,694,000 to replace facilities destroyed on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., by the June 8, 1964 flood. The latter amount includes \$1,000,000 for transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation to cover planning costs and contractors' earnings during fiscal year 1965 for the replacement of the Lower Two Medicine Dam.

The effect of the conferees' recommendation is to finance fully the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction program. It is the conferees' expectation that reprogramming of these funds for projects other than those presented in regular budget hearings shall be requested only when an unforeseen situation occurs which will result in actual loss or damage if the desired project is delayed until the next appropriation year. The conferees direct that during the next year's budget hearings there be presented statements of accomplishments and savings achieved during the current fiscal year.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$17,000,000 for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House, instead of \$17,210,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed includes \$210,000 for construction and improvement of the South Fork Spur and Bridge and Maverick Springs Road on the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

The conferees are in agreement that the general administrative expenses of the Bureau to be financed from program funds shall not exceed \$1,462,000 for the headquarters and area offices.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$29,075,000 for management and protection instead of \$29,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$29,150,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase allowed over the House bill is for commercial power and telephone service connection charges.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$27,373,600 for construction instead of \$23,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$28,049,125 as proposed by the Senate. The increase allowed over the House bill includes \$2,073,600 for restoration of Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., and \$1,500,000 for restoration of Glacier National Park facilities destroyed or damaged by the June 8, 1964 flood. The latter amount includes \$1,134,100 for

buildings and utilities and \$365,900 for minor roads, trails, and bridges. In addition, it is expected that \$359,800 will be expended for this latter purpose from funds available under the appropriation "Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)."

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8: Appropriate \$4,700,000 for land acquisition at Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,700,000 as proposed by the House. In addition, \$2,300,000 will be available by transfer, making a total of \$7,000,000 for land acquisition at Point Reyes National Seashore. The conferees agree that \$1,000,000 of the funds available for land acquisition at Minuteman National Historical Park shall be used to acquire lands at Cape Cod National Seashore.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$29,000,000 for construction (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House instead of \$29,122,500 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided, \$122,500 is for construction of roads and trails in the Jewel Cave National Monument, S. Dak. In addition, \$359,800 of the funds provided shall be made available for repair and restoration of minor roads, trails, and bridges destroyed or damaged by the June 8, 1964 flood in Glacier National Park.

Amendments No. 10 and 11: Provide for purchase of 104 passenger motor vehicles instead of 94 as proposed by the House and 115 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$2,700,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$2,322,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are aware of efforts now being made to assure that activities of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation do not duplicate or overlap activities of other agencies of the Department of the Interior, and concur in the Senate report language requiring a report on the criteria to be established to eliminate and avoid duplication.

Office of Territories

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$15,300,000 for administration of territories, including \$9,000,000 for rehabilitation of Guam, as proposed by the House, instead of \$16,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$10,000,000 supplemental for administration of territories for rehabilitation of Guam as proposed by the House, instead of \$11,464,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Mineral resources

Geological Survey

Amendments No. 15 and 16: Appropriate \$67,165,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$65,930,000 as proposed by the House and \$67,682,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$135,000 for the National Atlas; \$100,000 for quality of water studies under the Federal-State program; and \$1,000,000 for construction of a Nuclear Research Lab at Denver, Colo.

The amount allowed includes funds for the rehabilitation of the stream gaging stations on the Colorado River at Lees Ferry and at Grand Canyon.

Bureau of Mines

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$30,100,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the House instead of \$30,295,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$9,300,000 for health and safety as proposed by the House instead of \$9,485,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of Coal Research

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$6,836,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,336,000 as pro-

posed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for additional contracting in connection with conversion of lignite to gas.

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21: Appropriate \$18,819,900 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$17,832,900 as proposed by the House and \$19,069,900 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$87,000 for acquisition of a vessel and additional reservoir research in South Dakota; \$50,000 for more adequate management and enforcement of fishing regulations in international waters; \$50,000 for initiation of a research program on shell fish processing and utilization at Ketchikan, Alaska; \$200,000 for initiation of a research program on North Atlantic lobsters; \$200,000 for initiation of a program to survey and research the sea clam; and \$400,000 to provide financial assistance, under section 4(b) of Public Law 88-309, to the Great Lakes commercial fishing industry.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$33,810,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$33,550,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,330,000 as proposed by the Senate. The net increase provided over the House bill includes: a decrease of \$50,000 for operation and maintenance of the Izembek Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, and increases for the following: establishment of a cooperative fishery unit at the University of Arizona, \$40,000; expansion of North Central Reservoir Research, \$45,000; fishery management studies, Yellowstone National Park, \$50,000; and for operation of a vessel and experimental facilities at the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, N.J., \$175,000.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$7,016,200 for construction instead of \$6,074,700 as proposed by the House and \$7,275,300 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$100,000 for the Fish Genetics Research Laboratory, Beulah, Wyo.; and construction at the following National Fish Hatcheries: Natchitoches, La., \$175,500; Leetown, W. Va., \$180,000; Bozeman, Mont., \$183,000; Corning, Ark., \$99,000; Carbon Hill, Ala., \$36,000; and Springville, Utah, \$168,000.

Amendments No. 24 and 25: Provide for the purchase of not to exceed 129 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 124 as proposed by the House.

Office of Saline Water

Amendments No. 26 and 27: Appropriate \$2,250,000 for construction, operation, and maintenance as proposed by the House instead of \$2,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Solicitor

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$4,223,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$4,173,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,230,600 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$25,000 to update the Federal reclamation laws annotated and \$25,000 to establish a Solicitor's Office at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$4,110,500 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,065,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$36,500 for the Office of Survey and Review and \$9,000 for the Division of Management Research.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$149,944,000 for forest land management instead of \$148,596,000 as proposed by the House and \$150,419,000 as proposed by the Senate. The

increase over the House bill includes: \$700,000 for construction of recreation-public use facilities, primarily for repairs in connection with the recent Montana flood; \$23,000 for planning a combined regional office and experiment station in Radnor, Pa.; \$250,000 for detection and evaluation under insect and disease control; \$80,000 for extension of Ouachita National Forest, Okla.; \$100,000 for extension of Clark National Forest, Mo.; \$95,000 for construction of facilities at Charleston Mountain, Toiyabe National Forest, Nev.; and \$100,000 for construction of a visitor information center, Cranberry Glades, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.

Amendment No. 31: Provides limitation of \$680,000 on land acquisition instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$730,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$31,685,000 for forest research instead of \$30,019,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,728,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes: \$60,000 for planning the combination regional office and experiment station in Radnor, Pa.; additional staffing at the following: Watershed Management Laboratory, Tempe, Ariz., \$180,000; Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Athens, Ga., \$150,000; Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Alexandria, La., \$200,000; Forestry Service Laboratory, Bottineau, N. Dak., \$75,000; Watershed Management Laboratory, Parsons, W. Va., \$75,000; and forest products marketing program, Duluth, Minn., \$100,000; \$100,000 for research on harvesting small-diameter timber, Bozeman, Mont.; \$70,000 for research on reduction of production costs for pine gum, Olustee, Fla.; \$100,000 for insect and disease research, Gulfport, Miss.; \$90,000 for research on maple sugar production, Burlington, Vt.; \$125,000 for watershed and range studies, Logan, Utah; \$75,000 for research on timber measurement problems, Portland, Oreg.; \$150,000 for fixtures and equipment, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn.; and \$116,000 for preparation of designs and specifications for research facilities at the following locations: Fort Myers, Fla. (\$16,000); Albuquerque, N. Mex., (\$50,000); and Carbondale, Ill. (\$50,000).

The conferees are in agreement that the funds provided for the forest roads and trails program include provision for not to exceed 25 new permanent positions.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34: Provide for purchase of not to exceed 129 passenger motor vehicles instead of 114 as proposed by the House and 144 as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$67,500 for salaries and expenses instead of \$65,000 as proposed by the House and \$70,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$61,620,000 for Indian health activities instead of \$61,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$61,935,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$20,000 for enrollment of qualified students at the Sioux Sanitarium Professional School of Nursing and \$100,000 for expansion of the dental program of the Division of Indian Health.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$8,335,000 for construction of Indian health facilities instead of \$8,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,385,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$85,000 for planning a new hospital at Belcourt, N. Dak., and \$250,000 for replacement and rehabilitation of Indian sanitation facilities destroyed during the June 8, 1964, Montana flood.

National Capital Planning Commission

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$665,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$725,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$550,000 for land acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System as proposed by the Senate instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for the purpose of making relocation payments to present occupants of the land to be purchased for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41: Appropriates \$2,175,000 for land acquisition, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for the purpose of making relocation payments to present occupants of the land to be purchased for the Center.

Amendment No. 42: Reported in disagreement.

Smithsonian Institution

Amendment No. 43: Reported in disagreement. The House conferees will offer an amendment to concur in the Senate amendment with clarifying language providing that gifts, bequests and devises of money, securities, and other property received by the Board of Trustees for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts prior to July 1, 1965, may be used for matching the appropriation in the bill for construction of the Center providing such matching funds are available or have been used for expenditures directly incident to the planning, contracting, and construction of the Center. The conferees are in agreement that funds expended for fund raising purposes are not eligible for inclusion in the matching requirements.

Amendment No. 44: Appropriates \$1,525,000 for construction and improvements, National Zoological Park, instead of \$1,275,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,776,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Alaska Temporary Claims Commission

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$33,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico

Amendment No. 46: Reported in disagreement. The conferees will offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$250,000 for salaries and expenses.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
GEORGE MAHON,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
BEN REIFEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 30, 1964

For actions of June 29, 1964

88th-2nd; No. 130

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported food stamp bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. Senate debated Alaska relief bill. Sen. Pearson urged increased domestic sugar quotas. Reps. Widnall and Cramer criticized accelerated public works program under ARA. Rep. Derwinski called International Coffee Agreement a "new form of foreign aid." House committee reported Alaska relief bill. House Rules Committee cleared foreign aid appropriation bill. Conferencees agreed to file report on water resources research program.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1965. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10433, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 14754-6, 14827-33). This bill will now be sent to the President. As agreed to the bill appropriates \$2,700,000 for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as proposed by the House instead of \$2,322,000 as proposed by the Senate. See Digest 129 for a summary of Forest Service items.
2. FOOD STAMPS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10222, the food stamp bill (S. Rept. 1124). p. 14790
3. ALASKA RELIEF. Began consideration of S. 2881, to provide authorization for Federal agencies to aid Alaska in recovering from the effects of the recent earthquake and seismic waves (pp. 14833-4, 14849-54). Sen. Gruening submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to this bill (pp. 14849-64).

Sen. Bartlett commended the Office of Emergency Planning for its disaster relief work in Alaska. p. 14797

4. CIVIL DEFENSE. By a vote of 74 to 4, passed without amendment H. R. 10314, to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act so as to extend until June 30, 1968, the authority to provide financial assistance to States for necessary and essential State and local civil defense personnel and administrative expenses. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14812, 14815-25
5. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1123, to provide for construction of the Lower Teton division of the Teton Basin reclamation project, Idaho (S. Rept. 1127). p. 14790
Passed as reported S. 1186, to expand existing facilities of the Cooked River reclamation project, Oregon. pp. 14798-9
Passed as reported S. 388, to authorize construction of the midstate reclamation project, Nebr. pp. 14800-4
6. LANDS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 1509, to authorize reimbursement to owners and tenants of certain lands or interests therein acquired by the U. S. for certain moving expenses, losses, and damages (S. Rept. 1126). pp. 14790-1
7. SUGAR. Sen. Pearson contended that we place too much reliance on foreign suppliers for our sugar needs and urged an increase in quotas for domestic sugar-beet producers. pp. 14795-7
8. WATER RESEARCH. Sen. Jordan, Ida., replaced Sen. Allott as a conferee on S. 2, the water resources research bill. p. 14815
9. PERSONNEL; PAY. Sen. Williams, Del., submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 11049, the Federal pay bill. p. 14791
10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse stated that he was opposed to the foreign aid authorization bill in its present form and would seek to reduce the authorization for the program. pp. 14797-8
11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sens. Mansfield, Morse, and Kuchel discussed the merits of the proposed Calif. intertie for the distribution of electric power in the West. pp. 14791-2
Sen. Church criticized the refusal of a House committee to appropriate funds for a transmission line to carry surplus public power to and from southern Idaho. pp. 14862-3
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received from Commerce the annual report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board. pp. 14787, 14790
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the food stamp and Alaska relief bills will be considered Tues., the pay bill on Wed., and the road authorization bill on Thurs. if the latter is reported. pp. 14793-4

HOUSE

14. TAXATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 11376, to provide a one-year extension of certain excise-tax rates (H. Rept. 1523). pp. 14787, 14752-3
Passed as reported H. R. 4649, to authorize the use of certain volatile fruit-flavor concentrates in the cellar treatment of wine (p. 14760); H. R. 7267, as reported, to authorize partial refunds of gasoline taxes directly to

loss deduction under section 172 of the code, a loss would be taken into account under the 3-year carryback and 5-year carryover rules rather than under the special 10-year carryover rules for expropriation losses as defined in section 172(k) of the code. Claims for refund or credit of any overpayment attributable to the application of the amendment may be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed before January 1, 1965, notwithstanding any law or rule of law. No interest is to be allowed on any overpayment for any period before January 1, 1965. For purposes of computing interest on underpayments of tax, the amount of tax is not to be reduced by virtue of the amendment for any period before February 26, 1964.

The amendment applies in respect of losses sustained in taxable years ending after December 31, 1958.

The House recedes with an amendment which makes technical and clarifying changes.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment adds a new section to the bill which would repeal the manufacturers excise tax on pens and mechanical pencils sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than 10 days after the date of the enactment of the bill.

The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment adds a new section to the bill which would repeal the manufacturers excise tax on lacrosse balls and sticks and on tennis and table tennis equipment sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof on or after July 1, 1964.

The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment adds a new section to the bill which would provide an exemption from the manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments in the case of any musical instrument sold to a student in an educational institution if the instrument is to be used by the student in an orchestra, band, or similar organization sponsored by, or in a course of instruction offered by, such institution. The amendment would apply to sales of musical instruments made after the date of enactment of the bill to students of an educational institution.

The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 6: Section 4231(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 imposes a tax equivalent to 10 percent of all amounts paid for admission, refreshment, service, or merchandise, at any roof garden, cabaret, or other similar place furnishing a public performance for profit, by or for any patron or guest who is entitled to be present during any portion of such performance. Under Senate amendment No. 6 the rate of tax would be reduced from 10 percent to 3 percent effective at 10 o'clock ante meridian on July 1, 1964.

The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 7: Section 4231(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides the general rule for the tax on admissions. Under this section there is imposed a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or major fraction thereof of the amount in excess of \$1 paid for admission to any place. In the case of a season ticket or subscription for admission, the tax is computed on the excess of \$1 multiplied by the number of admissions provided by the season ticket or subscription. Under Senate amendment numbered 7, there would be imposed (in lieu of the existing tax) a tax equivalent to 5 percent in respect of any admission to a live dramatic or musical performance presented in a theater, or presented in any other place if the presentation of such performance is the principal activity being conducted in such place at the time of such admission. The amendment would apply only with respect to amounts paid, on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than ten days after the date of

the enactment of the bill, for admissions on or after such first day.

The Senate recedes.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
HALE BOGGS,
JOHN W. BYRNES,
THOMAS CURTIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H.R. 10300, an act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman from Georgia could tell us how much the other body increased or decreased the authorization for this purpose?

Mr. VINSON. They reduced the House authorization some \$63 million.

Mr. GROSS. That is good news and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. VINSON, RIVERS of South Carolina, PHILBIN, ARENDS, and NORBLAD.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, PERMISSION TO SIT DURING GENERAL DEBATE

Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality of the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

IMMIGRATION HEARINGS

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that tomorrow, June 30, is the last day for Members to testify on pending immigration legislation. Interested Members may file statements after that date, if they wish, in lieu of a personal appearance. All statements by Members will be included in the record of hearings.

Hearings will continue on Wednesday, July 1, to take testimony from the executive agencies. The Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, will open this phase of our hearings.

CREATION OF A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

(Mr. YOUNGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which has as its purpose the creation of a Committee of Inquiry as a standing committee of the House, which will have no legislative jurisdiction. It will consist of seven members. The chairman and at least three other members of the committee will be members of the minority party. The committee may investigate any matter within the legislative jurisdiction or investigative jurisdiction of any committee of the House, and shall report to the House its findings.

The committee shall have power of subpoena and take testimony under oath. A committee of this type will forever prevent an investigation from being swept under the rug, so to speak, rather than gather the information which might be derogatory to the administration in power.

Two of the outstanding cases in recent history, involving the administration, were conducted by members of the party not in power at the time. I refer to the Teapot Dome case and the Sherman Adams case. It seems to me that a committee such as proposed in this legislation would be a good wholesome procedure for satisfying the public that a careful, thorough, and intelligent investigation had been made of possible illegal acts by members of the administration or Members of Congress.

Legislatively this idea has historical background in the legislative body of England where, in the House of Commons, a similar committee, chaired by a member of the minority party and having as a majority the minority members, has jurisdiction over examining all expenditures. Here we have assigned that function to the General Accounting Office.

I sincerely hope that this idea will receive attention with hearings held by the proper House committee.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 163 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 168 I am recorded as voting "nay". I voted "yea", and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

ALLEVIATION OF THE COIN SHORTAGE

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I was happy to read in this morning's newspaper that the Treasury Department is going to take various steps to alleviate the coin shortage that is plaguing the Nation at the present time.

I was happy to note that the Treasury plans to continue to purchase metal strip for the blanking of coins in order to break the bottleneck in production that has held up the blanking of these coins. I am happy to say that some of the recent orders for strip have been placed with companies in my district.

There is one point that puzzles me. That is the refusal of the Treasury to permit private industry to actually make the blanks for the coins. Instead of doing this, the Treasury proposes purchasing presses from private industry or from surplus stocks.

There are industries in the country with a long history of experience in this very work, which was suspended at the time of World War II, that have the facilities and the know-how and the capacity to do this work and do it economically. They should be engaged to do this job—at least until the new mint is built.

This is one more step that the Treasury could and should take in order to cope with the very real problem of coin shortage in the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 26, 1964.)

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, in addition to the information contained in the statement of the managers on the part of the House, I wish to make this additional statement regarding the conference report:

The conference total is \$1,028,277,200.

The conference report compared with:

Appropriations, 1964-----	+\$17,247,700
Budget estimates, 1965-----	-7,683,800
House bill-----	+19,101,600
Senate bill-----	-14,159,225

In addition, the bill carries a borrowing authorization for the helium program of \$14 million, a reduction of \$6 million in the budget estimate.

The bill includes \$7,012,500 of the funds added by the Senate for emergency assistance and repair of facilities required for the Blackfeet Reservation and Glacier National Park as a result of the June 8, 1964, flood in Montana. Excluding this essential provision of emergency funds for the Montana flood situation the comparative figures are:

Conference total \$1,021,264,700, compared with:

Appropriations, 1964-----	+\$10,235,200
Budget estimate-----	-14,696,300
House bill-----	+12,089,100
Senate bill-----	-14,159,225

In reference to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the entire legislative history clearly indicates that the superstructure, which is estimated to cost \$31 million, is to be financed half by the Federal appropriation of not to exceed \$15,500,000, which is appropriated in the bill, and half by private contributions. Therefore, at least \$15,500,000 in private funds must be available for actual expenditure for costs directly incident to the planning, contracting, and construction of the Center. The conferees have amended the Senate language to make this abundantly clear and to exclude contributed funds expended for fund-raising purposes, and other costs not included in the \$31 million construction cost, from the funds that may be used to meet the matching requirements of section 8 of Public Law 88-260. I also want to reiterate the statement included in our House Report No. 1237 on the bill that our committee expects that any funds, in addition to the \$2,500,000 carried in the bill, that might be required to complete the land acquisition program will be financed from donated funds.

The committee also wishes to reiterate the statement in its report that it highly endorses the current efforts of the agencies to limit the number of additional personnel requests. In this connection the conferees agreed to limit the additional permanent positions for the forest roads and trails program to 3,671, or 25 less than the Senate bill allowance.

The bill does not include the \$50,000 proposed by the Senate to initiate the acquisition of 550,000 acres of land to extend the extension of the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va. The House conferees felt that this project should more appropriately be considered in connection with the pending authorization bill for Appalachia.

Within the amount provided for construction under the National Park Service, the conferees approved \$133,000 for buildings and utilities at Jewel Cave National Monument, S. Dak.

Summary tabulation, Interior Department appropriation bill, 1965

Item	Budget estimates	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
					Budget estimate	House	Senate
Title I—Department of the Interior:							
Public land management-----	\$425,113,000	\$409,294,000	\$428,111,125	\$420,132,100	-\$4,980,900	+\$10,838,100	-\$7,979,025
Mineral resources-----	118,286,000	114,586,000	117,218,000	116,321,000	-1,965,000	+1,735,000	-897,000
Fish and wildlife-----	74,524,000	73,021,600	76,239,200	75,210,100	+688,100	+2,188,500	-1,029,100
Office of Saline Water-----	12,950,000	12,250,000	12,300,000	12,250,000	-700,000		-50,000
Office of the Solicitor-----	4,173,000	4,173,000	4,230,600	4,223,000	+50,000	+50,000	-7,600
Office of the Secretary-----	4,125,000	4,065,000	4,110,500	4,110,500	-14,500	+45,500	
Total, definite appropriations-----	639,171,000	617,389,600	642,209,425	632,246,700	-6,924,300	+14,857,100	-9,962,725
Total, appropriation of receipts-----	12,215,000	14,340,000	14,340,000	14,340,000	+2,125,000		
Total, borrowing authority-----	20,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	-6,000,000		
Total, title I—Interior-----	671,386,000	645,729,600	670,549,425	660,586,700	-10,799,300	+14,857,100	-9,962,725
Title II—Related agencies:							
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service:							
Definite appropriations-----	269,968,000	267,020,000	271,552,000	270,034,000	+66,000	+3,014,000	-1,518,000
Appropriation of receipts-----	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000			
Total, Forest Service-----	270,738,000	267,790,000	272,322,000	270,804,000	+66,000	+3,014,000	-1,518,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review-----	70,000	65,000	70,000	67,500	-2,500	+2,500	-2,500
Commission of Fine Arts-----	161,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	-41,000		
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service Indian health activities-----	70,219,000	69,500,000	72,320,000	69,955,000	-264,000	+455,000	-2,365,000

Summary tabulation, Interior Department appropriation bill, 1965—Continued

Item	Budget estimates	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
					Budget estimate	House	Senate
Title II—Related agencies—Continued							
Indian Claims Commission.....	\$313,000	\$310,000	\$310,000	\$310,000	—\$3,000		
National Capital Planning Commission.....	4,074,000	3,150,000	3,450,000	3,390,000	—684,000	+ \$240,000	—\$60,000
Smithsonian Institution.....	36,581,000	36,286,000	36,787,000	36,536,000	—45,000	+250,000	—251,000
Civil War Centennial Commission.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000			
National Capital Transportation Agency.....	500,000	¹ (500,000)	¹ (500,000)	¹ (500,000)	—500,000		
Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.....	1,536,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	—1,411,000		
Alaska Temporary Claims Commission.....	33,000		33,000	33,000		+33,000	
Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico.....	250,000		250,000	250,000		+250,000	
Total, definite appropriation.....	383,805,000	376,676,000	385,117,000	380,920,500	—2,884,500	+4,244,500	—4,196,500
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000			
Total title II—Related agencies.....	384,575,000	377,446,000	385,887,000	381,690,500	—2,884,500	+4,244,500	—4,196,500
Grand total:							
Definite appropriations.....	1,022,976,000	994,065,600	1,027,326,425	1,013,167,200	—9,808,800	+19,101,600	—14,159,225
Appropriation of receipts.....	12,985,000	15,110,000	15,110,000	15,110,000	+2,125,000		
Borrowing authority.....	20,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	—6,000,000		
Total.....	1,055,961,000	1,023,175,600	1,056,436,425	1,042,277,200	—13,683,800	+19,101,600	—14,159,225

¹ To be derived by transfer from unobligated balances available under "Land acquisition and construction."

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, while in conference we do not always get what we want, I think the conference report we have brought in is a very fair adjustment of the differences between the House and the Senate. As the chairman said, it is \$7,683,800 below the budget and \$14,696,300 below the budget if you take out the funds for emergency assistance and repairs of facilities due to the Montana flood. I think the figures are proper. As I said, I believe this is a very good settlement of the differences, and that the House has come out of conference with a good bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. With respect to the Cultural Center, how much more was put in this bill than the House authorized?

Mr. DENTON. Only \$225,000 for relocation payments to present occupants of land to be purchased for the John F. Kennedy Center.

These tenants may be reimbursed up to \$25,000 per tenant, the same as the amount provided in title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and the regulations issued thereunder.

Mr. GROSS. Amendment No. 41 appropriates \$2,175,000 for land instead of the \$2 million authorized by the House, an increase of \$175,000. The information we previously had was that the cost of relocation was to be \$300,000. This does not seem to square with what we have been reading in the papers. Where do they get the rest of the money?

Mr. DENTON. I do not know what is in the newspapers, but there is provision for these payments under the two land acquisition appropriation items, one for \$50,000 and one for \$175,000.

Mr. GROSS. Is there anything retained in this legislation with respect to restricting language that appropriations shall not be made until and unless public subscriptions reach a certain amount.

Mr. DENTON. Yes. We insisted on amending the Senate language to make clear that the cost of promotion must be borne by the trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center out of private funds and these expenses cannot be counted in meeting the matching requirement of the law. To be used for matching, the private funds must be available or used for actual expenditure for costs directly incident to the planning, contracting, or construction of the Center. If they raise \$15,500,000 and the cost of promotion amounted to \$1 million, then the Government would match only \$14,500,000. The act also provides the Government appropriation cannot exceed \$15,500,000.

Mr. GROSS. I would hope so. We have gone far overboard on this now. Will the gentleman tell me or can he give us some estimate as to the present amount of public subscriptions?

Mr. DENTON. I do not know what the latest figure is.

Mr. GROSS. You do not know how much they have gotten by putting on the pressure, arm twisting, and extracting money from Federal employees?

Mr. DENTON. I do not know the exact figure covering both cash and pledges.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALEY. May I inquire as to amendment No. 2 which provides an increase over what the House bill passed of \$200,000 for the development of wells and related water facilities and fencing on the Mescalero Indian Reservation in New Mexico. Is this an item which was in the House bill or is this a new item?

Mr. DENTON. That was put in by the Senate. They added \$300,000 but we agreed to only \$200,000.

Mr. HALEY. This item was not in the House bill?

Mr. DENTON. This was not in the House bill.

Mr. HALEY. It seems to me that an item of fencing on this reservation is not quite a proper item for the Federal Government to be paying. If they need fences down there, there are ways of getting them.

Now with reference to amendment No. 3—\$1 million is included for the transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation to cover planting costs and contractors' earnings during fiscal year 1965 for the replacement of the Lower Two Medicine Dam.

Will the gentleman explain that item?

Mr. DENTON. That is for replacement of the dam that was destroyed by a flood. It was essential for water supply for the Blackfeet Reservation.

Mr. HALEY. I hope that in the replacement of this dam, and I think it should be replaced, but I hope we are not authorizing this million dollars and getting ourselves into another Seneca Reservation deal in building a reservoir or increasing the capacity of the dam.

Can the gentleman tell me whether this is merely to replace the dam?

Mr. DENTON. This is for replacement to meet the reservation's requirements for irrigation water.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40. Page 37, line 11, after the word "available" insert: "Provided, That of such amount \$50,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making relocation payments comparable to those provided for in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-1464)."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DENTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 37, line 23: "Provided, That of such amount \$175,000

shall be available only for the purpose of making relocation payments comparable to those provided for in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-1464)."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DENTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 39, line 11: "received by the Board for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts prior to July 1, 1965."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DENTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment insert: "received by the Board for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts prior to July 1, 1965, and available or used for expenditures directly incident to the planning, contracting, and construction of the Center:"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 42, line 13:

"COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-271, approved February 20, 1964, \$250,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1966."

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DENTON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

"In lieu of the matter proposed insert:

"COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-271, approved February 20, 1964, \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

(Mr. DENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to include tables.)

the free entry of one mass spectrometer for the use of Oregon State University and one mass spectrometer for the use of Wayne State University, together with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and request a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Arkansas, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, if this is a bill on which there is a provision coming back from the Senate to refund duty imposed upon Italian-quarried and Italian-manufactured marble for a structure in one of the States at one of its universities?

Mr. MILLS. There was an amendment adopted by the Senate to the bill with respect to stone imported for use in the construction of the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery located at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, Nebr. I assume this is the amendment to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, this is not the first instance in which we have had foreign-quarried marble and foreign-manufactured or fabricated marble come into this country under the belief it would be duty free. It is my understanding that when this particular order or shipment of marble came in it was believed to be coming in duty free. It has been discovered that is not the case. Now an effort is being made to refund the duty.

We feel that if this is allowed to pass and become a part of the act it will create a precedent, then permitting all foreign-quarried and foreign-manufactured or fabricated stone to come into this country duty free.

I would express the hope to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES], that if this amendment from the Senate is sent to conference, they would do whatever possible to keep such a precedent from developing so that our domestic stone producers and so that our wage earners in the stone industry could be protected from such unjust and unfair competition.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANDRUM. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MILLS. Without making any possible commitment as to what I or anyone else who might be a conferee on this matter would take as his position in conference, permit me to say to my friend from Georgia that it does occur to me that it is possible that this particular amendment might be accepted and become law without establishing any precedent for any such action in the future. I say that for this reason: It was thought, as the gentleman from Georgia pointed out, that this particular stone or marble was subject to a certain rate of duty at the time the arrangements were made to purchase it. This was based on advice of the local customs appraiser. The Bureau of Customs later held it was

subject to duty at a different rate. Now, all those who would import this particular marble or stone in the future would be on notice that the law does require the payment of the rate of duty proclaimed by the Bureau. This is the information which has been brought to my attention.

Mr. LANDRUM. Would that be so notwithstanding the provisions of this act should it be finally enacted into law?

Mr. MILLS. The duty was raised by the Bureau of Customs, as the gentleman from Georgia knows. However, let me say this: I would have the same feeling that my friend from Georgia has; certainly I would not want us by this particular action, if we should accept the amendment, to be setting a precedent for anyone and everybody who imports like stone or marble from abroad to get the same treatment. I think there is a definite distinction that can be made between giving these particular people the relief they request and denying it to those who would import like stone in the future.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I want to be associated with the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia. Also I am hoping nothing would occur, should this Senate amendment be adopted, which would establish it as a precedent for the admission of marble or any other stone to this country duty free in the future.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANDRUM. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BRAY. I also want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia. This situation is getting rather serious. I, by no means, want this exception to be taken as a rule in the future. For instance, a very short time ago—and I guess it is still going on—millions of dollars of travertine stone was brought in from Italy. It was mined and fabricated there and brought into, of all places, Lincoln Center, New York. That is not the point here, but it is something we must keep ourselves aware of for American industry and American labor. I regret to see this exception being made here. As long as it is not the rule, perhaps these remarks on the floor will at least let them know it is not the intention of this body that this exception should become the rule.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I thank the gentleman, and I express the hope to the prospective conferees from the House on this that if this is finally agreed to, it be made very clear in the conference report that there is to be no precedent established and that marble or stone quarried or fabricated in foreign countries in the future shall be subject to the duties imposed as they would be imposed under any other circumstances.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANDRUM. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, if I should be appointed a conferee on this matter, I would not want this Record to reflect

TO PROVIDE FOR THE FREE ENTRY
OF ONE MASS SPECTROMETER
FOR THE USE OF OREGON STATE
UNIVERSITY AND ONE MASS SPEC-
TROMETER FOR THE USE OF
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 4364 to provide for

legislation in the course of our consideration of the bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. CLARK. I yield to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, it is a privilege to join Senator CLARK, whose leadership is recognized in this field, in advocating this measure to our colleagues.

West Virginians are most interested in the program being carried forward at Charleston, where plans for the full-scale juvenile delinquency control project have recently been completed. The grant to date from the Federal agency is in excess of one-half million dollars. The action phase is now in its initial stages. Assistance under this bill promises to provide the means for continuing to develop a realistic frontal attack on this troublesome problem in our area.

Mr. President, I recall the testimony of several civic leaders on Friday, August 16, 1963, in hearings on the Senate bill, S. 1967. I presided at that session, as a member of the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower, which has jurisdiction over matters of this type.

Judge W. J. Thompson is president of the Youth Community, Inc., and Action for Appalachian Youth, Inc., board of directors, numbering 25 able citizens, representative of a wide range of vitally interested groups and political subdivisions. This group and its staff have designed an effective program to aid dropouts, unemployed youth, delinquents and potential delinquents in the capital city and Kanawha County.

My colleagues, Senator ROBERT C. BYRD and Representative JOHN M. SLACK, JR., as well as other legislators from our State, have been supporters of the project. We have said in effect that the endeavor would be a blueprint for the State and for other problem areas in the Appalachian region.

Funds to complete the national program and specifically the West Virginia projects, are to be available in the \$10 million which is an authorization for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. An additional authorization of like amount will be enacted, I hope, by the Congress for fiscal 1966. This is an investment in building a better community and a better America. We must continue the work now underway if the purpose so merited is to be realized.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator from West Virginia. I should be happy to answer questions which may occur to any Senator.

If there are none, I ask for action on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 9876) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

HARRIS COUNTY COURT COMMISSIONER MEMORIALIZES FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION ON ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the 30th anniversary of the Federal Housing Administration, June 27, 1964, provides an opportune time to look back at the tremendous achievements of this agency and this Nation of homeowners.

The Commissioners' Court of Harris County, including Houston, the sixth largest city in the Nation, recognizing the importance of the Federal Housing Administration and that rapidly growing, metropolitan gulf coast complex, has passed unanimously a resolution of tribute to the FHA and in particular the national leaders of FHA and Harris County Director Neal Pickett "for the contribution made to this county and to the Nation in creating a better country for all citizens in a free America." This fine resolution pays tribute to the role of the Federal Housing Administration in making America a nation of homeowners. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed in the RECORD as representative of the nationwide achievements of the Federal Housing Administration.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas June 27, 1964, marks the 30th anniversary of the creation of the Federal Housing Administration under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt; and

Whereas the insured financing offered under the Federal Housing Administration has made the United States of America a Nation of homeowners; and

Whereas the Federal Housing Administration has in its past 30 years and will continue into the future to be an instrument of aid in the elimination of slums and blighted conditions; and

Whereas from the first home built under Federal Housing Administration-insured financing until this anniversary, the agency has contributed to the total value of free enterprise business in excess of \$90 billion on loans and mortgages to approximately 30 million families; and

Whereas the growth of Harris County has been stimulated and assisted by the new concepts of the Federal Housing Administration that have revolutionized the building and lending institutions of this county as well as those of this Nation; and

Whereas the program of the Federal Housing Administration continues to aid Harris County toward the goal of a "decent home in a decent neighborhood for every citizen": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioners' Court of Harris County, Tex., does hereby recognize the 30th anniversary of the Federal Housing Administration and commends the national leaders of the agency and in particular the Harris County Director, Neal Pickett, for the contribution made to this county and to the Nation in creating a better country for all citizens in a free America.

It is hereby ordered that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the court.

Passed in open court this 25th day of June 1964.

BILL ELLIOTT,
County Judge.
W. KYLE CHAPMAN,
Commissioner.
V. V. RAMSEY,
Commissioner.
PHILIP E. SAYERS,
Commissioner.
E. A. LYONS, Jr.,
Commissioner.

NUECES COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION COMMENDS WORK OF DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION IN CONGRESS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, Mr. J. W. Agee, secretary of the Nueces County Democratic Convention has informed me by signed letter of a resolution passed May 9, 1964, at that convention which reflects credit to the Texas delegation to the U.S. Congress for many of its achievements, including support of President Johnson.

It expresses appreciation to Congressman JOHN YOUNG of the 14th Congressional District which includes Nueces County and commends work that I have been able to accomplish because of the great interest of the Congress in education, conservation and its willingness to provide funds for storm protection.

I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas our great President is aided in his legislative efforts by an outstanding Democratic delegation in the Congress of the United States under the able leadership of Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH and Congressman JOHN YOUNG: Be it

Resolved, That we hereby strongly commend our said Democratic nominee, the senior Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH and heartily endorse him for reelection and hereby recognize his outstanding leadership and ability on such projects as the National Seashore on Padre Island, storm protection for Corpus Christi, conservation of national natural resources, and his battle for educational opportunity and vocational training; be it further

Resolved, That we commend and heartily endorse Congressman JOHN YOUNG because of untiring efforts in our behalf on such projects as our port, the cattle industry, and other projects for his district: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Nueces County Democrats proudly recognize its good congressional leadership and support the reelection of the senior Senator of Texas, RALPH YARBOROUGH and Congressman JOHN LONG.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1965—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10433) making appropriations for the Department of the

Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of Friday, June 26, 1964, p. 14748, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as this bill passed the Senate it provided for appropriations totaling \$1,042,436,425 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Bureau of Reclamation and power marketing agencies, and the various related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service.

The conference committee bill provides appropriations totaling \$1,028,277,200 for the programs and activities of these agencies. This total is under the budget

estimates of \$1,035,961,000 by \$7,683,800; over the House bill of \$1,009,175,600 by \$19,101,600; and under the Senate bill of \$1,042,436,425 by \$14,159,225.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks, a tabulation setting out the appropriation for the current year, the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 and 1964 supplementals	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT								
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT								
Management of lands and resources.....	\$46,652,500	\$45,372,000	\$45,372,000	\$45,372,000	\$45,372,000			
Construction.....	300,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	—\$300,000		
Public lands development roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	760,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000			
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(9,000,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)			
Range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(1,248,000)	(1,523,000)	(1,523,000)	(1,523,000)	(1,523,000)			
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	47,712,500	48,772,000	48,472,000	48,472,000	48,472,000	—300,000		
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS								
Education and welfare services.....	89,235,250	96,910,000	95,200,000	97,578,500	95,868,500	—1,041,500	+\$668,500	—\$1,710,000
Resources management.....	38,191,300	40,728,000	40,178,000	40,490,000	40,390,000	—338,000	+212,000	—100,000
Revolving fund for loans.....	2,000,000							
Revolving fund for loans (1964 supplemental estimate).....		900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000			
Construction.....	59,300,000	51,176,000	46,700,000	55,009,000	52,009,000	+833,000	+5,309,000	—3,000,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	15,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,210,000	17,000,000			—210,000
General administrative expenses.....	4,265,000	4,331,000	4,331,000	4,331,000	4,331,000			
Menominee educational grants.....	132,000	88,000	88,000	88,000	88,000			
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	208,123,550	211,133,000	204,397,000	215,606,500	210,586,500	—546,500	+6,189,500	—5,020,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)			
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE								
Management and protection.....	27,349,000	29,712,000	29,000,000	29,150,000	29,075,000	—637,000	+75,000	—75,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	21,966,750	23,500,000	23,100,000	23,100,000	23,100,000	—400,000		
Construction.....	32,697,000	25,406,000	23,800,000	28,049,125	27,373,600	+1,967,600	+3,573,600	—675,525
Construction (land acquisition) (1964 supplemental estimate).....		3,700,000	3,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	29,000,000	30,000,000	29,000,000	29,122,500	29,000,000	—1,000,000		—122,500
General administrative expenses.....	2,136,750	2,412,000	2,325,000	2,325,000	2,325,000	—87,000		
Total, National Park Service.....	113,149,500	114,730,000	110,925,000	116,446,625	115,573,600	+843,600	+4,648,600	—873,025
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION								
Salaries and expenses.....	1,900,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,322,000	2,700,000			+378,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES								
Administration of territories.....	13,000,000	18,814,000	15,300,000	16,300,000	15,300,000	—3,514,000		—1,000,000
Administration of territories (1964 supplemental estimate).....		11,464,000	10,000,000	11,464,000	10,000,000	—1,464,000		—1,464,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	15,000,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000			
Limitation on administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	(186,000)	(156,000)	(156,000)	(156,000)	(156,000)			
Total, Office of Territories.....	28,000,000	47,778,000	42,800,000	45,264,000	42,800,000	—4,978,000		—2,464,000
Total, Public Land Management.....	398,885,550	425,113,000	400,294,000	428,111,125	420,132,100	—4,980,900	+10,838,100	—7,979,025
MINERAL RESOURCES								
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY								
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	63,700,000	68,623,000	65,930,000	67,682,000	67,165,000	—1,458,000	+1,235,000	—517,000
BUREAU OF MINES								
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	29,404,000	30,346,000	30,100,000	30,295,000	30,100,000	—246,000		—195,000
Health and safety.....	8,664,000	9,511,000	9,300,000	9,485,000	9,300,000	—211,000		—185,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,460,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000			
Helium fund (borrowing authorization).....	(6,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(14,000,000)	(14,000,000)	(14,000,000)			
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	39,528,000	41,267,000	40,810,000	41,190,000	40,810,000	—457,000		—380,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH								
Salaries and expenses.....	5,075,000	6,836,000	6,336,000	6,836,000	6,836,000		+500,000	
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION								
Salaries and expenses.....	850,000	900,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	—50,000		

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 and 1964 supplementals	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
OFFICE OF OIL AND OAS								
Salaries and expenses.....	\$615,500	\$660,000	\$660,000	\$660,000	\$660,000			
Total, Mineral Resources.....	109,768,500	118,286,000	114,586,000	117,218,000	116,321,000	-\$1,965,000	+\$1,735,000	-\$897,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE								
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE								
Salaries and expenses.....	386,000	393,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	+32,000		
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES								
Management and investigations of resources.....	17,832,900	20,631,000	17,832,900	19,069,900	18,819,900	-1,811,100	+987,000	-250,000
Management and investigations of resources (appropriation of receipts).....			(2,125,000)	(2,125,000)	(2,125,000)	(+2,125,000)		
Management and investigations of resources (1964 supplemental estimate).....		100,000				-100,000		
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000			
Construction.....	5,100,000	4,788,000	4,788,000	4,788,000	4,788,000			
Construction of fishing vessels.....	750,000							
General administrative expenses.....	653,000	676,000	667,000	667,000	667,000	-9,000		
Administration of Pribilof Islands (appropriation of receipts).....	(2,468,000)	(2,442,000)	(2,442,000)	(2,442,000)	(2,442,000)			
Limitation of administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund.....	(270,000)	(277,000)	(277,000)	(277,000)	(277,000)			
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	24,635,900	26,495,000	23,587,900	24,824,900	24,574,900	-1,920,100	+987,000	-250,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE								
Management and investigations of resources.....	30,529,900	34,359,000	33,550,000	34,330,000	33,810,000	-549,000	+260,000	-520,000
Management and investigation of resources (1964 supplemental estimate).....		300,000				-300,000		
Construction.....	5,293,500	3,593,000	6,074,700	7,275,300	7,016,200	+3,423,200	+941,500	-259,100
Migratory bird conservation account.....	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000			
General administrative expenses.....	1,359,000	1,384,000	1,384,000	1,384,000	1,384,000			
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	47,182,400	47,636,000	49,008,700	50,989,300	50,210,200	+2,574,200	+1,201,500	-779,100
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	72,204,300	74,524,000	73,021,600	76,239,200	75,210,100	+686,100	+2,188,500	-1,029,100
THE ALASKA RAILROAD								
Payment to the Alaska Railroad revolving fund (1964 supplemental estimate).....	20,000,000							
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER								
Salaries and expenses.....	10,000,000	10,650,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-650,000		
Construction, operation, and maintenance.....	1,850,000	2,300,000	2,250,000	2,300,000	2,250,000	-50,000		-50,000
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	11,850,000	12,950,000	12,250,000	12,300,000	12,250,000	-700,000		-50,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR								
Salaries and expenses.....	4,000,000	4,173,000	4,173,000	4,230,600	4,223,000	+50,000	+50,000	-7,600
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY								
Salaries and expenses.....	3,858,400	4,125,000	4,065,000	4,101,500	4,110,500	-14,500	+45,500	
Total, definite appropriations.....	620,566,750	639,171,000	617,389,600	642,209,425	632,246,700	-6,924,300	+14,857,100	-9,962,725
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	12,716,000	12,215,000	14,340,000	14,340,000	14,340,000	+2,125,000		
Total, borrowing authorizations.....	6,000,000	20,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	-6,000,000		
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	639,282,750	671,386,000	645,729,600	670,549,425	660,586,700	-10,799,300	+14,857,100	-9,962,725
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES								
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE								
FOREST SERVICE								
Forest protection and utilization:								
Forest land management.....	160,962,000	149,919,000	148,596,000	150,419,000	149,944,000	+25,000	+1,348,000	-475,000
Forest research.....	25,893,000	29,944,000	30,019,000	32,728,000	31,685,000	+1,741,000	+1,666,000	-1,043,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	15,943,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	16,955,000	16,955,000			
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	202,798,000	196,818,000	195,570,000	200,102,000	198,584,000	+1,766,000	+3,014,000	-1,518,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	63,200,000	72,000,000	70,300,000	70,300,000	70,300,000	-1,700,000		
Acquisition of lands for national forests:								
Wasatch National Forest.....	250,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000			
Special acts (appropriation of receipts).....	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)			
Cooperative range improvements (appropriation of receipts).....	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)			
Assistance to States for tree planting.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Total, definite appropriations.....	267,248,000	269,968,000	267,020,000	271,552,000	270,034,000	+66,000	+3,014,000	-1,518,000
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000			
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	268,018,000	270,738,000	267,790,000	272,322,000	270,804,000	+66,000	+3,014,000	-1,518,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW								
Salaries and expenses.....	65,000	70,000	65,000	70,000	67,500	-2,500	+2,500	-2,500
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS								
Salaries and expenses.....	91,000	161,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	-41,000		

Item	Appropriations, 1964	Budget estimates, 1965 and 1964 supplementals	House allowance	Senate allowance	Conference allowance	Conference allowance compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate allowance
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE								
Indian health activities.....	\$59,697,750	\$61,576,000	\$61,500,000	\$61,935,000	\$61,620,000	+\$44,000	+\$120,000	—\$315,000
Construction of Indian health activities.....	6,100,000	8,643,000	8,000,000	10,385,000	8,335,000	—308,000	+335,000	—2,050,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	65,797,750	70,219,000	69,500,000	72,320,000	69,955,000	—264,000	+455,000	—2,365,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	297,000	313,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	—3,000		
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	650,000	774,000	650,000	725,000	665,000	—109,000	+15,000	—60,000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system (1964 supplemental estimate).....		1,300,000	500,000	550,000	550,000	—750,000	+50,000	
Land acquisition, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1964 supplemental estimate).....		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,175,000	2,175,000	+175,000	+175,000	
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	650,000	4,074,000	3,150,000	3,450,000	3,390,000	—684,000	+240,000	—60,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION								
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1964 supplemental estimate).....		15,500,000	15,500,000	15,500,000	15,500,000			
Salaries and expenses.....	13,191,000	14,794,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+206,000		
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....	5,465,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,275,000	1,776,000	1,275,000	1,776,000	1,525,000	—251,000	+250,000	—251,000
National Air Museum.....	511,000	1,364,000	1,364,000	1,364,000	1,364,000			
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	2,176,000	2,147,000	2,147,000	2,147,000	2,147,000			
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	22,618,000	36,581,000	36,286,000	36,787,000	36,536,000	—45,000	+250,000	—251,000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA								
Grants.....	3,000,000							
Grants (1964 supplemental estimate).....	17,000,000							
Total, transitional grants to Alaska.....	20,000,000							
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION								
Expenses.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000			
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY								
Salaries and expenses.....	1,000,000	500,000	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	—500,000		
CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate).....		11,000				—11,000		
Salaries and expenses.....		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000			
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION								
Construction (1964 supplemental estimate).....		1,500,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	—1,400,000		
Total, Corregidor-Bataan memorial.....		1,536,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	—1,411,000		
FEDERAL RECONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA								
Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate).....	150,000							
ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate).....		33,000		33,000	33,000		+33,000	
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO								
Salaries and expenses (1964 supplemental estimate).....		250,000		250,000	250,000		+250,000	
Total, definite appropriations.....	378,016,750	383,805,000	376,676,000	385,117,000	380,920,500	—2,884,500	+4,244,500	—4,196,500
Total, appropriation of receipts.....	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000			
Total, title II, related agencies.....	378,786,750	384,575,000	377,446,000	385,887,000	381,690,500	—2,884,500	+4,244,500	—4,196,500
Grand total.....	1,018,069,500	1,055,961,000	1,023,175,600	1,056,436,425	1,042,277,200	—13,683,800	+19,101,600	—14,159,225
Consisting of:								
Direct appropriations, 1965.....	998,583,500	985,918,000	961,365,600	991,654,425	978,959,200	—6,958,800	+17,593,600	—12,695,225
Appropriation of receipts, 1965.....	13,486,000	12,985,000	15,110,000	15,110,000	15,110,000	+2,125,000		
Borrowing authorization, 1965.....	6,000,000	20,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	—6,000,000		
Supplemental appropriations, 1964.....		37,058,000	32,700,000	35,672,000	34,208,000	—2,850,000	+1,508,000	—1,464,000

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am delighted to yield to the junior Senator from Montana for a question.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, let me say, first, that I am most grateful to the conferees, particularly the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona, and to Mr. Eaton of his committee staff, for their understanding of Montana needs, and prompt action to restore facilities de-

stroyed and damaged in the disastrous June 8 flood. I do wish to put one question concerning Lower Two Medicine Dam.

When my colleague [Mr. MANSFIELD] and I submitted the floor amendment on the pending bill, concerning the additional money needed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service and Public Health Service, I spoke about several of the facilities which could be replaced were the money provided. I stated, on page 14112 of the RECORD for

June 22, that "\$4 million would replace the Lower Two Medicine Dam, which washed out." The conference committee has provided \$1 million for preconstruction work on this dam.

There have been discussions, going back well before the flood, among Interior Department officials, concerning possible increase of the height of Lower Two Medicine Dam, in order to provide additional storage for irrigation.

Whether or not the height of the dam should be increased, and the storage

capacity of the reservoir thus increased, is a matter which requires careful study, particularly inasmuch as national park and Indian lands are involved. It is my understanding that it is not the intent of Congress, in voting preconstruction funds for Lower Two Medicine Dam, to direct that the height of the dam be increased.

It may be that the additional storage is desirable and needed. It may also be that the disadvantages of a higher dam outweigh its advantages. Congress should have more information on this point before a decision is reached.

My question, then, is this: Will a decision on a possible increase in the height of the dam be deferred until the Department of the Interior has had time to report fully on the alternatives, and until we have had an opportunity to hear the views of persons who would be directly affected?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is my understanding that the decision will be deferred.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. I should like to inquire of the distinguished chairman of the committee, or some other conferee, how many appropriation items or projects that were put into the bill by the Senate were disapproved by the House conferees?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not know the total number. There were several.

Mr. COTTON. Can any Senator tell me the exact number?

Mr. HAYDEN. There was \$14,139,000 worth of projects which the Senate put in that the House did not accept.

Mr. COTTON. One of the projects which was disapproved, I understand, was one in the amount of approximately \$203,000 for the renovation, repair, and improvement of the Federal Fish Hatchery in Berlin, N.H. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct. We did our best to persuade the House conferees to accept it, but they were adamant. They said they would not do so.

Mr. COTTON. The House conferees absolutely refused to accept that particular item?

Mr. HAYDEN. They did.

Mr. COTTON. I should like to ask, if it is proper, whether they gave some particular reason why they did not consider that item proper for inclusion in the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. They merely said they could not take it now. I think that perhaps in another year there will be a possibility.

Mr. COTTON. They could not take it now?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. COTTON. The distinguished chairman does not know why they objected?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not.

Mr. COTTON. Were there any other fish industry appropriations that were rejected?

Mr. HAYDEN. One in the State of Arkansas was omitted.

Mr. COTTON. There were two for the State of Arkansas, and the conferees merely left one out.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. COTTON. Is any conferee able to tell the Senate to what the House conferees objected? Did the House conferees tell any other Senate member of the conference? Obviously they did not tell our distinguished chairman.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. We pressed the House conferees hard on that point, since New Hampshire was the only State that was completely denuded of the proposed fish hatchery improvements that we had recommended. I agree with the distinguished chairman of our committee that our effort was futile. The House conferees were adamant. They simply said "No." I believe there was some indication that perhaps there might be a change of heart a year from now, but I was present throughout the conference and I heard no convincing or unconvincing reason except the very definite adherence to their negative position.

Mr. COTTON. Does the Senator recall the last time an item was included in the Interior appropriation bill for the State of New Hampshire?

Mr. MUNDT. I do not; but I do recall when the subject came before the Senate. At that time the Senator from South Dakota said, "I cannot remember New Hampshire ever coming before us in past years for any item in the bill." If the proposal has any merit at all, it should be included.

The clerk of our committee assured us that it did have merit. I felt, in justice to New Hampshire, which also is a tax-paying Commonwealth, that it should not be denied funds for improvement of its fish hatcheries, which we normally provide for fish hatcheries around the country which are in need of such assistance.

Mr. COTTON. I can quite understand that neither the distinguished chairman nor the distinguished minority member would be able to give any real reason for this action. However, there is no doubt in the minds of some of us as to exactly what the reason was. As carefully as I can phrase what I have to say, so that I will not violate the rule by any type of criticism of our companion body, I think the RECORD had better show very clearly what happened. In the first place, so far as the senior Senator from New Hampshire is concerned, he is not going out and weep bitterly over this. The people of New Hampshire, which is a poor State and has its problems, but which has gotten along for a great many years without any particular abundance of pork barrel contributions by anybody, can get along this year. New Hampshire can even get along next year.

The distinguished junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. McINTYRE], who is somewhat handicapped in this debate because he is the present occupant of the chair, is entitled to considerable credit, because he, along with the senior

Senator from New Hampshire, on the recommendation of the service that operates these hatcheries, secured the inclusion of the colossal sum of \$203,600 in a bill which carries \$1,028 million; \$203,600 for a State that, as long as I have been a Member of Congress—and I have been a Member of both branches now for 18 years—has not had a single item in the bill. There may have been times, but I do not remember when the State of New Hampshire has had one single item in the Interior appropriation bill. It has been the privilege of the senior Senator from New Hampshire to serve for 5 years on the Appropriations Committee of the House, and he is now serving on the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. There never has been a time when he has taken advantage of the fact that his own State and his own section did not have, and did not require, any particular appropriation under the bill. He has never made use of the fact to begrudge the Western and other States that figure largely, and justifiably so, in these appropriations.

Through the efforts of my colleague—and I want him to have the major share of the credit—this item was included. I yield my colleague much credit, because whatever may be the practice of others, when it comes to matters of the public good, there never will be a time when my colleague the junior Senator and I will not legislate and vote honestly for the best interests of the people of New Hampshire and the Nation.

Here are the facts, as I understand them. A distinguished Member of the other body, for whom I have profound respect, and with whom I served on the Appropriations Committee for the House, has made no secret of the fact that he desired to punish two men, one of them the Representative from the district in which this hatchery is located. The reason he is to be punished is that he dared to raise his voice in the other body to the distinguished chairman of the committee on which he was serving, who had, according to the allegations of the Congressman, many people on his patronage who never came near Washington at all. And apparently there was enough truth in what the Representative from the Second District of New Hampshire had to say so that that distinguished chairman of the committee was not even renominated by his own party in the recent primary. The other man to be punished is the senior Senator from New Hampshire, and the reason he is to be punished is that he dared and presumed, according to the dictates of his best judgment and conscience, to vote against a fish aquarium in the city of Washington that happened to be a pet project of the distinguished Member of the House.

So in order to punish the Representative from the district and the Senator from New Hampshire, one of them for daring to express what he believed to be the truth, and the other one for voting his own convictions—and in all the years I have been in the Congress I have never known of a Member to be punished

because of his vote by a fellow Member—my good friend, my unfortunate friend, the junior Senator from the State of New Hampshire, who will obviously be a candidate for reelection 2 years from now in 1966, is made to suffer. I cannot support him, politically, as we are members of different political parties, but I like him and admire him, and I sincerely hope he will not be punished because the Republican Congressman from that district dared to speak and the Republican Senator from New Hampshire dared to vote their respective convictions.

I am confident that there will be a reconsideration before 1966, before my good friend comes up for reelection, and that this one small, paltry, but necessary, appropriation for the State of New Hampshire—the first one that it has had in this bill in my memory—will probably be restored. And I pledge myself to my friend and colleague from New Hampshire I will try to be good. I will try, not to say any untactful things. I will try, so far as my conscience will permit, not to cast a single vote from now until next year that might be offensive to any autocrat in the House of Representatives or anywhere else. Although it will be my painful duty to oppose my friend because of political reasons, I am very fond of him as a person. I could not ask for a better man, personally, with whom to serve in the Senate.

(Mr. McGEE assumed the chair as Presiding Officer.)

Mr. COTTON. I shall try to be good and not tread on anyone's toes from now until my colleague has obtained an appropriation for the Berlin hatchery.

The Senator from New Hampshire will not be a party to the use of spite and spleen as criteria for the approval or disapproval of appropriations requests, and it is his earnest hope that his view is shared by the great majority of his colleagues in the Senate and the Members of the other body.

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McINTYRE. I shared the disappointment of my senior colleague when we were informed last Friday that this item for the Berlin fish hatchery had been stricken from the appropriation bill by the action of the House conferees.

When this matter first came to my attention, in March of this year, I wrote to every member of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee urging that funds for this fish hatchery be included in the bill.

I was very pleased when the funds were approved by the committee and remained intact during the Senate debate.

I join my senior colleague in expressing the thought that New Hampshire has gotten along pretty well over the years without too much of the so-called pork barrel.

It is a shame that this particular item, which was recommended by the agency concerned with promoting the development of sport fishing and wildlife services, should fall by the wayside.

When it first came to my attention that funds for the Berlin Fish Hatchery had been stricken, any attempt to restore

them that I could make at that moment would have been in vain. I join in the hope that, along with West Virginia, we in New Hampshire may have improved fish hatchery facilities at Berlin for the enjoyment of our sportsmen.

I am very appreciative of the remarks of my distinguished senior colleague with respect to the good social relationship that we have enjoyed here. I regret very much to hear that he is already planning to oppose me—not personally, but as a representative of his party. I am confident that we can enjoy the same good behavior on his part, so that somehow or other we can get a little help now and then for the State of New Hampshire, which both of us love and try to represent here to the best of our ability.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield so I may ask a question of my colleague?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. In the first place, I am sure my colleague understands that when I speak of opposing him I merely speak from the standpoint of party loyalty, which all of us have.

Mr. McINTYRE. I understand.

Mr. COTTON. Is it not the understanding of my good friend and colleague from New Hampshire that this small sum for the fish hatchery was included because of the fact that the equipment and the buildings were deteriorating, and would further deteriorate if steps were not taken to repair and preserve them?

Mr. McINTYRE. That is my understanding.

Mr. COTTON. So that waiting for 1 year for some purpose or other—possibly for the chastisement of someone—will not militate to the good of the taxpayers in regard to this particular item?

Mr. McINTYRE. It most assuredly will not.

Mr. COTTON. I would not want to embarrass my colleague. I do not want to involve him in the slightest degree in the heavy disgrace that has fallen upon me because I dared to vote against the fish aquarium, or involve the distinguished members of his party, but I am tempted to ask my colleague this question. I will not ask him what he has found out or what he has asked or who has told him what. I simply ask my colleague whether he knows of any real reason concerning this particular appropriation that caused the House conferees to refuse even to consider it.

Mr. McINTYRE. I would have to preface my remarks by saying that I was not a member of the conference committee. I have heard testimony this afternoon as to what was said and what was not said. It seems apparent from what the distinguished Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] has indicated, that this item met with firm resistance, and never had a chance. I might inquire of the Senator from Arizona whether there will be such a thing as a deficiency appropriation for Interior Department appropriations in January. Is there a possibility of such a thing?

Mr. HAYDEN. A deficiency bill will come up early in the next session of Congress.

Mr. McINTYRE. Ordinarily, though, it does not include any construction projects. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. No. It is to take care of cases in which the money runs short on something already established.

Mr. McINTYRE. I do not know whether there is any precedent for it, but I intend to press the members of the Appropriations Committee most intimately concerned with the problem to get the \$203,600 appropriation for this hatchery. If there is a deficiency or supplemental which might cover this item, I will try to get it included. I hope my senior colleague will join me in that attempt, provided he remains a good boy.

Mr. COTTON. Probably the best way I can help him is to be very meek from now until then.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Is the Cheraw Hatchery contained in this bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I thank the Senator for that. As the Senator knows, two hatcheries had been included at one time, one at Cheraw and another at Orangeburg. Before the matter came to the committee, the hatchery at Orangeburg had been stricken. The hatchery at Cheraw was included. The Senate approved that hatchery. I thank the Senator for passing favorably upon the Cheraw Fish Hatchery.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. I ask the distinguished chairman whether the two items in Florida, which were added by our committee, one at Olustee, Fla., for \$70,000, for research into the matter of decreasing the cost of producing pine gum, that appropriation being made to the Forest Service laboratory, and the other, for \$16,000, for planning and specifications for a timber range management station at Fort Myers, Fla., are in the bill as it is now before us.

Mr. HAYDEN. Both of those appropriation items remain in the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished chairman. I wish him to know and I want the RECORD to show that I regard these two projects as very necessary items, which will pay off very greatly by the type of work that they will do and the type of information they will make available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 10433, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,
June 29, 1964.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 40, and 42 to the bill (H.R. 10433) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1965, and for other purposes," and concur therein.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and proposed by said amendment, insert: "received by the Board for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to July 1, 1964, and available or used for expenditures directly incident to the planning, contracting, and construction of the Center."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert:

"COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

"Salaries and expenses

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-271, approved February 20, 1964, \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 43 and 46.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McIntyre in the chair). The Chair announces, on behalf of the President pro tempore, that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is assigned to the U.S. delegation to the Interparliamentary Union Conference, which is scheduled to meet in Copenhagen in August 1964, in lieu of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], who has resigned.

The Chair further announces that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] have been designated as alternate delegates to this conference.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL NOON TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the business for today has been completed, the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT TO ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT PROVIDING FOR ASSISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE-STRICKEN ALASKA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1059, S. 2881, and that it be made the pending business. No action will be taken on the bill today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2881) to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act to provide assistance to the State of Alaska for the reconstruction of areas

damaged by the earthquake of March 1964, and subsequent seismic waves, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, on page 4, line 19, after the word "Act.", to insert The Administrator may increase the capital grant for a project assisted under this section to not more than 90 per centum of net project costs in communities the population of which is six thousand persons or less, as determined by the 1960 census of the United States Department of Commerce, including but not limited to the communities of Seward, Kodiak, Valdez, and Seldovia, where the Administrator determines that a major portion of the project area has either been rendered unusable as a result of the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves or is needed in order adequately to provide, in accordance with the urban renewal plan for the project, new locations for persons, businesses, and facilities displaced by the earthquake and subsequent seismic waves."; on page 5, line 13, after the word "Alaska", to insert "and in areas in California and Washington declared to be earthquake disaster areas in Federal Register Document 64-3574, filed April 10, 1964,"; and on page 6, line 13, after the word "seismic", to strike out "waves;" and insert "waves, or to complete capital improvements begun prior to the earthquake:"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "1964 Amendments to the Alaska Omnibus Act".

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby recognizes that the State of Alaska has experienced extensive property loss and damage as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964, and subsequent seismic waves, and declares the need for special measures designed to aid and accelerate the State's efforts in providing for the reconstruction of the areas in the State devastated by this natural disaster.

SEC. 3. Section 21 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 145) is amended by adding a new subsection (f) to read as follows:

(f) Notwithstanding the limitation contained in subsection (f) of section 120 of title 23, United States Code, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to make expenditures from the emergency fund under section 125 of such title for the repair or reconstruction of highways on the Federal-aid highway systems of Alaska which have been damaged or destroyed by the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves, in accordance with the Federal share payable under subsection (a) of section 120 of such title. The increase in expenditures resulting from the difference between the Federal share authorized by this subsection and that authorized by subsection (f) of section 120 of such title shall be reimbursed to the emergency fund by an appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided*, That such increase in expenditures shall not exceed \$15,000,000 in the aggregate."

SEC. 4. The Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 141) is amended by adding the following new sections at the end of section 50 thereof:

"NEW FEDERAL LOAN ADJUSTMENTS

"SEC. 51. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to compromise or release such portion of a borrower's indebtedness under programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration in Alaska as he finds necessary because of loss resulting from the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves, and he may refinance outstanding indebtedness of applicants in Alaska for loans under section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949 for the repair, reconstruction, or replacement of dwellings or farm buildings lost, destroyed, or damaged by such causes and securing such outstanding indebtedness. Such loans may also provide for the purchase of building sites, when the original sites cannot be utilized.

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to compromise or release such portion of a borrower's indebtedness under programs administered by the Rural Electrification Administration in Alaska as he finds necessary because of loss, destruction, or damage of property resulting from the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves.

"SEC. 52. The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to compromise or release such portion of any note or other obligation held by him with respect to property in Alaska pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 or included within the revolving fund for liquidating programs established by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1955, as he finds necessary because of loss, destruction, or damage to facilities securing such obligations by the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves.

"URBAN RENEWAL

"SEC. 53. The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts for grants not exceeding \$25,000,000 for urban renewal projects in Alaska, including open land projects, under section 111 of the Housing Act of 1949, which he determines will aid the communities in which they are located in reconstruction and redevelopment made necessary by the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves. Such authorization shall be in addition to and separate from any grant authorization contained in section 103(b) of said Act. The Administrator may increase the capital grant for a project assisted under this section to not more than 90 per centum of net project costs in communities the population of which is six thousand persons or less, as determined by the 1960 census of the United States Department of Commerce, including but not limited to the communities of Seward, Kodiak, Valdez and Seldovia, where the Administrator determines that a major portion of the project area has either been rendered unusable as a result of the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves or is needed in order adequately to provide, in accordance with the urban renewal plan for the project, new locations for persons, businesses, and facilities displaced by the earthquake and subsequent seismic waves.

"EXTENSION OF TERM OF HOME DISASTER LOANS

"SEC. 54. Loans made pursuant to paragraph (1) of section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (72 Stat. 387), as amended (15 U.S.C. 636(b)), for the purpose of replacing, reconstructing, or repairing dwellings in Alaska and in areas in California and Washington declared to be earthquake disaster areas in Federal Register Document 64-3574, filed April 10, 1964, damaged or destroyed by the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves, may have a maturity of up to thirty years: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 7(c) of said Act shall not be applicable to such loans.

MODIFICATION OF CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

"SEC. 55. The Chief of Engineers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, is hereby authorized to make such modifications to previously authorized civil works projects in Alaska adversely affected by the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves as he finds necessary to meet changed conditions and to provide for current and reasonably prospective requirements of the communities they serve, at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000.

PURCHASE OF ALASKA STATE BONDS

"SEC. 56. The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to purchase, in accordance with the provisions of sections 202(b), 203 and 204 of title VI of the Housing Amendments of 1955, the securities and obligations of, or make loans to, the State of Alaska to finance any part of the programs needed to carry out the reconstruction activities in Alaska related to the 1964 earthquake and subsequent seismic waves, or to complete capital improvements begun prior to the earthquake: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of such purchase or loan shall not exceed \$25,000,000."

APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 5. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, which shall be available for obligation until June 30, 1967. There is also authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of such advisory commissions or committees as the President may establish in connection with the reconstruction and development planning of the State of Alaska.

TERMINATION DATE

SEC. 6. The authority contained in this Act shall expire on June 30, 1967, except that such expiration shall not affect the payment of expenditures for any obligation or commitment entered into under this Act prior to June 30, 1967.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, no action will be taken on the bill tonight; it will be the pending business for consideration by the Senate tomorrow.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS BY ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION TO EXISTING AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION WITH SEVEN COUNTRIES

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to inform the Senate that pursuant to section 123c of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic Energy Commission has submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy proposed modifications to existing agreements for cooperation with seven countries. These countries are: The Kingdom of Greece, Iran, Republic of China, Republic of Vietnam, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of France, and the Argentine Republic. Section 123c of the act requires that such agreements lay before the committee for a period of 30 days before they become effective. The proposed amendment to the Agreement for Cooperation with the Republic of France was received by the Joint Committee on June 24. The other proposed amendments were received on June 9, 1964.

The subcommittee plans to hold public hearings on these proposed modifications on Tuesday, June 30, at 2 p.m., in the Joint Committee's open hearing room.

In keeping with the regular practice of the committee of informing Congress of the pendency of these matters, I ask unanimous consent, as chairman of the Joint Committee's Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation, to have printed at this point in the RECORD the text of the proposed amendments to the agreements for cooperation and the supporting correspondence.

There being no objection, the proposed amendments and the correspondence were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1964.

Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy,
Congress of the United States.

DEAR SENATOR PASTORE: Pursuant to section 123c of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, there are submitted with this letter:

(a) An executed amendment to the Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy;

(b) A copy of a letter from the Commission to the President recommending approval of the amendment; and

(c) A copy of a letter from the President to the Commission containing his determination that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, approving the amendment and authorizing its execution.

The amendment which has been negotiated by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of State pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, modifies and extends the Agreement for Cooperation with the Kingdom of Greece which was signed at Washington on August 4, 1955, as amended by the agreements signed on June 11, 1960, April 3, 1962, and June 22, 1962.

Under articles I and II of the amendment, the word "lease" as it appears in article II A and D of the agreement is changed to the word "transfer" and in article VI C of the agreement, the word "leased" is changed to the word "transferred" in order to permit either the lease or sale of enriched uranium for fueling defined research reactors. There is no immediate intent on the part of the Commission to change its policy of leasing fuel for research reactors. However, this change will permit the Commission flexibility to lease or sell such fuel should unforeseen circumstances require a change in that policy during the 10-year extension of the agreement.

Article I of the amendment also adds to article II of the agreement provisions with respect to the retention of title by the Government of the Kingdom of Greece to fuel purchased under the agreement, and with respect to rights in special nuclear material produced as a result of the irradiation processes. In addition, article I of the amendment modifies article II of the agreement to make provision for the reprocessing of source or special nuclear material received from the United States to be performed in other than Commission facilities. These same provisions are contained in agreements for cooperation with other countries.

Article III of the amendment provides for the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece to promptly request the International Atomic Energy Agency to assume responsibility for applying safeguards to materials and facilities subject to safeguards under the agreement. The transfer of this

responsibility to the agency would be accomplished without further modification of the agreement by means of a trilateral agreement to be negotiated between the United States, Greece, and the agency.

Article IV of the amendment extends the agreement for a period of 10 years beyond its expiration date of August 3, 1964.

The amendment will enter into force when the two Governments have exchanged written notifications that their respective statutory and constitutional requirements have been fulfilled.

Sincerely,

GLENN T. SEABORG,
Chairman.

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF GREECE CONCERNING CIVIL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece,

Desiring to amend the Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Kingdom of Greece Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy, signed at Washington on August 4, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement for Cooperation"), as amended by the Agreements signed at Washington on June 11, 1960, April 3, 1962, and June 22, 1962;

Agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

Article II of the Agreement for Cooperation, as amended, is further amended as follows:

1. Substitute the word "transfer" for the word "lease" wherever said word appears in paragraph A.

2. The following new sentence is added at the end of paragraph B:

"It is understood and agreed that although the Government of the Kingdom of Greece may distribute uranium enriched in the isotope U²³⁵ to authorized users in Greece, the Government of the Kingdom of Greece will retain title to any uranium enriched in the isotope U²³⁵ which is purchased from the Commission at least until such time as private users in the United States of America are permitted to acquire title in the United States of America to uranium enriched in the isotope U²³⁵."

3. Paragraph C is hereby amended to read as follows:

"C. It is agreed that when any source or special nuclear material received from the United States of America requires reprocessing, such reprocessing shall be performed at the discretion of the Commission in either Commission facilities or facilities acceptable to the Commission, on terms and conditions to be later agreed; and it is understood, except as may be otherwise agreed, that the form and content of any irradiated fuel shall not be altered after its removal from the reactor and prior to delivery to the Commission or the facilities acceptable to the Commission for reprocessing."

4. Delete the word "lease" as said word appears in paragraph D and substitute in lieu thereof the word "transfer."

5. The following new paragraphs E and F are added to Article II:

"E. Special nuclear material produced in any part of fuel leased hereunder as a result of irradiation processes shall be for the account of the Government of the Kingdom of Greece, and after reprocessing as provided in paragraph C of this Article, shall be returned to the Government of the Kingdom of Greece, at which time title to such material shall be transferred to that Government, unless the Government of the United States of America shall exercise the option, which is hereby granted, to retain, with appropriate

An Act

78 STAT. 273.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, namely:

Department of
the Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriation
Act, 1965.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PUBLIC
LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$45,372,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For acquisition and construction of buildings, appurtenant facilities, and other improvements, \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC LANDS DEVELOPMENT ROADS AND TRAILS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 906;
76 Stat. 1147.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

43 USC 1181f.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

48 Stat. 1270
43 USC 315b,
31511.

43 USC 315m.

3 CFR 1954-1958
Comp., p. 424.

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

43 USC 1181f.

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of one aircraft; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$95,868,500.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by law; \$40,390,000.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

For payment to the revolving fund for loans, for loans as authorized by Public Law 88-168, approved November 4, 1963, \$900,000, to be immediately available.

77 Stat. 301.
25 USC 70n-1
to 70n-7.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$52,009,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

72 Stat. 906;
76 Stat. 1147.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$4,331,000.

MENOMINEE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

For grants to the State of Wisconsin or the County or Town of Menominee for school district costs, as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1962 (76 Stat. 53), \$88,000.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash

78 STAT. 276.

Restriction.

grants; and employment of a curator for the Osage Museum, who shall be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That funds derived from appropriations in satisfaction of awards of the Indian Claims Commission and the Court of Claims shall not be available for advances, except for such amounts as may be necessary to pay attorney fees, expenses of litigation, and expenses of program planning, until after legislation has been enacted that sets forth the purposes for which said funds will be used: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

49 Stat. 1458.
25 USC 309, 309a.

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and twenty passenger motor vehicles (including seventy-five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year), of which one hundred and seventy-five shall be for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$29,075,000, including not to exceed \$680,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$23,100,000, including not to exceed \$200,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; and the acquisition of water rights; \$27,373,600, including not to exceed \$335,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the condemnation of any land for Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming. 37 Stat. 460; 54 Stat. 36.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, \$700,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the limitation under this head on the amount available is increased to \$12,300,000.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$29,000,000, including not to exceed \$500,000 for travel and transportation of persons, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for planning or construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, and Great Falls Park, Virginia, except minor roads and trails; and Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland, or in Prince Georges County, Maryland. 72 Stat. 906; 76 Stat. 1147. Restriction.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$325,000, including not to exceed \$115,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and four passenger motor vehicles of which ninety-four shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed fifty for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, \$2,700,000.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a(c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of the immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d(e), 1431a(c), and 1572e); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a(c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; loans and grants to Guam, as authorized by law (Public Law 88-170); personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$15,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

Purchases
through GSA.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", for loans and grants as authorized by Public Law 88-170, approved November 4, 1963, \$10,000,000, to be immediately available.

77 Stat. 302.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), as amended (76 Stat. 171), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$17,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1965: *Provided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific

61 Stat. 3301.
48 USC 1681 and
notes.

GAO audit.

31 USC 1.
31 USC 65 note.

Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trustee-ship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

61 Stat. 3302.
Surplus food
commodities,
availability.

49 Stat. 774.
68 Stat. 458;
73 Stat. 250.

ALASKA RAILROAD

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

39 Stat. 750.

63 Stat. 954;
76 Stat. 843.
5 USC 1113.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$156,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1965 budget estimates for such expenses.

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837 and 76 Stat. 427); classify lands as to mineral character and water

5 USC 485 note.
43 USC 31.

49 Stat. 30.

Water resources
investigations,
restriction on
funds.

and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$67,165,000, of which \$10,900,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations and observation wells; expenses of U.S. National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$30,100,000, including not to exceed \$700,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$9,300,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the field administrative offices, \$1,410,000, including not to exceed \$54,000 for travel and transportation of persons.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and

other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

HELIUM FUND

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12(a) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$14,000,000, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed. 74 Stat. 923.
50 USC 167j.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by law (74 Stat. 337), \$6,836,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$336,000 shall be available for administration and supervision. 30 USC 661-668.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$850,000, including not to exceed \$234,000 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended. 65 Stat. 133.
50 USC app. 2093.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$660,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$425,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$18,819,900, and in addition, \$2,125,000 to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund: *Provided*, That \$400,000 of this appropriation shall be available pursuant to the provisions of section 4(b) of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964.

Ante, p. 197.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as authorized by law, \$300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations to such agency, for payments in the foregoing currencies.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$4,788,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$667,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1919, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$2,442,000, to be derived from the Pribilof Islands fund.

58 Stat. 100.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$277,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); and maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; \$33,810,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$7,016,200.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

For an advance to the Migratory bird conservation account, as authorized by the Act of October 4, 1961 (16 U.S.C. 715k-3, 5), 75 Stat. 813. \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,384,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-nine passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and twenty-four shall be for replacement only (including sixty-eight for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); purchase of not to exceed six aircraft, for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources. 34 Stat. 690.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, to remain available until expended, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$703,000 shall be available for administration and coordination during the current fiscal year. 75 Stat. 628.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

For construction, operation, and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$2,250,000, of which not to exceed \$230,000 shall be available for administration. 72 Stat. 1706.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$4,223,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$142,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

5 USC 1001 note.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, including teletype rentals and service, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$4,110,500.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Emergency re-
construction.

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

Forest or
range fires.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft or other equipment in connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof.

Operation of
warehouses, etc.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

47 Stat. 417.

Experts or con-
sultants, em-
ployment.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriations Act, 1965 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in

societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

Uniforms or
allowances.
68 Stat. 1114;
43 Stat. 175.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$149,944,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$680,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

64 Stat. 765.

31 USC 665.

36 Stat. 962.

64 Stat. 85.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$31,685,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$16,955,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, \$70,300,000, to remain available until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act.

72 Stat. 906,

907.

37 Stat. 843.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

For the acquisition of land in the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of September 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 545-546), \$150,000, to remain available until expended.

SPECIAL ACTS

58 Stat. 227. For acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts, authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts, Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000; Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 866), as amended, \$20,000; Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1205) as amended, \$8,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 299), \$8,000; Cleveland National Forest in San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 297-298), \$8,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests in Riverside County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 699), \$8,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 402), \$8,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of the national forests and/or for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned.

Restriction.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

64 Stat. 85. For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

70 Stat. 207. For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Passenger motor vehicles, etc., funds available. Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-nine passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and fourteen shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed six for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of

58 Stat. 742.
60 Stat. 810.
68 Stat. 1114.
58 Stat. 742.
36 Stat. 963.

land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

70 Stat. 1034.

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of an established national forest or purchase unit nor shall these lands be acquired without approval of the local government concerned.

36 Stat. 962.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$67,500.

60 Stat. 810.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and Committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$120,000.

36 Stat. 371.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed thirty-three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in section 301 (with respect to research conducted at facilities financed by this appropriation), 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$61,620,000.

42 USC 2001
et seq.58 Stat. 691.
42 USC 241, 248,
249, 251, 227.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); \$8,335,000, to remain available until expended.

73 Stat. 267.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

60 Stat. 810.

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

68 Stat. 1114.

Attendance at meetings.

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$310,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

60 Stat. 1049.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$665,000.

66 Stat. 781.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land within the District of Columbia for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 463), \$550,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That of such amount \$50,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making relocation payments comparable to those provided for in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-1464).

40 USC 72.

LAND ACQUISITION, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, as authorized by the John F. Kennedy Center Act (72 Stat. 1698), as amended, \$2,175,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That of such amount \$175,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making relocation payments comparable to those provided for in title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1450-1464).

78 Stat. 4.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, necessary to enable the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1698), as amended, including construction, such amounts which in the aggregate will equal gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities, and other property, received by the Board for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts prior to July 1, 1965, and available or used for expenditures directly incident to the planning, contracting, and construction of the Center: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated by this paragraph shall not exceed \$15,500,000. 78 Stat. 4.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research; preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from Government and other sources; international exchanges; anthropological researches; maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$15,000,000. 60 Stat. 810. 68 Stat. 1114.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including construction and not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, \$1,525,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount as may be necessary may be transferred to the District of Columbia (20 U.S.C. 81-84; 75 Stat. 779). 26 Stat. 78; 28 Stat. 384; 37 Stat. 437.

NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM

For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for the construction of a suitable building for a National Air Museum for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of September 6, 1958 (20 U.S.C. 77b note), and not to exceed \$60,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,364,000. 72 Stat. 1794.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$2,147,000.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), including payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$500,000 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Land acquisition and construction".

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1953 (67 Stat. 366), as amended, \$25,000, to be immediately available.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION, CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL

For planning a memorial on Corregidor Island, as authorized by the Act of August 5, 1953, as amended (36 U.S.C. 426), \$100,000, to be immediately available.

20 USC 71-75.

53 Stat. 577.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

36 USC 741-749.

40 USC 661-665.

69 Stat. 589;

71 Stat. 457;

77 Stat. 477.

ALASKA TEMPORARY CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 46 of the Alaska Omnibus Act (73 Stat. 152-153), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$33,000. 48 USC prec. 21 note. 60 Stat. 810.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of Public Law 88-271, approved February 20, 1964, \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1966. 78 Stat. 17.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, RELATED AGENCIES

The per diem rate paid from appropriations made available under this title for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) or other law, shall not exceed \$75.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965." Short title.

Approved July 7, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1237 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 1519 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 971 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 110 (1964):

Mar. 17: Considered and passed House.

June 22: Considered in Senate.

June 23: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

June 29: House concurred in certain amendments and concurred with an amendment in certain others; Senate agreed to House amendments.

Calendar No. 936

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10433

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 4 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROXMIRE to H.R. 10433,
an Act making appropriations for the Department of the
Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 5, line 18, strike out "\$97,010,000" and insert
2 in lieu thereof "\$95,200,000".

3 On page 6, line 3, strike out "\$40,490,000" and insert
4 in lieu thereof "\$40,178,000".

5 On page 6, line 13, strike out "\$47,315,000" and insert
6 in lieu thereof "\$46,600,000".

7 On page 7, line 5, strike out "\$17,210,000" and insert
8 in lieu thereof "\$17,000,000".

Amdt. No. 566

1 On page 10, line 10, strike out “\$29,150,000 and insert
2 in lieu thereof “\$29,000,000”.

3 On page 11, line 5, strike out “\$26,006,600” and insert
4 in lieu thereof “\$23,800,000”.

5 On page 11, line 21, strike out “\$29,122,500” and in-
6 sert in lieu thereof “\$29,000,000”.

7 On page 14, line 1, strike out “\$16,300,000” and insert
8 in lieu thereof “\$15,300,000”.

9 On page 14, lines 13 and 14, strike out “\$11,464,000”
10 and insert in lieu thereof “\$10,000,000”.

11 On page 18, line 6, strike out “\$67,682,000” and insert
12 in lieu thereof “\$65,930,000”.

13 On page 18, line 7, strike out “\$11,000,000” and insert
14 in lieu thereof “\$10,800,000”.

15 On page 19, line 13, strike out “\$30,295,000” and insert
16 in lieu thereof “\$30,100,000”.

17 On page 19, line 19, strike out “\$9,485,000” and insert
18 in lieu thereof “\$9,300,000”.

19 On page 21, line 10, strike out “\$6,836,000” and insert
20 in lieu thereof “\$6,336,000”.

21 On page 22, line 22, strike out “\$18,669,900” and insert
22 in lieu thereof “\$17,817,900”.

23 On page 24, line 18, strike out “\$34,330,000” and insert
24 in lieu thereof “\$33,485,000”.

1 On page 24, line 24, strike out “\$7,275,300” and insert
2 in lieu thereof “\$3,593,000”.

3 On page 27, line 3, strike out “\$2,300,000” and insert
4 in lieu thereof “\$2,250,000”.

5 On page 27, line 3, strike out “\$250,000” and insert in
6 lieu thereof “\$230,000”.

7 On page 27, line 8, strike out “\$4,230,600” and insert
8 in lieu thereof “\$4,173,000”.

9 On page 27, line 19, strike out “\$4,110,500” and insert
10 in lieu thereof “\$4,065,000”.

11 On page 30, line 15, strike out “\$150,419,000” and
12 insert in lieu thereof “\$148,596,000”.

13 On page 30, line 20, strike out “\$730,000” and insert
14 in lieu thereof “\$500,000”.

15 On page 31, line 3, strike out “\$32,728,000” and insert
16 in lieu thereof “\$29,944,000”.

17 On page 35, line 8, strike out “\$70,000” and insert in
18 lieu thereof “\$65,000”.

19 On page 36, line 6, strike out “\$61,730,000” and insert
20 in lieu thereof “\$61,500,000”.

21 On page 36, line 15, strike out “\$8,085,000” and insert
22 in lieu thereof “\$7,715,000”.

23 On page 37, line 20, strike out “\$725,000” and insert
24 in lieu thereof “\$650,000”.

1 On page 38, line 2, beginning with “\$550,000” strike
2 out all through the period in line 7 and insert in lieu thereof
3 “\$500,000, to be immediately available.”

4 On page 38, line 14, beginning with “\$2,175,000”
5 strike out all through the period in line 18 and insert in lieu
6 thereof “\$2,000,000, to be immediately available.”

7 On page 39, line 21, strike out “\$15,000,000” and insert
8 in lieu thereof “\$14,700,000”.

9 On page 40, line 10, strike out “\$1,776,000” and insert
10 in lieu thereof “\$1,275,000”.

Amdt. No. 566

Calendar No. 936

**88TH CONGRESS
2d Session**

H. R. 10433

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROXMIRE to
H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations
for the Department of the Interior and re-
lated agencies for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

MAY 4 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 936

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10433

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 4 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROXMIRE to H.R. 10433,
an Act making appropriations for the Department of the
Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1965, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 5, line 18, strike out “\$97,010,000” and insert
2 in lieu thereof “\$96,910,000”.

3 On page 6, line 3, strike out “\$40,490,000” and insert
4 in lieu thereof “\$40,178,000”.

5 On page 6, line 13, strike out “\$47,315,000” and insert
6 in lieu thereof “\$46,600,000”.

7 On page 7, line 5, strike out “\$17,210,000” and insert
8 in lieu thereof “\$17,000,000”.

Amdt. No. 567

1 On page 11, line 5, strike out “\$26,006,600” and insert
2 in lieu thereof “\$23,800,000”.

3 On page 11, line 21, strike out “\$29,122,500” and insert
4 in lieu thereof “\$29,000,000”.

5 On page 18, line 6, strike out “\$67,682,000” and insert
6 in lieu thereof “\$67,482,000”.

7 On page 18, line 7, strike out “\$11,000,000” and insert
8 in lieu thereof “\$10,800,000”.

9 On page 22, line 22, strike out “\$18,669,900” and in-
10 sert in lieu thereof “\$17,817,900”.

11 On page 24, line 18, strike out “\$34,330,000” and in-
12 sert in lieu thereof “\$33,485,000”.

13 On page 24, line 24, strike out “\$7,275,300” and insert
14 in lieu thereof “\$3,593,000”.

15 On page 27, line 8, strike out “\$4,230,600” and insert
16 in lieu thereof “\$4,173,000”.

17 On page 30, line 15, strike out “\$150,419,000” and
18 insert in lieu thereof “\$149,919,000”.

19 On page 30, line 20, strike out “\$730,000” and insert
20 in lieu thereof “\$500,000”.

21 On page 31, line 3, strike out “\$32,728,000” and in-
22 sert in lieu thereof “\$29,944,000”.

23 On page 36, line 6, strike out “\$61,730,000” and in-
24 sert in lieu thereof “\$61,500,000”.

1 On page 36, line 15, strike out “\$8,085,000” and in-
2 sert in lieu thereof “\$7,715,000”.

3 On page 38, line 2, beginning with “\$550,000” strike
4 out all through the period in line 7 and insert in lieu thereof
5 “\$500,000, to be immediately available.”

6 On page 38, line 14, beginning with “\$2,175,000”
7 strike out all through the period in line 18 and insert in
8 lieu thereof “\$2,000,000, to be immediately available.”

9 On page 39, line 21, strike out “\$15,000,000” and
10 insert in lieu thereof “\$14,700,000”.

H. R. 10433

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROxmire to H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

May 4 (legislative day, March 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 10433

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 38, line 3, after the word "available" insert a
- 2 colon and the following: "*Provided, That of such amount*
- 3 \$50,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making
- 4 relocation payments comparable to those provided for in
- 5 title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C.
- 6 1450-1464) "

Amdt. No. 473

Amdt. No. 473

Calendar No. 936

88TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 10433

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to
H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations
for the Department of the Interior and
related agencies for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 10433

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 10433,
an Act making appropriations for the Department of the
Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, viz: On page 43,
line 8, insert:

1 COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF PUERTO RICO

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
4 Public Law 88-271, approved February 20, 1964,
5 \$250,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
6 able until June 30, 1966.

Amdt. No. 476

Amdt. No. 476

Calendar No. 936

**88TH CONGRESS
2d Session**

H. R. 10433

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to
H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations
for the Department of the Interior and
related agencies for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

APRIL 8 (Legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 10433

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 38, line 15, after the word "available" insert
2 a colon and the following: "*Provided, That of such amount*
3 \$175,000 shall be available only for the purpose of making
4 relocation payments comparable to those provided for in
5 title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C.
6 1450-1464) "

Amdt. No. 474

Amdt. No. 474

Calendar No. 936

**88TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION**

H. R. 10433

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HAYDEN to H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 936

88TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10433

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 14 (legislative day, MARCH 30), 1964

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MORSE to H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 6, line 13, strike out "\$47,315,000" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof: "\$52,278,000, of which \$4,963,000 shall be
- 3 used for the conversion of a portion of Tongue Point Naval
- 4 Base, Oregon, to a boarding high school for Indian chil-
- 5 dren,".

Amdt. No. 491

Amdt. No. 491

Calendar No. 936

**88TH CONGRESS
2^D Session**

H. R. 10433

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Morse to H.R. 10433, an Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

APRIL 14 (legislative day, March 30), 1964
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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